



# FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

**Feeding the Pigs.**  
Tests at the Indiana Experimental Station indicate that pigs make better gains when the grain is fed dry than they do when it is mixed with water. This would suggest that those who take the trouble to mix grain with water before feeding waste their time, and, to a slight degree, the food value of the grain.—Eptomist.

**Thorough Churning.**  
In order to have as thorough churning as possible, the temperature of the cream should not be over fifty-eight degrees. While the butter is in the granular form, the churning is to be stopped. Then draw the buttermilk from the churn and wash, then butter and salt while yet in the granular form. For the taste of most people, one ounce salt to the pound of butter is about right.—Eptomist.

**Diversified Farming.**  
In diversified farming it is essential that we give due attention to the claims of each branch that is being followed and seek to harmonize them all. We must select only those branches which will fit nicely into our scheme of farm management and eliminate every waste.

If a man fully intends to gain something by adopting the practice of a soil robber and buying large farms, creaming them and selling to another farmer, he may succeed in making money. It is little wonder that American farmers are often called soil skimmers.

They make more money as a rule than the farmer who puts his money into improvements, for they have more cash to speculate with. But which men are the most useful to their community? The one who puts his whole time and energy into gleaming every possible dollar from the soil and putting it in the savings bank, or the man who improves his property, adds to the assessment list of his township and helps to increase the valuation of adjoining farms?—Eptomist.

**Saving Farm Seeds.**  
The farmer and the gardener can often save money by saving his own seed instead of being obliged to go to the seedsman for his supply each spring, and he can also have better seeds, and increase his crop each year if he takes sufficient care in selecting his seed stock to grow it from. There is a value in breeding seed for better crops as well as in breeding for better stock, and while those who are market gardeners generally know this and save their seeds accordingly, many farmers pay little attention to the matter.

It is said that in one of our leading corn growing States the crop per acre and the total value of the crop in the State has been increased, the latter to the value of millions of dollars per year, by the efforts of one man, who offered premiums for the best ears of seed corn sent in to the State and county fairs. Such interest was taken in the matter that many strove for the prizes, and it is said that single ears from those that received the highest prizes were sold at what seems extravagant prices, even as high as \$25 per ear having been reported in one case, and from \$1 to \$5 per ear in many cases.—American Cultivator.

**Advisability of Planting Trees.**  
From time to time this department has contained advice regarding the importance of farmers planting a forest upon their own waste lands.

Especially in the New England States, upon the deserted farms, we see many so-called pastures that are practically a useless waste, that could be planted, as we might say, into a chestnut orchard.

Not such a great while ago we gave a very full account as to how this fruit might be grown profitably, and anyone familiar with city streets in the fall of the year could readily judge for themselves their standing from a commercial point of view. Right here is a way of having, after a few years, an almost sure crop every fall that is almost sure to hold its price, and then after the trees seem to outrun themselves can be sold at fifty times their original value.

They could surely be by using them for any of the numerous things that call for good sound timber.—Weekly Witness.

**Flies and Sheep.**  
Fly time is on, and sheep, especially rams, should be watched closely for maggots. All rams should have liberal quantities of pine tar around the horns, which will prevent the fly from depositing her eggs. When present turpentine or dip will dislodge them and pine tar will keep them away, writes an Ohio breeder in the National Stockman and Farmer. The long and middle wool sheep are more annoyed by the common house fly than the Merinos and should have a dark woods or an underground cellar or cave in which to spend the day. A single fly will prevent one of these sheep from thriving a whole day.

The owner of a grade flock of Shropshires once took the writer to the mouth of a cave in which his sheep spent the daylight of summer, secure from flies and in a climate very nearly like the native conditions of the Shropshires of England. He lamented the loss of the manure, but the loss was more than made up in the condition of the sheep.

Look out for the gaffly. Her eggs are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep and almost as soon as deposited move up into the sinuses of the head, and the sheep has grub in the head. Tar on the nose or even dust will warn the mother fly that such a place is not a promising home for her future family.

In the absence of bare ground a furrow plowed in the pasture will supply the dust. Sheep salted in a V-shaped trough with tar on sides of trough is practiced as a preventive by some flockmasters. Sometimes I think that between gaffles, stomach worms, lung worms—indicated by the sheep standing with their heads close together with their noses on the ground and by running ticks—foot rot and blizzards we have a strenuous time.

**Poultry Pointers.**  
Whitewash is better than paint for the interior of a poultry house. Be liberal in the use of whitewash, and put in a little pulverized glue, thoroughly dissolved in warm water.

Do not be deceived into believing that practical qualities and fancy points can not be bred in the same bird. This is a favorite cry with some people who can't raise good ones and who want to sell their culls.

If you feed your chicks around the kitchen door, you may be sure that they will always hang around there watching for something to eat. Keep them away from the house by feeding them away from the house.

Keep the drinking vessels filled with fresh water. More or less food escapes from the beak of the little chick while it is drinking. This food soon becomes sour in the warm weather and water is foul.

When you whitewash the interior of the poultry house mix a liberal amount of some good disinfectant or crude carbolic acid with the whitewash just before applying it. This will insure the destruction of all lice and mites with which it comes in contact.

Be sure that the roosting quarters are well ventilated at this time of the year. Pure air is free and inexpensive and will enter every nook and corner of the poultry house, if it is permitted. It is one of the very essential things to the profitable raising of poultry. Close, stuffy quarters are very injurious.—Indianapolis News.

**Silage as a Horse Feed.**  
I know silage is a good feed for horses, for I have tried it. I have not, however, fed to any great extent, because I did not have as much silage as I wanted for cows and horses both, and as I thought more of my cows than I did of my horses, the cows had all they needed and the horses had to go short. One winter we had a brood mare that was fed silage all winter, probably twenty pounds a day. She had some hay and straw to go with it, and no grain except what was in the silage, and she came out fat and with a glossy coat in the spring and had a fine, healthy colt. Horses like silage as well as cattle do after they get accustomed to it. A man in Michigan a few years ago wintered two hundred horses on silage and straw exclusively, with no grain. They came through in fine shape and the brood mares all had fine, strong colts. The Ohio station tried feeding horses on silage through the winter and reported that they came through until spring in the best condition. Mr. W. C. Bradley, of Hudson, Wis., says that one year during spring work he was out of hay and the only coarse fodder his horses had during all that period of hard work was silage. He says that his horses never stood work better.—C. F. McKerron in the Weekly Witness.

The estimated world's production of lead in 1907 was 264,910 metric tons, as compared with 268,174 tons in 1906.

# WOMEN: THEIR FADS, THEIR FASHIONS, THEIR WORK, THEIR ART.

**TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.**  
Whether she works for a living, for her own cultivation, or for the betterment of social conditions, the modern woman is in earnest and wishes to be taken seriously. She is willing to be criticised, disapproved, disliked, even hindered, rather than have her labor treated as a piece of pretty play acting, or be branded with the loathed label of "amateur."—From the By-stander.

**NEW BANK PRESIDENTS.**  
Mrs. Phoebe Rideout, of California, is the latest recruit to the ranks of the woman bank presidents. Mrs. Rideout has just been elected to succeed her late husband as the president of the bank at Oroville, Cal., and also as president of the banks at Marysville and Gridley. The aggregate capital of the three institutions is said to be more than \$3,000,000. Mrs. William Langdon, wife of the city attorney of San Francisco, has been re-elected president of the Union Savings Bank at Modesto.—New York Sun.

**CAN MARRY ORIENTALS.**  
Anglo-Saxon women cannot be deterred, it seems, from marrying Orientals. Even the unspeakable Turk is not excluded from the possibility of winning an Occidental bride. A woman writing to a London paper tells of having been stopped in the streets of Constantinople by a closely veiled woman, dressed entirely in black. She bent down her head a moment to whisper that she was an English woman married to a Turkish merchant, and begged the stranger to save other of her countrywomen from a like fate.—New York Tribune.

