

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Place of the Peanut.
The peanut is so different in appearance from the bean, the pea and the clover, and it is put to such different use that it is seldom thought of as a legume which derives practically all of its nitrogen from the air. The plant blossoms above ground, but as the flower withers the stock, or spike, of the ovary lengthens and pushes into the ground, so that the pod is matured beneath the surface. The peanut itself, therefore, corresponds to the pea or the bean pod, and the nuts are the peas or the beans.—*American Cultivator.*

The Ideal-Keeping Apple.
Experiments indicate that so far as maturity is concerned, the ideal keeping apple is one that is fully grown, highly colored, but still hard and firm when picked. Apples that are to be stored in a local cold-storage house to be distributed to the markets in cooler weather may be picked much later than fruit requiring ten days or more in transit, but the use of the refrigerator car makes later picking possible when the fruit must be in transit for considerable time in warm weather in reaching a distant storage house.—*Weekly Witness.*

Stir the Soil Some More.
How many cultivations of a crop is necessary? Well, just as many as the ground will permit of, rather than as few as possible. The original preparation of the land and the planting is much more than half the work and expense up to the time of harvest. It is poor economy, after having gone through that, to skimp in the cultivation. The cost of cultivating a field of corn or potatoes is not more than fifty or sixty cents per acre. If the planting has been well done the increased yield from each cultivation will much more than pay its cost. Keep down the weeds and let in the air to the plant roots.—*American Cultivator.*

Applying Manure.
A series of rather careful experiments in the application of manure at the Massachusetts Experiment Station indicate that on fairly level land there is not much loss when the manure is applied late in fall or during the winter. It is figured that the double handling of the manure required in the case of the manure that is hauled to the land, dumped, and then spread in the spring, amounts to a sum much more than equal to the loss of materials when the manure is spread directly at first hauling. Results have agreed substantially for several years past. The loss during winter when manure had been spread on the ground was greater when there was wash over the frozen ground during the winter or early spring, but in a dry winter and when the ground was covered with snow, there was very little loss.

The average results are considered to be in favor of winter application, taking into account the saving in labor and the greater convenience, but on fields that are very steep it is recommended to hold the manure in storage until spring, although actual tests on rather steep land at the station did not show very much loss from winter spreading on average seasons. The land to which this manure was applied had been plowed in the fall. If applied to sod land upon which there was but little dry material to take up the manure the waste might have been greater.—*American Cultivator.*

Feeding Young Turkeys.
Feed the poults a nourishing food and plenty of green food, just what they will eat up clean in a short time. Put a fresh laid egg in cold water and bring it to a head, boiling it one-half or one hour, which makes it crumbly. I chop it very fine, shell and all, mixing a little chick grit in just in the morning. This is their feed for the first two days. The third morning I gather fresh dandelion leaves and chop fine with egg and add sour milk curd. This is their breakfast, never forgetting in the morning a little chick grit. At noon I feed a little curd; at night I chop onions or rather onion tops, if I have them, and egg and curd. This constitutes their feed for three or four weeks. After that I mix chick food and oat meal but always give this first food mixed with it, adding the other foods as a change. It is surprising how fast turkeys will grow on this food. If you do not over-egg, you will never have any trouble with indigestion, and as six weeks old they will be plump and fat and grow right along.

So many people write and ask how many eggs do I cook. Bless their hearts. I never boil but one, and only feed half of that to quite a large flock. A little turkey for the first three days of its life will not eat more than a small bird, and what they will eat could be taken on the point of a pen-knife.—*Mrs. J. E. Gray, in Poultry Success.*

Forage Crops Tested.
In a bulletin on "Forage Crops," issued recently by the Oklahoma Experiment station, the following points concerning the cow pea or soy bean are brought out:

1. The cow pea and soy bean belong to the legume family. These plants are able, through the medium of bac-

teria which are associated with their root systems, to assimilate free nitrogen from the soil air. The characteristic makes these plants a valuable asset to the farmer's list of crops.

2. As forage crops, the cow pea and soy bean should be given a conspicuous place in the rotation. The grain and forage, thus obtained, furnish nitrogenous material for the ration which is used in feeding the live stock on the farm.

3. On upland soils both crops will respond to applications of barn yard manure, hence this by-product of the farm should receive special attention even if our lands are comparatively new.

