# FINTEREST TO WOME

New York City.-The skirt that is made in few pieces and that suggests the hip line without being tightly



fitted, while it extends slightly above the waist line, is the one that is in stripes, about half an inch wide, run great demand just now. This model across.

Mirage Silks.

Mirage silk is extremely glossy, which makes it equally desirable for day or evening wear, for dust is easily removed and the pretty sheen is attractive at night-under artificial light.

### Earrings and Collars.

Cut jet earrings are the accepted ornaments by the smart set and its Family heirlooms are taken out of old boxes, polished and adjusted to the ears with a modern clamp. They are worn on the street as well as in the house. They do not look amiss with a coat suit, a large fur turban and a close veil of black Russian net.

#### Latest Fads in Belts.

Tooled and gilded belts are the latest fad of fair Parisians. With an ingenious eye for effect, many women are wearing them back to front, the deep buckle coming in front, while the narrower one, with its holes for adjusting, goes to the back. This plan gives a pretty sloping line to the waist. The striped leather belt is very fashionable for the moment. The belts are of white suede, and the



is graceful in the extreme and is! A fairly heavy Irish linea or ma adapted to an infinite variety of ma- dras would be satisfactory material terials, while it allows singularly suc- in which to work out the tailored cessful use of buttons as trimming. If made from wide material it can be cut in three pieces, while if made from narrow it can be cut in four, with a seam at the centre front which fact greatly extends its usefulness, as it becomes just as well adapted to the narrow fabrics as it does to the wide ones. There are pleated panels at the side, which mean grace and novelty in one, and the closing is made at the left side. In the illustration ponge colored Shantung is finished simply with trimming of jet buttons, that combination being one of the latest and smartest of the sea-

The skirt can be made in either three or four pieces with the panels. which are additional, and which are joined to it at the sides. The upper edge is arranged over a fitted girdle, and the closing is made above the panel at the left side. Two lengths are included, the one which escapes the ground and the one which means the slight train that is so well liked for occasions of formal dress.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-seven or thirty-two, four and three-eighth yards forty-four or four and a quarter yards fifty-two inches an air of newness.
wide. Width of skirt at lower edge The soft blous our and an eighth yards, including



waist. Striped collar and cuffs give

The soft blouse of batiste shows the round collar that has gained so

much in favor lately.



HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY. By. W. M. Kelly.

To start right we must have some good hens and let us make a close study of the various breeds and see which one would be the best adapted to the purposes that we desire to use them for.

In the first place there are some breeds that are adapted to but one purpose, and that is laying eggs; among these breeds we find that the poultry-men call the Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs and others.

Now, these are very good breeds, but what we are after is a hen that will sit and hatch us some nice young chickens and take care of them in the best shape.

We also want to select a breed that will be ideal for market, one that will mature early, have a nice clean color; they must be good layers; lay goodsized eggs; active enough to be good rustlers after grasshoppers and worms; be good sitters and mothers; easily tamed and handled, and breed that will bear confinement well.

There are many excellent breeds for this class found among what the poultrymen call the American breeds.

These breeds are what we call a general-purpose fowl, that is, they are adapted to the farm or to the poultryman who does not make a specialty of any one branch of the

The Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, the Wyandottes, and other breeds belong to this class.

The Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans and others of the large breeds of the Asiatic class are not as good layers as the smaller breeds: they are more inclined to be broody, and, as a rule, are not as good rustlers as the American breeds, and for that reason I would not advise you to select your foundation stock from that kind of breeding.

When we look the field all over, there is no breed that stands preeminently at the head of the utility class like the Plymouth Rocks, and I do not believe that we would go wrong if we selected our stock from some good flock of that breed.

Some will say, why not try Wyandottes? They are good fowls, but they are somewhat lighter than the Plymouth Rocks, and that is against them competing with the Rocks; they lay smaller eggs, which is also against them.

Some will say eggs sell by the dozen, so what's the difference? But let me tell you when you sell your eggs to your customers they like good, big, fresh eggs, and you will get more money for that kind than you can for little, under-sized eggs.