**KING EDWARD'S ADVICE.**  
The Tatler tells an amusing little story about some advice given to the Queen of Spain by her uncle, King Edward. Her majesty wished to have

**Georgia Split Peas.**—Pare and boil three large Irish potatoes until very soft. While still hot mash them finely; add a cup of blended lard and butter, two eggs, beaten separately, and a yeast cake dissolved in a pint of warm milk; finally add enough flour to make a stiff sponge. When this is light add a heaping tablespoon of salt and another of sugar, then work in flour to make a smooth and satiny dough. After letting this rise again, roll it out on a bread board to the thickness of half an inch. Cut into biscuits; butter each one over the top and place it over another biscuit. Crowd them slightly in the pan to keep them from spreading and brush the tops with a piece of melted butter. They will make their last rising very quickly, and should be baked as any other roll would be.—Washington Star.

some friends who were not of royal blood stay with her, but, finding that this was considered absolutely out of the question in the Spanish court, she wrote to the King and asked what she should do. The reply of that astute monarch is said to have been: "Do not make enemies and respect other people's stupidity—when necessary. In time, if you are wise, you will get everything your own way."—New York Tribune.

**CARE IN DRESSING.**  
A woman who is well groomed can not afford to be careless of her appearance. She must dress so as to bring out her good points. To do this takes time. At least half an hour is required for dressing in order that she may present that perfectly prepared appearance which is the indescribable charm of the well-groomed woman. Particular attention must be paid to the finishing touches. Each hook and button must be perfectly adjusted; her hair must be as neat as possible, with no straggling, ill-kempt locks flying about, and her hands must defy criticism.—Indianapolis News.

**ONE FUR COAT INSUFFICIENT.**  
There was a time when one fur coat was all a woman needed, and she wore it unhesitatingly with all her frocks whenever the weather really called for fur. Now one must be a plutocrat to wear furs properly. Seal skin demands a gray or mole colored frock, and sable calls aloud for black satin, ermine is charming with beige and clay color, and silver fox happily has an affinity for many different colors and textures. It is, therefore, pleasant to be told that a new variety of silver fox will be put on the market this winter. It is achieved by dyeing the hitherto unsalable red fox, and the imitation is said to deceive all but the elect.—New York Tribune.

**HER STAINED FINGERS.**  
In an interior city which prides itself upon the respectability of its smart set and its superiority to those who indulge in fashionable fads one of the society leaders is a woman who is always criticising her neighbor's actions. Whether it is a brainstorm hat, a sheath gown or a petticoat overlaid to her taste, she never fails to express her opinion of the wearer, usually an opinion spiced with spite. The other day she was calling upon a young matron, and as she condescendingly accepted a cup of tea she began to carp as was her wont. The young matron stood the castle remarks until the tears rose in her eyes and she felt she must rebel. With a glance at

once haughty and piercing, she said, indicating her visitor's shapely right hand: "What is the matter with your fingers? What makes them so yellow?" The other woman, with a hasty look at her hand, where unmistakably was written the saffron sign of the cigarette smoker, blushed deep red. Her tone lost its acidity in her subsequent sentences as she hastily gulped down her pekee and bade her hostess a honeyed au revoir.—San Francisco Call.

**LIGHTENING CLOTHES BURDEN.**  
The burden of clothes has evidently grown too great for the modern woman, for she seems to be trying this year to divest herself of as many garments as possible. Her gown is commonly all in one piece, while the undergarments have been reduced to two combination garments. There are also various other economies, as Miss Elizabeth A. C. White told the Dressmakers' Protective Association at the Masonic Temple.

"What kind of a blouse did you wear with it?" some one asked after Miss White had exhibited her traveling skirt.

"None at all," answered the oracle of fashion. "I did like the French women—wore a little white sleeveless slip waist, with a lace jabot, and kept my coat on. I wasn't going to pay \$60 for a blouse.

"You don't wear any blouse under the new Directoire coats," continued Miss White. "You keep it on when you make calls or go to afternoon teas, and under it you wear one of these little slip waists, with a handsome collar and jabot. Or, if you like, you can drape a piece of this wide figured ribbon across the front and fasten it with handsome buttons.

"At other times the French woman doesn't wear any coat at all. She has the new coat gown, made of any heavy material and worn with furs. "This is proper for any occasion calling for a street costume," said

Miss White, "church, calling and teas." Along with this lessening of the number of garments worn goes a lessening of the quantity of material. Skirts are both scantier and shorter than ever before.

