

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 hens 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. Exper iments 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. - Epito-

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 just at the time the market is bare of fresh stock, and therefore bring a 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 matured 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 A. F. S.

Plant the potatoes in pieces, cut in the usual way, two or three eyes to the piece, about fifteen inches apart 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 useful purpose. As the root poison with light covering, and here is perwith light covering, and here is per-

Beets For Stock.

Beets and mangels are greatly recommended by seedsmen. We raised some mangels some few years ago; the stock liked them only fairly well. We never raised any more until last to have them for our brood sows when pumpkins gave out.

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 freezes we pulled them out and 'ricked" 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 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 imfarm is to have a bushel basket by a warm fire at the house and as the are born put them into a smaller basket, cover them up warm and car-ry them to the basket at the fire. If it is in the night it means a whole tht's work. This is kept up until sow is through farrowing.

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 favorite each year because of its abil-ity to withstand the severe colds of of the world. The advocates of this the winter, and its freedom from the theory believe that the systematic roravages of the "onion maggot." Sets tation of crops is needless. They beplanted in the fall produce market- lieve that it is impossible to exhaust able bulbs in late June or early July, the ground by a crop, as the food supplies in the soil are too great to admit of such a result. Other causes, desirable price. The large bulbs therefore, must underlie the fallure planted in the spring make sets by of a crop to what was once fertile soll, 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 - e recommended not so much as a food for the plant as a remedy against these root poisons.

Very thorough investigation has, after plowing and harrowing the 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 in rows thirty inches apart, pressing 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 haps the principal objection to this ties only, the treatment of land by method. It is just the plan for dry any new process looking to this end soil or a dry summer.—Indiana Far- 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 season, when we conceived the idea way. The very fact that milk is a to raise some of the half sugar, stock raw food should stimulate those enbeets, to try, our main object being gaged 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. shape. The horses and sows went for 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 submediately after birth. One method stance emitting an odor. They are which has been found effective on our 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 The butter makers try to increase the pigs are kept in the basket until they weight by increasing the moisture are dry and warm through and through, and ready for something to eat. By this time the sow will have equiet. Then they are carried it mother, and see that they nething to eat. If it is a very set the sow should be in warm fortable quarters, or else the chill, no matter how well sequences of the sow should be in warm fortable quarters, or else the chill, no matter how well sequences. It is characterized as fraudulent. Attempts are being made to regulate it tempts are being made



New York City .- The blouse want s closed at the front yet is not a plain shirt waist is one which every wom-

an finds desirable. This model al-

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 cravenetted 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 com-fortable 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

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 con ceal the seams.

The quantity of material required lows a choice of the new long, close for the sixteen year size is seven and fitting sleeves and of slightly fuller one-fourth yards twenty-four or



in three-quarter length and also twenty-seven, five and five-eighth lar. 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.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. It is tucked in extremely becoming lines and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes at the left of the front. The Dutch collar finishes the neck. The long sleeves are made in one piece and fit the arms exceptionally well, but the three-quarter sleeves are slightly full and are gathered into straight cuffs

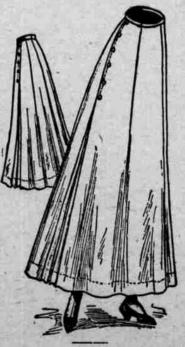
The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and seven-eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and one-fourth yards thirty-two or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide to make with long sleeves; three and seven eighth yards twenty-one or twentyfour, two and seven-eighth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

Point d'Esprit Vells.

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.

A Touch of Celer. pretty touch of color is introduced into the pongee gown by means

eighth 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 breid, trimmed solely with a twist of black tulle drawn through an immense jet buckle, taking almost all the front of the bat, was a striking model.



LIME FOR BEETLES.

Flea-beetles have in recent years een very destructive to young cabbage, radish and turnip plants. bacco dust, applied freely, will usually drive the pest away. Plaster flavored with Paris green, or slug-shot, will also help in most cases. Lime freely applied will dispose of the radish, cabbage and onion maggot.

SEA KALE PROFITABLE.

Sea kale should be in every garden and would be a good money-maker for our commercial growers. Seed sown in the spring makes plants that will yield the next year and a patch handled like asparagus is good for many years to come. It actually pushes up the ground in slabs after the last freeze in spring. The bleached stalks are prepared and eaten like asparagus .- H. B. Fullerton, Experiment Station, Huntington,

CARE OF THE CHERRY.

The cherry needs but little pruning, and is, in fact, easily injured by cutting the main limbs. Such work as is generally needed should be confined to thinning the fruit spurs in the top of the trees and the keeping of the centre open. The outside limbs will droop more or less and this shows that the trunk needs shade. The finest cherries are usually grown on these under limbs in the deepest shade and proves that while the cherry delights in a warm soil and sunny slope it has a way of its own of protecting the fruit and does not require pruning like the peach and apple.-Farmers' Home Journal.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

Keep an eye on the current and gooseberry bushes. After the first new leaves come, examine the bushes daily; and the moment you see a current worm, get busy. The simplest, best remedy is a solution of one ounce of fresh white hellebore in three gallons of water, sprinkled or sprayed on the bushes when the first worms appear. