



Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association. This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE ROBINS

There is not a northern state but has laws for the protection of useful birds, chief among which is the robin, for which a remarkably strong attachment has been formed as one of spring's first harbingers and as the best bird friend of the farmer, orchardist and gardener. Until lately the redbreast has met an entirely different reception during his winter sojourn in the south, where he has been prized chiefly as a tender morsel for stew or pie and where myriads of the pretty fellows have been killed annually. Northern readers will be interested in learning that in central Tennessee are large tracts of cedar, the berries of which are highly prized by the robins as a winter food. One small town in this district has sent to market annually 120,000 birds, which netted \$500, or a paltry pittance of 5 cents per dozen. They are caught at night in their roosting places in the young cedars, whether their inhuman butchers proceed with torches and knock them down with club or climb the trees and kill them as they fly in. An officer of the Louisiana Audubon society is authority for the statement that previous to last winter, when a law was passed for the protection of the robins, the annual slaughter of this bird in that state ranged from a quarter of a million to a million. In other states and sections of the south a score of 300 robins a day for a single pot hunter has not been an uncommon thing. In view of data of the above character it would seem that Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture might bring to the attention of congress most emphatically the practical necessity of protecting the robin as an interstate bird, and this from the dollars and cents standpoint and not from the aesthetic or humanitarian. Every robin that is killed means a loss in money to the farmer and gardener, and this fact should be given more general recognition.

SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

A few weeks ago there appeared in these columns a paragraph giving some description of a new variety of oats known as the Regenerated Swedish Select, recently introduced by an English seed firm and for which strong claims are being made, and that by farmers who have grown them in some of the northern states. With a view to securing a somewhat more authoritative and perhaps more disinterested opinion touching the variety mentioned, inquiry was made of Professor M. L. Bowman, in charge of the farm crops section of the Iowa experiment station at Ames, who wrote that the experience with the Swedish Select oats on the station farm for the past year was not all that could be desired, though he was not sure that the unsatisfactory results were not in part due to the fact that the season was unfavorable for oats of any variety. In view of this rather unfavorable report, the writer would repeat here in substance a suggestion which has been given by letter to several inquirers—that those wishing to try the new oats would do well to make the test on a small scale, with a bushel or so of seed, with a view of learning their adaptability to weather and soil conditions which may prevail in one's own locality. If they should not pan out, the experiment would cost but little, while if they seemed to possess exceptional merit enough seed would be raised so that they could be sown on a larger scale the following year. There is no question that many farmers would realize a larger financial return if they raised a type of oats which were more vigorous and prolific, but it does not seem to be fully determined as yet that the Swedish Select in its present stage of acclimatization is best suited for the accomplishment of this end.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

Having seen references in these notes and elsewhere to the work of the Audubon societies, a North Carolina reader writes desiring further information about the societies' organization, objects, conditions of membership, etc. Briefly speaking, it may be said that each state has or may have an Audubon society, with as many branch or local naturalist societies as are desired. Then there is the National Association of Audubon Societies, with headquarters at 141 Broadway, New York city, the president of the organization being William Dutcher. The annual membership fee in the society is \$5 per year, and a life membership may be had for \$100. Its object is "to protect wild life; to teach the value of birds to agriculture and forestry; to urge the passage of legislative measures which will bring about these ends," etc. T. G. Pearson of Greensboro is the secretary of the North Carolina Audubon society. Pamphlets explaining in detail the work of the societies will be gladly furnished on application to the national or state officers.

The United States consumes annually white paper which makes a solid roll 830 feet high and 377 feet in diameter and weighs approximately 2,700,000 tons. To produce it requires \$8,900,000 worth of rags, \$7,400,000 of waste paper and \$20,800,000 of wood pulp, besides other essential materials.

On some of the irrigated lands of the western states as high as eight and a half tons of alfalfa hay are grown per acre yearly under irrigation. A feature that adds much to the value of the crop is that ideal weather conditions usually prevail for the curing and securing of the hay. Three and sometimes four cuttings are secured yearly from established fields.

It is worthy of mention that L. B. Elore of Indiana, who carried off sweepstake prizes at the national corn show at Omaha on best ten ears and best bushel of corn, owns a farm of about fifty acres and not a half section. He has probably come to the conclusion, to which some others come sooner or later, that a fellow can't spread himself or his operations over all creation and amount to much in any one spot.

The total value of the agricultural products in the United States for the year just closed is placed at close to \$8,000,000,000, of which grand total \$1,750,000,000 was raised in the corn-fields of the country. It is not surprising in the face of such figures that hard times cannot stay for long or that the export trade of the country is far in excess of the import. The production of this enormous volume of new wealth directly from the soil means a national prosperity in which every citizen will share.

