

The Dairy Cow.

One writer credits the dairy cow with performing three important functions, namely: She yields a constant income, thus marketing the farm produce most economically; she produc-es a valuable offspring and she im-proves the quality of the farm.—Farm-

### Turkeys Profitable.

Turkeys have long since demonstrated the fact to the intelligent farmer that they are great farm money makers and seldom if ever damage any one to the amount of five cents, but on the other hand are great destroyers of weed seed as well as insects of every description, hence a great advantage to any land owner .-Farmer's Home Journal.

### Cost of Filling Silo.

The cost of filling a silo will vary with the length of the haul from the field to the silo, and with price of

The Department of Agriculture has found the cost to vary from fifty to ninety cents per ton. That is it costs from fifty cents to one dollar a ton to cut a ton of silage in the field, haul it to the ensilage cutter, shred it and blow it into the silo. The distance that it is necessary to haul the silage has a great effect on the cost of filling a silo.

The average yield of silage is from

nine to fourteen tons per acre. The average amount of silage cut per day per man working at the job, as five tons, and the average cost putting an acre of corn in the silo therefore \$6.00.

#### Care of Horses.

Heavy or excessive feeding is not necessary if the horse is in fair condition

Let a horse get poor, hair rough and dull, and it is more expensive to get them in condition again than to keep them in good shape all the time.

Horses should have all the water they want. They should be watered often enough so they will not get chilled by drinking too much cold water at one time. I have noticed that the better horses a farmer owns the more pride both he and his help in keeping them in good shape and caring for them well. I would advise every farmer to breed the best horses he can. If buying a team, get as good a pair as you can afford. A really good team will usually do better service; besides, it is a pleasure and satisfac tion to own such animals. They sell quicker and for more money when you wish to dispose of them.

A word about young horses and colts which every farmer should depend on for his working and driving animals. Remember that feeding as well as breeding governs the value of your colt when old enough for business. Keep him thrifty and growing nicely from a weanling to maturity. The lack of a little feed while young has reduced the value one-half on many farm and market horses.

Watch the colt's feet, keep them straight and not too long. Examine the teeth. If any sharp corners are found near the cheek take them off with a file or float. Bad digestion and unpleasant drivers have been cured in this way.

Should you have a sick horse or colt use some standard remedies, or employ a good veterinarian. Too many kinds of harmful doses, advised by friends, and too much activity in giving them by anxious owners, has helped to shorten the life of many a farm horse,-J. P. Fletcher, in the American Cultivator.

# Breeding Rhode Island Reds.

The selection of your breeding stock is the most important work of the year and you should be very careful about every bird that you allow in your best pens, as they may do you a great deal of harm.

As the male is half the pen he should be about as near the standard requirements as possible, but no matter how good he may be, if not a vigorous, healthy bird he is worthless, and should be discarded at once. While the old saying "Like produces like" may be true to a certain extent, still it often produces the good or bad points of ancestors, several generations back, instead of first parent, which makes the breeding of Reds especially difficult, as they are made up of crosses.

Avoid all extremes of color, as they seldom nick and are liable to produce mottled and are liable to produce mottled and badly off colored young stock. The most desirable male is the male that is about medium in shade of red, but very rich in under color and very brilliant and harmonious in all surface color, and with a rich breast, as the breast is very important, in deciding the even color of your pullets.

The female regulates the shape and size, but we must look to the male for vigor and color, but the nearer we keep oth sides of the union, the better average will be the flock of young stock.

Belect the females that are strong in the points that the male is weak so that they will strengthen his kness, and in fact split the differ-, as it were, and produce chicks are better in all respects than of the ancestors.

ir possible have the females match the male's breast, and you will be assured of a flock of young stock that is not very far from right. Many overlook the other desirable points in mating for color only, but you should give due consideration to the obiong bodies, and the black markings of the tail and wings, especially the outer

edge of the primary feather of wings. While the Standard calls for an edge of black in wings of females, still very few of the finest colored birds ever have it right, but when it does appear it is a great point in the exhibition bird, and should be aimed at, for a Red female tipped off with perfect black markings is a bird hard to equal in beauty in the show room .-Edward T. DeGraff, in the American

Loading and Hauling Wood.

One may notice if he will that nine out of every ten loads of cordwood are loaded with the wood piled in tiers and lengthwise of the sled. A generation ago when the condition of the country highways made it necessary to draw-small, narrow and securely bound loads, this was, perhaps the best method of loading cordwood.

But the coming of good winter roads, and the development of wide-bodied sheds, many of them so wide that a man cannot reach across them to unload wood from the opposite side, have so changed conditions that it is now much better to build a load with one tier extending from the front to the rear of the sled, and the wood piled crosswise of the body. Yet the great majority of farmers still cling to the old-fashioned method of loading, regardless of the fact that a man must take from one to three steps and turn his body halfway around with every stick. He must also pick up each stick in an awkward, unhandy manner, and so hold it that its leverage will greatly increase its weight. All these extra motions require time and strength, and all are eliminated when the load is built according to the more modern method.

The sled is driven by the side of and as close to the pile as possible. The driver stands at the end of the pile, places one hand under a stick, takes hold of the end with the other hand raises the stick and slides it in end and upon the load. There need be no extra motions or unnecessary leverage to give additional weight to a stick of wood, and a man can under ordinary circumstances load a cord of wood in nearly half the time necessary if the sticks are laid parallel with the sled. When the load is built a chain is made fast to one end of the body. Then it is passed over the load and made fast to the other end, and then it is tightened by means of a twister.

It is true that a load of wood may be bound much more firmly if loaded in the old-fashioned manner, and if the distance is great or the roads very rough, or the sled liable to "slew" it may sometimes be better to lay the sticks parallel with the pody. But with ordinary roads and ordinary distances much time and strength may be saved by loading cross-wise of the body -C O. Ormsbee, in the American Cultiva-

# Farm Notes.

A dozen eggs in winter, feed and all taken in consideration, are worth a little better than two dozen eggs thru the summer.

bill. Where plaster is not obtainable, keep a supply of slaked lime where they can pick at it when they wish.

use in the poultry quarters, which is | dle. very true, but in the relation lime the silk and wool tissues are approbears towards helping egg production, not so much is said.

Don't ever neglect providing water, as warm as from the well, several times each day. It is just as necessary to the hens' well-being as in the summer. Milk is a fine drink, but water must be provided also.

As a rule the hens that have furnished lots of eggs thru the summer will not be such good winter layers, and vice versa. A certain number of eggs yearly is all they will produce, but very few furnish nearly as many as they should were conditions right. Isn't it foolish to keep a cow, year

after year, that furnishes only enough butter fat for a pound or two each right edge. week? It is just as foolish to keep a flock of hens that are simply boarders. Make them do better, or else sell and procure some that will do better.

Did you ever notice how the hens would stand and pick at the mortar between the logs of buildings, whenever a broken place gave them a chance at it? This alone should teach us that it is a necessity for them. One can learn quite a lot from observation if they only will.

If we would think and do more, allowing the hens to cackle, which would follow our sensible work for them, we would know lime was one of the needfuls for the laying hen. They must have it too from the shells for the eggs, and while certain foods are rich in lime it is necessary to feed shirt waist. No other fashion puts lime in order to give them a plentiful



New York City.-The blouse that gives a suggestion of the surplice idea is one of the latest and is so well



adapted to the fashionabl thin materials that it is likely to gain in favor as it grows more familiar. This one

Cotton Crepe Waists. Cotton crepes decorated with French embroidery are used for wash waists cut in the Gibson style, with one large pleat over the shoulder. Crocheted buttons and loops are an appropriate fastening.

Dressing Jacket.

The simple dressing jacket is the one that most women prefer and here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory to wear, yet which involves so little labor in the making that its simplicity becomes a consideration. There are tucks over the shoulders which conceal the armhole seams and which mean becoming fulness, but there are only shoulder and under-arm seams. The front edges are finished with hems and the sleeves can be made in full or three-quarter length as liked. In the illustration challis is trimmed with banding, but cashmere, henrietta and pretty simple Oriental silks, the various lawns, batistes and other inexpensive printed wash fabrics all are appropriate, with trimming of any banding that may be liked, or friils of lace would make a dainty finish.

