

FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Timely Fashion Hints

AGRICULTURAL PAINTS

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

IMPROVEMENT EVIDENT

Gain in Optimism Manifest, Therefore, Particularly for Distant Future.

"Improvement is more in evidence this week, but irregularities in weather and crop conditions and ebb and flow movements in trade and industry prevent definite general characterization of the situation as a whole. House trade with jobbers and wholesalers is not usually active at this season and efforts to attract business by clearance sales and liberal advertising have not been altogether successful. There is a further apparent gain in the optimism with which the outlook for the more distant future is viewed, contracting, rather sharply with some of the reports indicating backwardness of demand for immediate consumption. In the leading industries the strength of demand for iron and steel in most finished forms is notable and the railroads seem to be buying more freely. The shoe and leather trades are in better shape, due partly to the great strength of hides and the finished products of sole and upper leather. Higher prices for shoes are being paid. There are reports of further gains in demand for woolen and worsted goods; yarn mills catering to this demand are said to be running full, and raw wool is very strong. High prices of raw cotton are said to curtail profits on goods.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ended May 27 were 205, against 219 last week, 263 in the like week of 1908; 142 in 1907; 127 in 1906, and 164 in 1905."—Bradstreet.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red	83	84
Bye—No. 2	71	72
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear	68	69
No. 2 yellow, shelled	64	65
Mixed ear	61	62
Oats—No. 2 white	57	58
No. 3 white	54	55
Flour—Winter patent	12 00	12 50
Fancy straight winter	12 00	12 50
Hay—No. 1 Timothy	14 00	14 50
Clover No. 1	12 00	12 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton	23 50	24 00
Brown middlings	21 00	21 50
Bran, bulk	27 00	27 50
Straw—Wheat	8 00	8 50
Oat	5 00	5 50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery	20	21
Ohio creamery	25	26
Fancy country roll	19	20
Cheese—Ohio, new	14	15
New York, new	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.	17	18
Chickens—dressed	21	22
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	21	22

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.	1 00	1 05
Cabbage—per ton	55 00	59 00
Onions—per barrel	1 40	1 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 75	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 35	1 36
Corn—Mixed	75	76
Eggs—No. 2 white	21	22
Butter—Ohio creamery	21	22

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent	5 50	5 55
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 35	1 36
Corn—No. 2 mixed	75	76
Oats—No. 2 white	61	62
Butter—Creamery	26	27
Eggs—Pennsylvania frats	22	23

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents	5 50	5 55
Wheat—No. 2 red	1 41	1 42
Corn—No. 2	81	82
Oats—No. 2 white	67	68
Butter—Creamery	28	29
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	22	23

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
CATTLE	
Extra, 1600 to 1800 pounds	7 00 7 15
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds	6 50 6 65
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds	6 45 6 60
Tidy, 1000 to 1100 pounds	6 40 6 55
Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds	5 85 6 00
Common, 700 to 900 pounds	5 10 5 25
Bulls	4 25 4 40
Cows	3 00 3 15
HOGS	
Prime, heavy	7 65 7 70
Prime, medium weight	7 50 7 55
Best heavy Yorkers	7 50 7 55
Light Yorkers	7 45 7 50
Pigs	7 15 7 20
Roughs	6 00 6 05
Stags	5 00 5 05
SHEEP	
Prime wethers	6 20 6 25
Good mixed	6 00 6 05
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	5 85 5 90
Culls and common	4 50 4 55
Spring lambs	4 00 4 05
Veal calves	5 00 5 05
Heavy to thin calves	3 50 3 55

The latest storm doors for large business places are revolved by electric motors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Estate 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 made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.
SMITH M. McCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will be promptly attended. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street Reynoldsville, Pa.
DR. B. E. HOOPER,
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 care. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

New York City.—The blouse which is closed at the front yet is not a plain shirt waist is one which every woman

Glossy Surface.
Ribbons like dress materials have a satiny, glossy surface.

Fabric Shoe Favored.
The new fabric shoe is one of the most attractive of the new footwear. The shoes are shown in all the popular shades of cravenette cloth, with the flowers of the same color, but satin striped. No more luxurious shoe could be imagined.

Misses' Seven Gored Skirt.
The skirt that includes pleated side panels is one of the very latest that has appeared and it is exceedingly graceful and satisfactory from every point of view. There is still the close fit over the hips, while comfortable flare is provided at the lower edge and consequently greater grace in walking. This model is adapted to the suit, to the separate skirt and to the entire dress and to every seasonable material that is heavy enough to be made in so simple a style.