I have learned that large eggs are the best to suit the private customer every time, and they are the ones for you to sell your eggs to.

The Plymouth Rocks lay good-sized eggs that are of a nice shape and Of the various breeds Rocks, I would choose the White Rocks, as it is easier to breed them true to color; they dress very clean and white when killed for market.

breed when care fully bred and handled are a credit to any poultry-man, no matter how young or how old he may be.

The Buff Rocks and the Barred Rocks are excellent fowls and are fully as good in many respects as the White Rocks, but you will find it much easier to breed birds of a solid color and keep them true to type and markings than to breed the colored breeds.

We must have a chicken that will grow fast and mature early and for this purpose I know of no breed superior to the White Rocks. They have a plump body and are attractive in the market and when full grown it has the weight, that makes it bring home the money that it cost to

The cockerels that are to be sold in the fall make quite an important item for us to consider, and the White Rocks cannot be excelled in this

When the hens are too old to keep for egg-producing purposes, it is quite an important item to have them weigh six to eight pounds and sell for ten cents a pound.

There is an increasing demand for dressed fowls, and if you have egg-customers, you should be able to make arrangements to supply them with dressed poultry whenever ordered, and get the top price for your surplus stock.

The Rocks are good sitters, kind mothers and will raise more chickens than any other breed that we have ever experimented with.

and where the hens have a uniform | way measures will not do.

### Poultry Notes. Do not feed the pullets until they

will have no ambition to forage. Turning the soll of the poultry yard once a year destroys the gape worm, and guards against the germs of other diseases which often find lodgment on the surface.

One objection to feeding mash to the hens at night is that it is so readily assimilated that the digestive organs are emptied before morning, and bodily heat is not maintained.

appearance, and then buy a first-class rooster from some breeder who has a different strain of the same breed, so as to avoid inbreeding.

The best rooster that can be found for what you can afford to pay should be selected. It is easy to grade up a flock to good hens, by using the best roosters every year and selling all of the pullets that are not up to the breed standard.

After you get started, subscribe for some good farm or poultry paper and keep up with the times. much pleasure and profit in studying the business and in excelling in some special line, when others have failed. -Farm World.

### Convenient Hencoops.

As poultry houses on farms have to be repaired often as a general rule, would it not be better to build more subsantial ones at first and save the trouble and expense of continually improving them? Let us consider this matter. The carpenter usually thinks that any kind of wood will do for a henhouse, and in that he is much mistaken. Only the well seasoned wood should be used, for when the damp days arrive, the house having no heat in it, the boards will shrink and expand until they are out of shape more or less, and then there are cracks to centend with. Use the best wood in the first place.

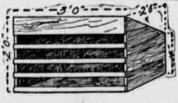
Another point worth considering is that of planing the boards that are



Coop With Sliding Doors.

to be used on the inside of the house It will take very little more time, and they are then easily cleaned and do not harbor dust as much as if they were rough. If they are smooth they can be easily whitewashed or painted. The main point to consider in build. ing a henhouse is that of removable roosts, nests and even the floor boards if there is to be a board floor. Make all these appliances of smooth board or wood, and when they are dirty or the farmer wishes to clean his poultry house they can be taken out into the yard and sprayed, washed or even burned over with a torch. Consider all these things now, and in the end they will be much more economical.

The first sketch shows a convenient way to make a coop for the poultry yard, of which a special feature is its door. Procure a box of the right dimensions and saw a hole, d. in one end. Then strengthen the box



A Box Coop.

with narrow strips of wood, b c on each side of the hole b c. This acts as a groove for the door a to slide Thus you have a sliding door, in. which opens and shuts with the greatest ease. The front of the coop is inclosed with lath or narrow strips, placed two and a half to three inches apart. The top should be covered with a good grade of roofing paper to make it waterproof. A coop of this sort should be two to two and a hall feet long, sixteen inches deep and not less than twenty inches high while two feet would be better.

The simplest coop is the common A-shaped coop. It is quickly and easily made. This coop may be con-structed either with or without a floor A floor is desirable, except during warm weather and where the soil drains quickly.