Those in charge of the farm crops section of the Wisconsin experiment station feel justly proud of the showing which they have made in the past five years in the matter of developing the Oderbrucker type of barley. In the interval mentioned they have been able to increase the yield of this variety nearly ten bushels per acre. A test shows that the new barley contains 15 per cent of protein, which not only means that it is the best grain for malt, but for feed as well. So well has the new barley been advertised and so effectively has it been introduced that the past year it comprised one-third of all the barley grown in the state. Its remarkable vigor and productivity are shown in a yield of sixty bushels to the acre on one of the station fields of fifty-five acres, and this not an experimental plot.

Wenatchee (Wash.) apple growers are feeling pretty good over the results of the national apple show held recently at Spokane, in which they carried off better than 75 per cent of the prizes. Among the prizes were one of \$1,000 paid by the National Apple Growers' association for the best car of apples, a number of minor prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$500, and first prize for the largest perfect apple, which weighed thirty-one ounces. One of the finest displays of apples at the recent horticultural congress at Council Bluffs, Ia., was exhibited by the Wenatchee Fruit Growers' association, the size and beauty of the fruit being almost beyond description. The Wenatchee people seem to be exceptionally well situated for fruit raising and from appearances are making the most of their opportunities.

Recent figures made public by the bureau of statistics at Washington show that during the year 1907 the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 7,089,655,975 pounds, which means that each American consumed on the average eighty-six pounds, or considerably more than half his own weight of the sweet stuff. Of the total amount of sugar consumed 21.7 per cent was produced at home, 17.7 per cent was brought from our island possessions, while the remaining 61 per cent came from foreign countries. An interesting feature of the report is that for the first time in the history of home sugar production the output of beet sugar exceeded that of cane, the figures being 907,000,000 pounds of the former to 544,000,000 of the latter. During the past twenty years the world's sugar production has nearly doubled, the total for last year being 32,000,000,000 pounds.

One of the interesting and also inspiring features of the big Omaha corn show was the presence there of Señor Zeferino Dominguez, a wealthy ranchman and agriculturist who lives at Puebla, Mexico. He was in charge of the Mexican exhibit, mostly of his own furnishing, and gave practical proof of his interest in progressive agriculture by donating the splendid \$1,500 trophy, a solid silver bust of President Diaz, mounted on a handsomely carved onyx pedestal, for the class making the best record in corn judging. Not only this, but the senior has 1,500 acres of fine land on which he is working out the experiments in seed selection and plant breeding and securing much the same results as are obtained by American experiment stations. His generous attitude is still further shown in the time and energy which he is devoting to get the results of his own and American experiments in tangible shape—lectures and photographs—as well as to better the agricultural conditions of his poorer and more ignorant fellow countrymen. Visitors at the corn show were privileged to hear an address from Mr. Dominguez which was direct and practical, gave warm commendation of the progress of American agriculture and exhibited with a kindly and generous spirit. Mexico is fortunate in having such a citizen.

A GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Coats at a Reduction of 40 to 50 Per Cent.

Ladies' Coats, sold for \$15.00, now	7.50
Ladies' Coats, sold for 12.00, now	6.75
Misses' Coats, sold for 10.50, now	6.25
Misses' Coats, sold for 7.50 to \$8.50, now	5:50
Misses' Coats, sold for \$5.50, now	3.25

Knit Goods.

Shetland Floss and German Yarn	5c a Skein
Saxony Floss	4 and 5c a Skein
Knit Shawl and Fascinators, 25c, now	17c
Knit Shawl and Fascinators, 50c, now	37c
Knit Shawl and Fascinators, \$1.00, now	75c
Ladies' Outing Skirts, 35c, now	19c

Yard Wide Silk

\$1.25 Silk now	90 cents
1.00 Silk now	75 cents
1.50 Silk now	\$1.29

Outing Flannels

10 cent grade now	8 cents
12 cent grade now	9 cents
8 cent grade now	6 1-2 cents

Corsets

We have a few odds and ends of Corsets we want to close out. Were \$1.00, now 60 cents. 50 cent grade now 30 cents.

A fine assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists, \$1.25 and 1.50 grade now goes at 98 cents

All Men's Suits, Pants, Etc., reduced in price One-Third off.