4. The farmer has a long list of varieties at his disposal. In making a selection, productiveness is an important item.

5. Good results can be obtained by planting the seed in rows 32 inches apart, which plan will enable the growers to cultivate the crop during the early part of the season.

6. Where the grain is infested with the pea weevil, the insect may be held in check by the use of carbon bisulphid.

"Don'ts" Concerning the Cows.

Don't be unkind to the milk cow. Don't use a club but kind words instead.

Don't allow any loafers around when milking, such as dogs, children or cats.

Don't expect the cows to come from pasture by mere calling them but drive them up slowly.

Don't yell at the cow, and beware of profane language, it leaves a bad impression.

Don't allow your finger nails to grow long if you are a daily milker.

Don't torment a cow by teasing her young.

Don't expect a cow to give as much milk when half fed as when properly cared for.

Don't allow cows to sleep in a muddy shed.

Don't allow your cows to be chased by dogs or be hurried when going to or from pasture.

Don't, when milking, beat the cow for stepping backward when flies are numerous.

Don't milk until dusk during the hot months so as to avoid the presence of the flies which so vigorously attack the cow just before sundown.

Don't permit the cow to drink impure water.

Don't fail to keep some sort of salt handy so the cow may have free access to it.

Do not feed the milk cow "rotten" or decayed corn.

Don't forget to allow the cow civil treatment and she will return the same in good measure.

"Kind words are ever bearing fruit."

—W. G. N., in *Indiana Farmer.*

Farm Notes.

Even if pastures are green it will not do to pasture too closely.

Skim milk is about the best food for the growing pig you can supply.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

About four dozen eggs are given as an average for the annual output of the turkey.

Whenever stock begin to scatter at the approach of their master he is not a kind master.

It will require seven pounds of skimmed milk to equal one pound of lean beef for flesh-forming qualities.

If you permit sows with pigs of different ages to run together the larger pigs will rob the smaller ones.

Where neighbors' cattle are running in adjoining fields, bulls are liable to break over, and then there is trouble, probably a damage suit.

Keep the calves growing. If stunted the first year there is a loss that never can be regained. Any animal that is worth raising is worth raising well.

The careful orchardist will see that any tree which has been injured receives prompt attention. Wounds made by careless cultivators should be bound to keep out water until the scar is healed.

Social Clubs in Cuba.

There are social distinctions in Cuba based upon color; there are not one but several color lines, though these are not eternal, hard, fast and unchangeable as in the United States. In Cuba social life is run largely by social clubs. There are in almost every town and village negro clubs, two or three grades of mulatto clubs and white clubs. In one and at its functions may appear the husband, excluded the wife; in another the wife but not the husband; in a third their children but neither the father nor mother. To the world this will appear incredible, almost incomprehensible; here it is convention, almost unchangeable; here it is convention, almost settled, accepted and operative. These distinctions, however, run but for a lifetime. By crosses from generation to generation, though some deny it, men ascend. A little of the blood, if it but be decreasing, is not remembered against them forever.—*Army and Navy Life.*

The Popular Color.
The decided color of the moment is green instead of Nattier or Copenhagen blue. Green in dark emerald, lettuce, spinach or onion peel shades are the most popular. Blush-green is fashionable for some gowns.

Mother of Pearl Links.

Mother of pearl cuff links are much prettier to wear with shirt waists than gold plated ones, or even sterling silver.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—Unquestionably outaway coats are favorites of the season, and many exceedingly smart



variations are shown. This one is jaunty and youthful in the extreme, and consequently suits young girls peculiarly well. It includes the long

Scarabs in Favor.
Scarabs are much affected now among those fond of antiquities. Your scarab may not be a genuine antiquity, but so long as your friends don't know it's all right.

Walking Skirt With Panels.

The skirt that is made with panels is a favorite among the latest models and has much to commend it. The long narrow gores give slenderness to the figure, while there still is abundant flare at the lower portion and there is unusual opportunity afforded for effective use of the fashionable stripes. This one combines plain gores with fancy panels and is exceptionally graceful. As shown, it is made of hand loom Scotch tweed in shades of brown and tan, and is finished with stitching of belting silk, but it will be found appropriate both for all fashionable suitings and for the similar materials used for the odd skirts to be worn with the separate coats that are promised such vogue. If striped materials are chosen the pleated portions of the panels would be peculiarly effective cut on the bias or cross. The use of buttons makes a distinctive feature of the season, and the tailor ones illustrated give unquestioned finish, but the detail is, nevertheless, optional as the skirt would be perfectly finished without.