The box coop shown in the second sketch in some respects is preferable to the A-shaped coop, for in the latter the hen can stand upright only near the middle of the coop, while with the box coop the entire floor space is available for her and the chickens. The box coop is also more easily cleaned.

If desired a small covered run can be made for each coop. This is especially desirable if there is danger of losses from cats, hawks, etc.

Fresh air is essential for the health of the fowls. A successful poultry raiser says:

"One of my poultry houses is lathed and plastered, while another is single boarded with paper lining on two sides. It has four half windows on south side and a frame fitted over each window with cloth stretched and tacked on. In this house I have been getting the most eggs and no frozen combs, although the drinking water freezes. The plastered house drew dampness until I had an old screen door hung and tacked cotton cloth over it. Soon after the hens began to lay,"—Weekly Witness.

The tiny mite becomes a mighty We should select our hens from factor in reducing the egg supply unsome good flock that is well bred, less it is constantly kept down. Half-

> A sprayer that will force kerosene into all the cracks of the poultry house is better than a brush.

> Cottonseed meal should not be fed to the chickens in larger quantities, as it has a tendency to constipate the

> fowls. Texas is credited with having morturkeys than any other State in the

If you allow eggs for setting to stand around for two weeks before putting them under the hen, do not blame the dealer if they do not hatch.

### FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

GAIN IN IRON AND STEEL

Recovery Slow, but Favorable Developments in All Divisions Reported.

R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

With bank clearings outside New York 15.9 per cent better than last year and 24.5 per cent better than in 1906, and in New York 24.1 per cent larger than in 1908, and 1.3 per cent larger than in 1906; with railroad earnings for the month of April show-ing a gain of 18.9 per cent over 1908 and only 10.3 per cent decrease as compared with the banner year of 1907; with immigration 212,000 larger than last year; with imports much greater than in 1908 and nearly equal to 1907; with a distinct gain in the iron and steel trade in both orders and prices; with a hardening tendency in copper; with works of new construction going rapidly forward, the trade situation seems to afford ample grounds for the prevailing bellef that as soon as tariff revision is out of the way, the last obstacle to a full restoration of normal industrial and mercantile activity will be removed.

Notable, indeed, is the better feeling in iron and steel. Favorable developments in nearly all divisions are

The primary dry goods market continues quiet, prices remaining at their present level in view of the firmness of raw material.

"In the export division some inquiry is reported, but little business has been placed, sales to China amounting to only 1,000 bales of 3.24 yards sheetings, while some small orders have been secured from Africa and Austra lia, and Malina has bought a slightly larger quantity of prints than its rec-ent average. In woolen goods the volume of duplicate business from buyers of men's wear lines increases

"The leather market is stronger all around in sympathy with the hide sit-uation, prices advancing steadily.

### MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	83 - 68 651 68 651 69 50 75 14 00 12 00 12 00 17 70 17 70 17 70 18 00 8 00 8 00	84 73 69 55 58 580 14 50 90 00 28 00 28 00 8 59 8 59
Dairy Products.		
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Hens—per lb	17 20 21	19 22 23

## Fancy white per bu ....

Fruits and Vegetables.

Plour-Winter Patent	3 90	
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	71	10
Butter-Ohio creamery 31	23	Q

#### PHILADELPHIA. Flour-Winter Patent ...... 5 90 6 00

	Corn—No. 2 mixed. Oats—No. 2 white. Butter—Creamery Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts	75 61 28 42	70 60 90 90
)	NEW YORK.		
1	Flour—Patents. Wheat—No. 2 red. Corn—No. 2. Oats—No. 2 white. Butter—Creamery Egge—State and Pennsylvania	5 90 1 41 80 57 28 42	5 00 81 58 29 23

### LIVE STOCK.

### Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Extra. 1450 to 1500 pounds. 0 61 a 1 8 Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds. 0 600 3 6 0 Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds. 620 4 6 4 Tidy, 1500 to 1150 pounds. 5 20 4 6 4 Tidy, 1500 to 1150 pounds. 3 10 4 5 9 Common, 700 to 300 pounds. 470 4 5 2 Bulls. 450 4 5 4 Cows. 2011 3330  HOOS Prime, heavy. 740 3 7 6 Prime, medium weight 751 Best heavy Yorkers. 721 3 7 3 Light Yorkers. 701 4 7 1 Pigs. 670 4 5 4 Roughs. 500 4 5 6 Stags. 500 4 5 6 Stags. 500 4 5 6		, order	I mi ua,	Litterandi At	
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RECIPES