"Even long skirts are not very long," said Miss White, "and Paquin is showing short tailor makes this season for the first time. How short should they be? That depends on the style of the gown and the style of the woman. A young girl of medium size who wants to show her pretty boots may wear a skirt three inches off the ground, and if she is small she may have it shorter. Even six inches isn't too much for a trotteur costume to be worn in bad weather. A large woman who is not young, and wants her dress for the promenade, should have it from one and a half to two inches off the ground."—New York Tribune.



**DON'T PLANT APPLES TOO CLOSE**  
Experiments have proven that trees set forty by forty feet apart yield more apples per acre than those set thirty by thirty feet, although a much less number of trees to the acre.—Weekly Witness.

**SWEET PEAS.**  
For continued bloom during the summer, sweet peas require nourishment which is readily available. They will respond to fertilization which acts quickly and conveys food directly to the roots. Liquid manure is best for this purpose.—Indianapolis News.

**COSMOS.**  
Cosmos makes a lovely late bloomer, fine blooms often appearing after frost. It is not too soon to plant a few seeds now. Naturally, the plant is of slow growth, but it will respond surprisingly to good fertilization and cultivation. It makes an excellent keeper as a cut flower.—Indianapolis News.

**THE SUMACHS.**  
Several species of sumach begin to show in August their large upright clusters of beautiful crimson or scarlet fruits and in September and October their handsome pinnate foliage assumes brilliant tints of scarlet. The largest of them is the staghorn sumach (Rhus typhina or R. hirta), which sometimes becomes a small tree up to thirty feet high and is easily distinguished by its thick velvety branches.

The shining sumach (Rhus copallina) is smaller and more often a shrub. Its leaves are of a dark glossy green and smaller than those of the preceding species. The smooth sumach (Rhus glabra), which is a shrub rarely more than ten feet high, is similar to the staghorn sumach, but has perfectly glabrous branches and leaves.—Indianapolis News.

**A HORTICULTURAL MARVEL.**  
If you put the buds of a Northern Spy into a Rhode Island Greening tree and cut back all the branches of the latter, those buds will so dominate the tree as to compel it to send its feeding roots straight downward even after the wide-spreading horizontal root system of the Greening has been firmly established. Then after a few years, when your trees have become Spies, you can transform them into Kings, which will prove very profitable, bear several years earlier and enjoy the long life and immunity from canker and crown disease which are characteristic of the Spy.

"The process is very simple," says Mr. George T. Powell, in Country Life in America. "I buy two-year-old Spies from a nurseryman, plant them, and a year later I insert the buds of any variety I want to grow. The only difference is that trees have the blood of three varieties in them instead of two. For you must know that all apples nowadays are grafted."

**RAISING MARKET LETTUCE.**  
There are two kinds of lettuce—the Cos and head lettuce. The head lettuce forms a head like a cabbage. The Hartford Bronzed Head, Big Boston, White and Black-Seeded Tennis Ball and Hanson make fine, large heads. Used for salad and table use. Lettuce can be planted indoors the same as parsley and transplanted to the garden May 10, or it may be sown in the garden any time after May 1 to July 10. Prepare the land the same as for beets, make a trench one-half inch deep and sow two or three seeds each four to six inches. Cover and press down. When the plants are well up thin them to six inches apart. Keep the soil well tilled around them, and as soon as they crowd take out every other one for table use. In warm weather lettuce runs quickly to seed, and should be cut as soon as the heads are well formed. The heads are ready for the table in from eight to twelve weeks after being planted. Lettuce in the summer is not quite so good, but if planted the first of July a fine autumn crop may be obtained.—H. D. Hemenway, in the American Cultivator.

**CHOICE OF GARDEN TOOLS.**  
So much of the work about the country home place must be done by manual labor that the owner makes a most serious mistake if he does not provide himself with the very best tools on the market. Some persons fail to realize the difference between tools that will "do" and really good ones. It pays to buy the best. One can do better work with them, it is a pleasure to use them, and they last a great deal longer if properly cared for.

