

# THE FARMER'S HOME AND ACRES

### 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 produces a valuable offspring and she improves the quality of the farm.—Farmers' Home Journal.

### 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 labor, etc.

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, was five tons, and the average cost of putting an acre of corn in the silo is 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 satisfaction 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 both sides of the union, the better average will be the flock of young stock.

Select the females that are strong in the points that the male is weak in, so that they will strengthen his weakness, and in fact split the difference, as it were, and produce chicks that are better in all respects than either of the ancestors.

# WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

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



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

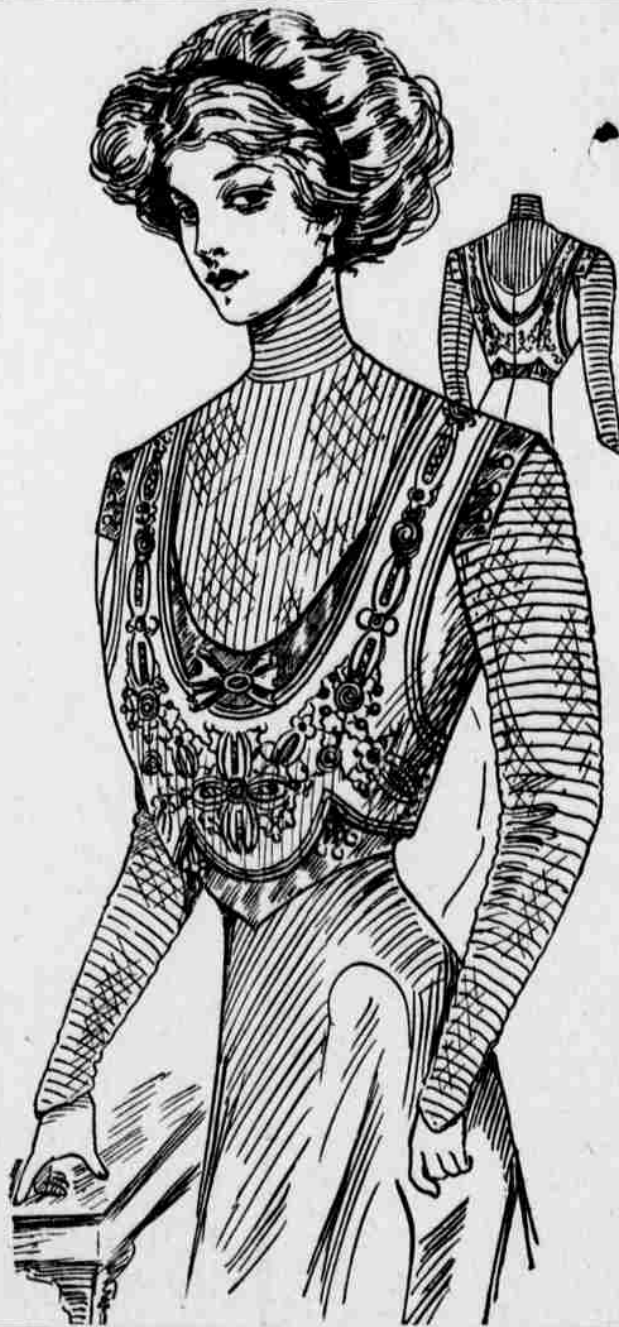
### Cotton Crepe Waists.

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 chaffis 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 frills 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.



The quantity of material required for medium size is four and an eighth yards twenty-four, three yards thirty-



two, two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with three and five-eighths yards of banding.

### Unspotted Ermine.

There was a day when ivory ermine 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 skirt—or, rather, cream serge, for there is no white—holds its own with the shirt waist. No other fashion puts these out of commission.

### Dressy Lace Coat.

The lace coat figures as a part of many of the dressy frocks of the season.

# 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 expansion 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 by 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, an apparent slowing down in the current of trade, which, however temporary it may be, has tended to make comparisons with a year ago at this time, largely unfavorable as they still are, less satisfactory than was expected some time ago.