The jacket is made with fronts and back. It is finished with hems at the front edges and the rolled-over collar is attached to the neck. The simple one-piece sleeves are finished with rolled-over cuffs and the ribbon confines the fulness at the waist line.

is dainty and charming in the ex-Lime plastering or mortar, broken treme, and can be utilized for a great for medium size is four and an eighth in suitable sized pieces, will fill the many different materials. In the il- yards twenty-four, three yards thirtylustration it is made of messaline combined with tucking, and the contre-front portion is embroidered, Often is lime noted as being one of while there are bands of chiffon velthe best purifiers, and sweeteners to vet, and chiffon velvet makes the gir-Crepe de chine, voile and all priate, and in addition the blouse can be utilized for the many beautiful cotton and silk and cotton fabrics and for all materials suited to shirring. The sleeves are narrowed but shirred to be dressy in effect, and can be used either in three-quarter or full length. If a transparent effect is wanted the lining can be cut away beneath the chemisette and the under sleeves.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining and consists of the fronts and back, with the chemisette and voke portions. The full girdle covers the lower edge of the lining. The closing of the lining is made at the centre-front of the blouse beneath the

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and five-eighth yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide, seveneighth yard eighteen inches wide for yard of velvet for girdle and bands.

# Unspotted Ermine.

There was a day when ivory er mine without the black spots would be considered fourth class. Now there is a reversal of opinion. Unspotted ermine is the preferred kind.

# Durable Serge Suits.

The white serge coat and skirtor, rather, cream serge, for there is no white—holds its own with the these out of commission.

The quantity of material required



two, two and three-eighth yards forthe chemisette and under sleeves, one ty-four inches wide, with three and five-eighth yards of banding.

# The One-Piece Tunic.

Among the prettiest of the new fashions is the one-piece tunic that looks like a long coat. . It is tight fitting, fastened double breasted with two large buttons, and cut away sharply from the lower side to the

# Dressy Lace Coat.

The lace coat figures as a part of many of the dressy frocks of the sea-

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

WEATHER IS UNFAVORABLE

Commodities in Less Demand, With Prices Unsatisfactory and Collections Poor.

New York.-Bradstreet's sums up

the trade conditions as follows:
"While there has been some pansion in house jobbing trade in dry goods, millinery and kindred lines, and business in agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers has been large, the unsettlement caused price reductions in the iron, steel and other metal markets, the weakness in securities and the nearer approach of tariff revision have all made for a degree of uncertainty not so plainly visible for a long time past. Weather conditions, too, have played a part in arresting retail trade, county roads are in bad shape, farmers' deliveries are affected despite attractive prices for grain, and there has been, in fact, apparent slowing down in the cur rent of trade, which, however temporary it may be, has tended to make comparisons with a year ago at this time, largely favorable as they still less satisfactory than was expected some time ago.

"As yet the reductions aunounced, or believed to be impending, in the metal markets have not made for a large business being booked. The coal and coke trades respond sympathetically to the unsettlement in metals, and there is also evidence that over-production of coarse cotton yarns will force a reduction in out-put. The finer grades of cotton goods are, however, in good shape, mills are behind on deliveries, the leading woolen goods interests are re-ported to have booked orders equal to last year's entire output, and the wool market is strong, with foreign wools chiefly bought, because of the scarcity of stocks of domestic grades.

"Reports from the rubber shoe
manufacturing industry are better
and mills employing 10,000 hands

"Shoe trade reports are that manufacurers are busy on spring orders Leather is quiet and some imperfect

lots are easier. "Business fallures in the United States for the week ending with February 25 were 244, against 282 last week, 311 in the like week of 1908, 194 in 1907, 180 in 1906 and 28 in

### MARKETS.

MITARISTO.		
PITTSBURG.		
Wheat-No. 2 red	85	9)
Rye—No. 2 Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear No. 2 yellow, shelled Mixed ear	71 69 64	79 70 60
Oats-No. 2 white	54	53
	95	6 06
Hay-No. 1 Timothy 1	8 50 1 25	14 75
Brown middlings	9 50 6 0 ) 4 00	90 00 28 00 24 00
Straw-Wheat	8 00	8 50
Dairy Products.		
Butter—Rigin creamery	34 24 19 14 14	35 26 22 15 15
Poultry, Etc.		
Hens—per 1b	14 18 34	15 20 85
Fruits and Vegetables.		
Potatoes-Fancy white per bu	75	.0

BALTIMORE. 

Butter-Ohio creamery	312	8
. PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour-Winter Patent	5 90	6 0
Corn—No. 2 mixed	68 53	7 5
Butter-Creamery	33	3

Eggs-Pennsylvania firsts	34	
NEW YORK.		
Fiour—Patents	5 90 1 10	6

Flour-Patents. Wheat-No. 2 red. Corn-No. 2	5 90 1 10 71	6
Oats-No. 2 white	33 35	
LIVE STOCK.		

# Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE				
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds.  Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.  Good, 1300 to 1300 pounds.  Tidy, 1690 to 1160 pounds.  Fair, 1600 to 1100 pounds.  Common, 700 to 900 pounds.	6 15 5 93 5 63 4 90 4 90	湯明佛湯湯	666664	35 10 85 50 75
Bulla Cows	3.06	14	3	50)
	6 80	3	6	85

Best heavy Yorkers Light Yorkers. Pigs. Roughs SHEEP

 Prime wethers.
 5 75 8 5 8

 Good mixed
 5 40 6 5 6

 Fair mixed ewes and wethers
 4 50 6 5 6

 Culls and common
 2 5 0 4 40

 Spring lambs
 3 50 6 70

 Veal calves
 703 6 70

 Hoavy to thin calves
 400 6 6

Charles H. Caffin, has issued a most interesting volume under the title "The Appreciation of the Drama." Beginning with the stage in the days of the "mystery plays," Mr. Caffin gives the reason why the theatre has always held so strong a hold on the public mind, exerting a widespread influence for good or evil, which has come down to the present day. He touches graphically on the audience and the actor, that subtle and misunderstood feature, dramatic construction and the methods which the playwright best employs to bring coherent and satisfactory resiste of the arsenal in Central Park, sults. His closing chapter is partic. New York City. ularly interesting in that it treats of Sir Walter Hilyer has been apthe American outlook. Mr. Caffin be-pointed expert idviser to the Chinese lieves that the widely diversified char. Government. Sir Walter was born in lieves that the widely diversified charexteristics of this country, both as regards locale and personality, offer rare opportunities for the American

# BUSINESS CARDS

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# Talks on Alveolar TEETH

BY DR. E. DAYTON CRAIG, D. D. S.

# Good Teeth for All

To a person afflicted with bad teeth, loose teeth or missing teeth, the Alveolar method of restoring missing teeth without the aid of plates or ordinary bridge work is a boon and a blessing—for the Alveolar teeth are perfect. They look beautiful, feel nat-ural, and can be depended upon to do the everyday bard work of natural

How much more pleasant and comfortable it is to have your teeth firm, solid, and perfect without being harassed and distressed by these oldtime useless methods.

I have had wonderful success in tightening loose and falling teeth by my great method, which could have been saved by no other process on been earth. I also straighten twisted, crooked

and protruding teeth and make them uniform, regular and beautiful. I cure Pyrrhoea, which other dea-tists say is incurable. There is not a disease or trouble of the teeth, mouth or gums which I do not cure perfectly or permanently, no matter how many dentists have treated it and failed.

I am assisted in my work by spe cialists, highly skilled and trained in the principles of Alveolar Dentistry. Each of these specialists has his own particular line of work to do, and, as a consequence, is much more profi-cient in that line than anyone could be

who attempts to cover the whole field.

I invite all in need of any kind of dental service to call at my dental service to call at my commo-dious offices—the finest and best equipped in Pittsburgh. I make no charge for examination, consultation or advice. My fees are reasonable much more so than those of any other dentist when you consider the qual-

ity of work done.

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# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President-elect Taft was made Mason "at sight" by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at Cincinnati. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer,

was highly honored by King and people upon his return to Stockholm. The King of Spain recently became an honorary member of the Royal Automobile Club of Great

Speaker Joe Cannon's favorite attitude in the chair at Washington, D. C., is to sit with his left foot curled under him.

Britain.

Professor Charles A. Strong, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, was bitten by a madman while a passenger on the Barbarossa.

M. Bunau-Varilla was amused that changes are to be made in the weight of the Gatun Dam as announced in a despatch from Washington, D. C.

George J. Gould denounced as false a published report that he had relinguished control of the Gould railway system to E. H. Harriman.

Charles F. McKim declined to serve on the commission provided for in the McCall bill to report on a site in Washington, D. C., for a Lincoln memorial.

The richest farmer in Congress is Frank Orren Lowden, of the Illinois delegation-Mr. Hitt's successor. Be-fore her marriage Mrs. Lowden was Miss Florence Pullman, of Chicago.

George H. Hall, the artist, one of the oldest members of the National Academy of Design, opposed the plan to erect a fine arts building on the

China of English parents and is a learned linguist. Li Hung Chang once said that he spoke and wrots Chinese as well as the most highly educated mandarin.