The skirt is finished in nine narrow gores with panels between, and these panels are made in two sec-



sleeves decreed by fashion, and it is finished in the severe tailor style that marks the latest and best modes. The original, from which the drawing was made, is designed to be worn with skirt to match, the material being cheviot, in one of the new dark blues, stitched with belting silk, but the coat serves quite as well for a separate wrap and is adapted to all reasonable suitings and cloakings. Shadow effects and inconspicuous plaids are much liked for the suits and green and black with collar of green velvet is both chic and girlish.

The coat is made with fronts, backs and side-backs. There are the regulation collar and lapels finishing the neck, and the sleeves are cut in two pieces each in true mannish style. Button-holes with handsome buttons effect the closing.

For a girl of sixteen years of age the coat will require three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards forty-four or one and five-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide.

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tions each, the upper plain, the lower pleated. As illustrated, the skirt just clears the ground, but varying



lengths are correct, and what is most becoming makes the best for each individual.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven and one-half yards twenty-seven, six and three-quarter yards forty-four or five and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide when material has figure or nap; eleven yards twenty-seven, five and three-quarter yards forty-four or four and three-quarter yards, fifty-two inches wide when it has not.

Mussy Veils Disgraceful.
It is disgraceful to wear a mussy veil.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

CONDITIONS REPORTED SOUND

Reduction in Production Not Great and Mostly Made as Precautionary Measures.

Comparatively sound conditions in commercial and manufacturing interests are indicated by special reports to R. G. Dun & Co. from 60 or more of the leading cities of the country.

Conservatism in accumulating stocks is reported in most cases and there are many in which working hours are being reduced and men laid off. As a rule, however, the reduction in production is not great, and is taken rather as a measure of precaution than because of greatly diminished orders.

All New England points, including Bangor, Providence, Springfield, Lynn, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, report certain reductions in production, but do not indicate any serious crisis. On the contrary, the usual report is that industrial conditions are fair and that it is only surplus help which is being weeded out.

In all the New England cities adequate currency is reported to meet payrolls and to carry on business, although the banks are not making many new loans. The check system has been introduced in a few cases in New York and Pennsylvania. At Scranton, however, Wilkes-Barre, Columbus and other important points, currency is being provided for payrolls without resort to any substitutes. Some scarcity of currency is reported at Allentown, and clearing house certificates are in use at Cleveland.

Conditions further west are rather more favorable than appeared to be the case when the money stringency first became acute. Factories are operating on full time or nearly so at points like Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Quincy, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Dubuque and Sedalla. From Grand Rapids, the large furniture center, it is reported that all factories are running full-handed, and there is a scarcity of skilled labor.

Very favorable reports are received from many southern points, especially from Lynchburg, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, Montgomery and Knoxville. Falling off in business is reported at Atlanta and Dallas, and, to a limited extent, at other points.

It is notable that from nearly all points failures are reported to be only normal in number and collections are better than would be indicated by the stringent condition of the money market.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	99	92
Bye—No. 2.....	77	71
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	69	74
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	69	71
Mixed ear.....	66	67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	54
No. 3 white.....	51	54
Flour—Winter Patent.....	4 91	5 03
Fancy straight winter.....	4 61	4 71
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	17 51	18 99
Clover No. 1.....	17 59	18 39
Feed—No. 1 white mid-son.....	29 00	30 00
Brown middlings.....	36 93	37 00
Bran, bulk.....	25 51	26 50
Barley—Wheat.....	9 51	10 00
Oat.....	9 30	10 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	21	30
Ohio creamery.....	22	34
Flour country roll.....	14	26
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	13	17
New York, new.....	16	17

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	17	19
Chickens—dressed.....	12	13
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	25	27

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	73	70
Cabbage—per ton.....	15 00	16 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 33	1 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 53	5 63
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	98	91
Corn—Mixed.....	71	75
Eggs.....	23	27
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	43	47

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 53	5 73
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	74	75
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	44	45
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
Butter—Creamery.....	42	46
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	24	25

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5 63	4 73
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 91	1 91
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	65	67
Oats—No. 2 white.....	51	57
Butter—Creamery.....	42	47
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	24	25

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs.....	5 00	4 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	4 60	4 35
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....	3 21	2 90
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....	4 71	5 15
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	4 93	4 25
Other.....	3 21	4 00
Bulls.....	3 01	4 24
Cows.....	1 33	3 01
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.....	2 51	1 00
Fresh Cows and Springers.....	1 33	61 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy.....	5 81	6 11
Prime medium weight.....	5 80	6 34
Best heavy Yorkers.....	5 73	5 87
Good light Yorkers.....	5 15	5 21
Pigs.....	5 23	5 25
Rough.....	4 73	4 47
Stags.....	4 11	4 41

Sheep.