The skirt is made in seven gores. The side-front gores are lapped over the side-back gores above the panels and the closing is made invisibly at the left side. The panels are pleated and joined to the turned under edges of the gores, which completely conceal the seams.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is seven and one-fourth yards twenty-four or

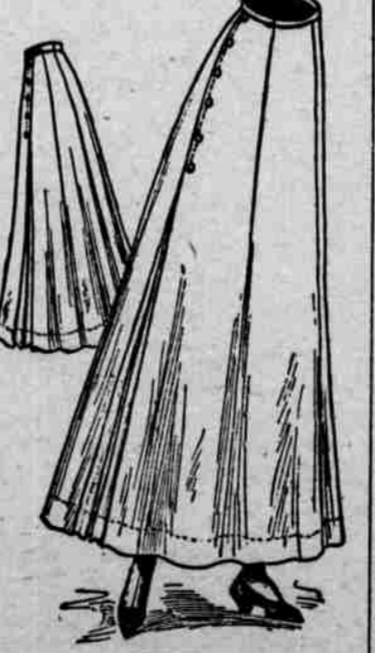


an finds desirable. This model allows a choice of the new long, close fitting sleeves and of slightly fuller



in three-quarter length and also includes the fashionable Dutch collar. In the illustration it is shown made of handkerchief linen with collar and sleeves embroidered, but it will be found available for any seasonable material that is thin enough to be tucked successfully, and it is equally desirable for the separate blouse and the entire gown.

twenty-seven, five and five-eighths yards thirty-two or three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.



Ottoman Silk Frocks.
The heavy ribbed silk that used to be called bengaline and is now called Ottoman, and which came into fashion last season, is out in a new and softer weave for afternoon frocks.

A Braided Corday.
A Corday in fine hair braid, trimmed solely with a twist of black tulle drawn through an immense jet buckle, taking almost all the front of the hat, was a striking model.

Point d'Esprit Veils.
The new lace veils are decidedly becoming. Their foundation is best described as a point d'esprit, the net quite fine and the spots, which are very close together, mere pin dots. These are bordered on three sides with lace four inches deep woven in the veil. They come in all colors.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and seven-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and one-fourth yards thirty-two or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide to make with long sleeves; three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-two or two and one-eighth yards forty-four to make with three-quarter sleeves.

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they are dried and warmed at the start. But a pig that is dry, warm and fed can stand a good deal of cold. Another method that we have tried successfully is to have a tub in the pen and have a gallon jug full of hot water in it, and as fast as the pigs are dropped put them into the tub and cover it over with an old horse blanket. In an hour or two, or as soon as they are all dried off well, put them with their mother.

The second important point that is too often neglected is the protection of the young pigs from injury by the mother. To do this we nail narrow planks around the pen, one on each side, five or six inches from the ground and eight or ten inches from the wall of the pen. These planks keep the sow from laying down against the sides of the pen and the pigs are not nearly so liable to be mashed.—Indiana Farmer.

Do Roots Poison the Soil?

No one knows so well as the practical farmer how rapidly a naturally fertile soil may be exhausted by cultivation. In this country, the tobacco lands of Virginia afford an example of this rapid decline in fertility. The abandoned New England farms, too, help to illustrate the effects produced by the constant cultivation of the same fields. Land that once yielded crops as if by magic now requires an artificial preparation before it will reward the farmer for his strenuous labor in the field.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, is reported to have expressed his belief in the theory of the poisoning of the cultivated lands of the world. The advocates of this theory believe that the systematic rotation of crops is needless. They believe that it is impossible to exhaust the ground by a crop, as the food supplies in the soil are too great to admit of such a result. Other causes, therefore, must underlie the failure of a crop to what was once fertile soil, and, according to the believers in the theory, this failure is due to root poisoning. According to the poisoning theory a crop does not do so well when it immediately succeeds another of the same sort because it excretes an active poison which is destructive of its own germs. Artificial measures are recommended not so much as a food for the plant as a remedy against these root poisons.

Very thorough investigation has, however, recently been carried out at Rothamsted, perhaps the most scientific farm in the world, which tends to show that adherents of the poisoning theory have not yet succeeded in fully proving their case. If this theory be true, manure, in the true sense, will no longer be necessary, but something to destroy the poisons excreted by the plants will serve a more useful purpose. As the root poison is admitted to exist in small quantities only, the treatment of land by any new process looking to this end should be much cheaper than under the present system of fertilization.—Philadelphia Record.

Farm Notes.

Separate good, rich cream, then churn it at a lower temperature. Milk is used raw, while most other food products are cooked in some way. The very fact that milk is a raw food should stimulate those engaged in its production to the greatest possible care.

Never put warm cream and cold cream together. Use separate cans. Don't say you can't afford it. You are in the dairy business every day in the year. If conducted properly there is money enough in it to buy all the necessary tools.