"As yet the reductions announced, 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 output. The finer grades of cotton goods are, however, in good shape, mills are behind on deliveries, the leading woolen goods interests are reported to have booked orders equal to last year's entire output, and the wool market is strong, with foreign wools chiefly sought, because of the scarcity of stocks of domestic grades.

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

"Shoe trade reports are that manufacturers are busy on spring orders. Leather is quiet and some imperfect lots are easier.

"Business failures 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 1905."

### MARKETS.

#### PITTSBURGH.

Wheat—No. 2 red	85 3/4
Do—No. 3	85 1/4
Rye—No. 2	71 1/2
Corn—No. 2 yellow ear	59 1/4
Do—No. 3 yellow ear	59 1/4
Mixed ear	59 1/4
Oats—No. 2 white	54 1/2
Do—No. 3 white	54 1/2
Flour—Winter patent	95 1/4
Fancy straight winter	95 1/4
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	15 1/2
Do—Clover No. 1	11 1/2
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	20 1/2
Brown middlings	26 1/2
Bran, bulk	24 1/2
Straw—Wheat	5 1/2
Oats	5 1/2

#### Dairy Products.

Butter—High creamery	34 3/4
Ohio creamery	34 3/4
Fancy country roll	19 1/2
Cheese—Ohio, new	14 1/2
New York, new	14 1/2

#### Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	14 1/2
Chickens—dressed	18 1/2
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	31 3/4

#### Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	75 1/4
Cabbage—per ton	35 1/4
Onions—per barrel	1 1/4

#### BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 7/8
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 1/2
Do—No. 3	1 1/2
Corn—Mixed	70 1/4
Eggs	34 1/4
Butter—Ohio creamery	31 1/4

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 9/8
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 1/2
Do—No. 3	1 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	68 1/4
Oats—No. 2 white	53 1/4
Butter—Creamery	34 1/4
Eggs—Pennsylvania State	34 1/4

#### NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	5 9/8
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 1/2
Do—No. 3	1 1/2
Corn—No. 2 white	74 1/4
Butter—Creamery	35 1/4
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	35 1/4

#### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds	6 40
Prime, 1300 to 1450 pounds	6 15
Good, 1200 to 1350 pounds	5 21
Top, 1050 to 1200 pounds	5 61
Tidy, 900 to 1050 pounds	4 90
Fair, 750 to 900 pounds	4 20
Common, 600 to 750 pounds	4 12
Bulls	3 50
Cows	1 60
HOGS	
Prime, heavy	6 80
Prime, medium weight	6 75
Best heavy Yorkers	6 65
Light Yorkers and others	6 25
Pigs	6 15
Roughs	5 50
Stags	4 50
SHEEP	
Prime wethers	5 75
Good mixed	5 40
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	4 50
Culls and common	3 50
Spring lambs	5 50
Veal calves	7 00
Heavy to thin calves	4 00

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**E. NEFF**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Patron 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 will receive prompt attention. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**SMITH M. McCREIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. 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 funeral cases. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

## 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 natural, and can be depended upon to do the everyday hard work of natural teeth.

How much more pleasant and comfortable it is to have your teeth firm, solid, and perfect without being harassed and distressed by these old-time 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 earth.

I also straighten twisted, crooked and protruding teeth and make them uniform, regular and beautiful. I cure Pyrrhosia, which other dentists 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 specialists, 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 proficient 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 commodious 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 quality of work done.

If you cannot call at this time, send for my free book, beautifully illustrated, on Alveolar Teeth. It gives much valuable information on the proper care and preservation of the teeth.

**E. DAYTON CRAIG, D. D. S.**  
MONONGAHELA BANK BUILDING,  
The Most Complete Dental Office in Pittsburgh,  
SIXTH AVE., COR. WOOD ST.  
Bell Phone 362, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.  
(Not Open Sundays.)

**PROMINENT PEOPLE.**

President-elect Taft was made a 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 Britain.

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

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 relinquished 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. Pitt's successor. Before 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 site of the arsenal in Central Park, New York City.

Sir Walter Hillyer has been appointed expert adviser to the Chinese Government. Sir Walter was born in China of English parents and is a learned linguist. Li Hung Chang once said that he spoke and wrote Chinese as well as the most highly educated maddarin.