Prime wethers, clipped.....	4 33	4 50
Good mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 09	4 73
Culls and common.....	4 01	3 31
Lamb.....	4 51	7 75

Calves.

Veal calves.....	5 93	8 51
Heavy and thin calves.....	5 93	5 93

The Chicago professor who declared that there are no humorists in this country, thereby provided an opening for one, retorts the *New York Commercial*.

In Holland the horn as a warning signal is reserved exclusively for the use of motorists.

French mints coined \$394,000 of Swiss coins during 1906.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Peterson Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
RAYMOND E. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROOKVILLE, PA.
- G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- SMITH M. MCCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will be made promptly. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.
- DR. B. E. HOOVER,
DENTIST,
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.
- DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.
- DR. R. DEVERE KING,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- HENRY PRIESTER
UNDERTAKER.
Black and white funerals cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- HUGHES & FLEMING.
UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING.
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- D. H. YOUNG,
ARCHITECT
Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.
- PROMINENT PEOPLE.
Senator Gore, who comes from the new State of Oklahoma, is blind.
Secretary Taft decided to return to the United States by way of Europe.
Lord Avebury, of England, says the United States needs a central bank.
M. Loubet, formerly President of France, has announced his predilection for a quiet life.
The Rev. Newell D. Hillis is one of the many American pastors who have arranged for appointments in England next summer.
The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., reached New York recently on the steamer St. Louis, after a four months' tour of Great Britain.
Professors William H. Schofield, of Harvard University, and Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, have begun their lectures at the University of Berlin.
Grover Cleveland visited New York for the first time since his recent illness. He transacted some private business and returned at once to Princeton.
Frank James, once the most noted bandit in the United States, has bought a farm in Western Kansas, and proposes to spend the remainder of his life in farming.
Some alarm for his health was caused in Berlin by the announcement that the Emperor would remain a fortnight in the Isle of Wight during his visit to England.
The three living "war Governors" of the United States are Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont; Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, and William Sprague, of Rhode Island.
Dr. Robert Spense Watson, president of the British Peace Society, and single arbitrator of more than a hundred British labor disputes, has been made by King Edward a privy councillor.
- FEMININE NEWS NOTES.
The Crown Princess of Germany gave birth to a son.
Mrs. William Crosswell Doane, wife of the Episcopal Bishop of Albany, N. Y., died in that city.
Mrs. Melba is said to have received \$50,000 and Tagamago \$15,000 for singing before a gramophone.
Miss Eulalie Dix is an American girl who has made a notable success as a painter of miniature portraits.
In Amsterdam there is a factory where 400,000 diamonds are cut annually. Most of the work is done by women.
It is reported from Italy that another American woman has found her husband not to be a count but an old livelier.
The press is printing columns of sarcasm at the expense of the Newport society girl who rises at daylight to milk five cows.
Annie Louise Carr, the greatest of American contraltos during her operatic career, has just passed the sixty-fifth anniversary of her birthday.
Mrs. E. L. Godkin, who was the wife of the late E. Lawrence Godkin, of the Evening Post, died at her home in New York City from heart disease.
Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Alibury, owns and operates a horse ranch at Calgary, Alberta, on a stretch of land nearly 40,000 acres in extent.
Miss Robb, who recently died in Edinburgh at the age of ninety-four, had been on the English Navy pension roll since birth, as she was the posthumous child of Captain Robb, of the Royal Navy.
Mrs. Roosevelt has informed close friends that her husband and she long ago decided that, purely as a family affair, not a political one, they and theirs would leave the White House on March 4, 1909.
The tune "Hiawatha" has been prescribed for congestion of the liver. Never mind. Pass along the congestion, pleads the *New York American*.
- It is said that London produces over 200 new designs in "penny toys" every week.