Eggless Apple Sauce Cake cup sugar creamed with 1-2 cup shortening; add spices and a little salt: next stir 1 teaspoon soda into 1 cup of unsweetened apple sauce, 2-3 cup chopped raisins, 2 cups sifted flour. Add raisins last. Bake 40 minutes in

slow oven. Prune Tarts-Make a rich puff paste for shells. Take 2 cups stewed prunes sweetened to taste and chop with about 1-2 cup walnuts, or chop separately, as the nuts want to be quite fine; fill shells with mixture and on the top of each put 1 large spoon whipped and sweetened cream flavored with vanilla.

Molasses Cookies-One cup molasses, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-2 cup shortening, 1-2 cup hot water, 2 teaspoons saleratus, a little salt, about a teaspoon ground ginger, flour to roll. Don't roll very thin.

German Coffee Cakes-2 1-4 cups sifted hour. I level tenspoonful sait, 2 heaping tenspoons of baking powder, 2 teaspoons butter, 1 rounding tablespoon butter, 1 egg, milk, sift dry ingredients together and rub in the butter, heat the egg, add milk to the egg to make 1 1-4 cups, stir all together with inverted spoon to a stiff batter. Turn into biscuit pan and spread even. Brush top lightly with melted butter. Sprinkle sugar and cinnsmon over top. Bake in moderate oven.

Apple Butter-Pare and core apples. and cook until soft. Rub through a sieve. Measure, and for every cup of pulp add 3-4 cup of sugar. Boll until it jellies. Stir often to prevent burning. You will have to use your own judgment about the water, as some apples are more julcy than others. Of course, the more water used the long-

er it will have to boll before it is done. Hermits-One cup sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 1 egg. 1-4 cup milk, 1-2 tenspoon saleratus, 1 tenspoon cream tartar, 1-2 teaspoon all kinds spice, 1 oup chopped raisins, flour to roll stiff. Roll thin, bake in a quick oven.

#### BRAIDED RUGS.

Braided rugs are now the fashion. Formerly one saw them only in the country but now they are seen in city bed rooms and living rooms. Any country housewife might make money by braiding strips of rags during the long winter evenings and making them into rugs to sell. If city boarders come to the country in the summer, they will buy, but a surer way of selling them is to make arrangements with some of the numerous women's exchanges or women's industrial unions that are found in large cities and where handiwork of women is sold at a good figure. Hooked rugs are equally in demand, and some every beautiful ones may be made by the country housewife,-Indiana Farmer.

Probably not one out of every 10,000 buildings standing in all parts of the world and built by modern masons will be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did. and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays are really mere temporary structures, and will be in ruins when the ancient buildings of Greece and Egypt, built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now.

### Talks on Alveolar TEETH

### E. Dayton Craig, D. D. S. INVESTIGATE

METHOD I have heard a definition for a skeptic, which reads something like this, "A Skeptic is one who first

MY

doubts, then investigates." If you are skeptic in regards my Alveolar Method "Investigate" and you will be satisfied that it will do

all that is claimed for it.

Investigations are being made daily and I wonder if you, who may be reading this article, are ready to etart yours. There must be merit in my method, else it would not stand the test of time. I can send you to patients who are wearing my Alveolar teeth—you can talk with them and be satisfied for yourself. But first of all I would have to examine your mouth. No charge is made for examination and there is

no obligation to have work done.

There is no two cases exactly alike, hence each case has to be ex-amined carefully before I could say whether you could be supplied with these Alveolar Teeth.

When by examination it is found that you can have teeth put in that will give you absolute satisfaction.

I will be ready to proceed with your If you cannot call at this time, send for my booklet on "Alveolar Teeth" which explains my method fully. It

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