This reminds me to say something about the proper care of tools. Never leave them just as you use them. Clean them well before putting them away. Never get into the habit of dropping them anywhere you happen to be when you have completed your work with them. Have a place for them under cover, and store them there, and insist that others of the family who may make use of them shall return them to this place after having used them. If this is done, any one will know just where to find them when wanted. A place for everything and everything in its place, is a good motto for everybody—especially in the country home.—Outing.

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**MARKETS.**  
**PITTSBURG.**

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	85	91
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Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	95	99
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	87	88
Mixed ear.....	77	78
Oats—No. 1 white.....	74	75
No. 2 white.....	72	73
Flour—Winter patent.....	5.80	5.90
Fancy straight winter.....	5.80	5.90
No. 1 Timothy.....	11.01	11.00
Clover No. 1.....	11.51	11.51
Feed—No. 1 white, mid. ton.....	30.49	31.00
Brown middling.....	27.91	28.50
Bran, bulk.....	25.03	26.50
Straw—Wheat.....	7.00	8.00
Oat.....	7.00	8.00

**Dairy Products.**

Butter—Eggs creamery.....	10	12
Ohio creamery.....	24	26
Fancy country roll.....	19	22
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
New York, new.....	14	15

**Poultry, Etc.**

Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Chickens—dressed.....	18	20
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	21	27

**Fruits and Vegetables.**

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	83	85
Cabbage—per ton.....	1.31	1.50
Onions—per barrel.....	3.00	2.25

**BALTIMORE.**

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.70	5.90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.04	
Corn—Mixed.....	71	76
Eggs.....	17	14
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	28	32

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.60	5.70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.03	1.07
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	58	63
Oats—No. 1 white.....	71	74
Butter—Creamery.....	30	34
Eggs—Pennsylvania State.....	26	29

**NEW YORK.**

Flour—Patent.....	5.80	5.90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.11	1.13
Corn—No. 2.....	93	95
Oats—No. 1 white.....	87	90
Butter—Creamery.....	30	33
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	27	31

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

**CATTLE**

Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	5.75	6.00
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	5.45	5.70
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	5.20	5.50
Fair, 1050 to 1200 pounds.....	4.80	5.00
Fair, 900 to 1050 pounds.....	3.50	4.00
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	3.00	4.00
Bulls.....	5.00	6.50
Cows.....	1.00	2.00

**HOES**

Prime, heavy.....	6.00	6.10
Prime, medium weight.....	5.00	5.75
Best heavy Yorkers.....	5.51	6.25
Light Yorkers.....	5.15	5.50
Figgs.....	4.75	5.00
Knives.....	3.75	5.75
Stags.....	4.01	4.71

**SHEEP**

Prime wethers.....	4.10	4.25
Good mixed.....	3.65	4.00
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	3.00	3.50
Culls and commons.....	1.20	2.50
Spring lambs.....	4.00	4.25
Veal calves.....	5.00	6.75
Heavy to thin calves.....	3.00	4.50

**GOLD CAKE.**  
This is exceedingly tender and delicious when made of sour cream. It may be baked in layers or in a loaf, putting the white and yellow batter in streaks like a marble cake. For the yellow part, beat to a cream the yolks of four eggs, then add a cupful of sugar and beat again. Add three-fourths of a cup of thick sour cream into which has been stirred a half teaspoonful of soda. Next fold in a cup and three-quarters of pastry flour that has been sifted several times over, and flavor with a little grated yellow rind of orange and a teaspoonful orange juice, or less of the extract.—Washington Star.

**Cannon Cost \$79,000.**  
The Germans have installed in the port of Wilhelmshoefen a Krupp cannon which cost the trifling sum of \$79,000, every shot of which costs \$1,650, \$627 for the projectile, \$185 for the charge which expels the shell and \$838 for the checking apparatus. This gun cannot fire more than ninety-five shots before it is completely useless. Because of the repeated action of the explosives, erodions are made in the bore which destroy the quality of the steel, and the piece can no longer be used without danger of bursting.

**Japan Losing Her Hair.**  
Japanese hair now floods the human-hair market. In 1904 this export totalled but 6,975 pounds valued at \$1,400. In 1906 these figures had risen to 237,500 pounds, worth \$4,000, France, Japan's chief customer, in 1906, bought 117,000 pounds of hair, while the United States in that year purchased 42,500 pounds.—Harper's Weekly.