Dress Goods

Wool Plaid, 75c. now	50 cents
50 cent Dress Goods now	39 cents
40 cent Dress Goods now	29 cents
15 cent Plaid Dress Goods now	10 cents
12 1-2c Percale now	9 cents
12 1-2c and 14c Seersucker Gingham for	10c

Blankets

All Wool Blankets, \$4.50 and 5.00, for	3.25
1.00 Cotton Blankets for	75 cents
1.25 Cotton Blankets for	98 cents
1.75 Cotton Blankets for	1.39

Hosiery and Underwear

Ladies' Wool Hose for	15 cents
" " "	19 cents
40 and 50c Ladies' Wool Hose	29 cents
Ladies' Wool Underwear—\$1 Shirts,	75 cents
" Wool Shirts, 75c grade now	59 cents
Men's Wool Underwear—\$1.00 Shirts now	75c
Men's Wool Shirts 75c now	59 cents
Men's Fleeced Lined Underwear—	
Shirts 50c now	36 cents
Men's 50c Overalls for	37 cents

N. HANAU

Reynoldsville Pennsylvania

A FABLE OF NIGERIA.

The Crafty Spider and the Way He Paid His Debt.

The following fable of the spider is one of the folk tales of northern Nigeria:

A spider, it seems, had occasion to borrow a sum of money. A journey round to the generously disposed brought him 2,000 cowries each from the cat, the dog, the hyena, the leopard and the lion. When pay day came round, the spider remained at home to receive the visits of his creditors in a certain prearranged order. First came the cat to claim repayment of his loan. "Hush!" said the spider. "I hear a noise outside. It is a dog come to see me. You must hide under this calabash for safety." The cat was scarcely hidden when the dog, coming in, made a similar request for his money. Says Master Spider, "There is a cat under that calabash. Take him and consider the debt paid." No sooner said than done. Just then a snuffling and scraping were heard at the door. The third creditor, the hyena, had arrived. "Don't be alarmed, my dear dog, but hide here till he has left." And the spider bumbled him under the calabash. "I smell a dog," said the hyena, routing about. "Under that calabash," the spider replied. "Pat him up, and your debt is paid." The dog paid the penalty of his simplicity, and all was quiet once more. The hyena was preparing to leave, when he heard

an ominous sound that sent him crouching against the wall. It was the pattering of the leopard's feet at the door. "Quick! Under this calabash!" cries his host, and the hyena curls up in the fatal cache, only to meet a like fate from his more courageous enemy. "My debt is repaid," said the leopard, and ran against the lion coming in. A terrible fight ensued, for the leopard and the lion are equal in strength, so the natives say. When blood and dust make havoc in the house and both animals are exhausting their strength the spider is busy at the fire. Seizing a pot of boiling grease, he pours it over the clawing mass. Leopard and lion roll apart in their death agony, and the spider has only to straighten and clean up before resuming once more the humdrum life of fly catching. No wonder he is known as "Ma' wayo," the crafty one.

AUTOMATIC FOOTBALL.

Actions of One Player After a Kick in the Head. "Speaking of queer things in football," said an old player, "I recall a game that was played at Annapolis some years ago between Columbia and the Naval academy teams. "One of the men on the Columbia team, the quarterback and a very prominent player of the year, started the game in good condition, but after part of the first half he was kicked in the head in one scrimmage. It took

some time to get him around, but he suddenly arose and gave a signal. The two teams lined up and play went right on. "This man went through the game, and no one noticed that anything was wrong with him. When the game was over and the Columbia team was on the way back to New York in the train this player, who had appeared to be in a brown study, suddenly turned to the man next to him and asked, 'Who won the game—what was the score?' and a number of other questions that made it seem as if he hadn't been anywhere near the field of play. "The players were greatly surprised and thought perhaps the kick in the head had hurt the man so that his mind was affected. Later they learned that he was unable to tell what happened from the moment he got the kick in the head until the time he recovered consciousness, so to speak, on the train. "His playing of quarterback and his giving of signals had been entirely automatic, or, rather, subconscious. That case was referred to frequently in the psychology courses at Columbia, you may well imagine."—New York Sun.

A Substitute.

"I am sorry, my dear sir, but I neglected to bring my surgical instruments with me." "That will be all right, doctor. The plumber who has been working in the cellar has left his tools here."—Exchange.

Dr. F. S. DAVENPORT

Osteopathic Physician
Matson Block
Brookville, Pennsylvania

Consultation and treatment in Reynoldsville by APPOINTMENT only. If you want my opinion and examination of any chronic case, write me and make an appointment for any MONDAY or THURSDAY and I will call at your home. Dr. F. S. DAVENPORT, Brookville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Catherine Foltz, Deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Catherine Foltz, late of Winslow township, Jefferson county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the administratrix, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for payment. LYDIA S. DREHM, Administratrix, S. M. McCraight, Attorney, Reynoldsville, Pa.

If you have anything to sell, try our Want Column.