Milk may be unclean and unfit for use from either internal or external causes. The cow may be diseased or the surroundings and the utensils may be dirty. Trouble may come from disease in the families of workmen engaged about the premises. Epidemics of scarlet fever have been traced to this source.

A quart of milk is said to be equal in nutrition to a pound of beefsteak. It is also said to be equal to two pounds of bread. A pound of steak costs anywhere from ten to thirty cents, according to the cut and the market. Two pounds of bread cost usually from ten to twelve cents. Why should milk sell for less than bread or beefsteak?

Milk and cream take up odors and taints from unclean vessels in which they may be placed, or from any substance emitting an odor. They are easily spoiled and made unwholesome for food if any dirt or filth gets into them, or if they are covered up tight so that the fresh air does not get to them to remove the odors and gases which may be forming in them.

Good butter contains from twelve to fifteen per cent. of water. Some butter makers try to increase the weight by increasing the moisture content. This method is not honest and it is not good policy. Such work is characterized as fraudulent. Attempts are being made to regulate it by law, in fact, some authorities claim that the pure food law as it now stands covers it.—From "Dairy Notes," in the Agricultural Epitomist.

Something to Do.
Don't allow your breeders to stand around huddled up in a corner of the hen house if you want fertile eggs. Give them something to do. Make them hunt their food in the litter. An active hen is worth a dozen inactive ones in the breeding pen.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Gasoline Engine.

What do you know about the practical working of the gasoline engine for plowing and seeding operations? Some farmers seem to think it is the coming plan on large farms. Experiments have been tried for completing the operation of plowing, harrowing and seeding at one operation by hitching the different implements behind the gasoline engine. We would like to have photographs and description of such outfits.—Epitomist.

The Hoofs of Animals.

The hoofs of animals are constantly growing. When they walk around on the ground the sand, stones and other hard surfaces wear the hoofs away enough to keep them in normal condition, but stabling cattle with other animals and keeping them for months on soft straw gives the hoofs an opportunity to grow because they get very little wear. It is often necessary to give them attention with a paring outfit along this time of the year.—Epitomist.

Potato or Hill Onion.

This onion is becoming more of a favorite each year because of its ability to withstand the severe colds of the winter, and its freedom from the ravages of the "onion maggot." Sets planted in the fall produce marketable bulbs in late June or early July, just at the time the market is bare of fresh stock, and therefore bring a desirable price. The large bulbs planted in the spring make sets by the fall, thus making it necessary for the onion grower to save mature bulbs for spring planting. In order to keep up his supply of sets. The mature bulbs should be stored in thin layers in a dry, well ventilated place.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Potatoes Under Straw.

I have a big pile of straw and would like to use it on potatoes. Please explain how it is done. What do I do after plowing and harrowing the ground?
A. F. S.
Plant the potatoes in pieces, cut in the usual way, two or three eyes to the piece, about fifteen inches apart in rows thirty inches apart, pressing into the ground slightly. Then cover with straw, two or three inches deep. If covered too deep they may rot. If the season happens to be a wet one there is danger of rotting even with light covering, and here is perhaps the principal objection to this method. It is just the plan for dry soil or a dry summer.—Indiana Farmer.

Beets For Stock.

Beets and mangels are greatly recommended by seedmen. We raised some mangels some few years ago; the stock liked them only fairly well. We never raised any more until last season, when we conceived the idea to raise some of the half sugar, stock beets, to try, our main object being to have them for our brood sows when pumpkins gave out.

We planted these in rows about thirty inches apart for conveniences in cultivating. We worked the soil, which was naturally rich, into very good shape; as we had no seed drill we drilled them in by hand and covered shallow by hand.

The first cultivation was tedious with hoe and fingers but they grew fast, and made a fine lot of beets for the small patch we had in. The season though was so dry they probably only got half size; after two or three sharp frozes we pulled them out and "rikked" them up on a naturally well drained spot, covered with a layer of straw, then dirt; we opened one end a few days back and they are in fine shape. The horses and sows went for them in grand style. We never tried the other stock on them. I believe they will prove profitable.—Abraham Bros., in the Indiana Farmer.

To Save the Early Pigs.

At least two points are important in saving the early pigs that are quite generally neglected. The first is to keep the pigs from chilling immediately after birth. One method which has been found effective on our farm is to have a bushel basket by a warm fire at the house and as the pigs are born put them into a smaller basket, cover them up warm and carry them to the basket at the fire. If it is in the night it means a whole night's work. This is kept up until the sow is through farrowing. The pigs are kept in the basket until they are dry and warm through and through, and ready for something to eat. By this time the sow will have become quiet. Then they are carried to their mother, and see that they are something to eat. If it is a very cold day the sow should be in warm comfortable quarters, or else the chill, no matter how well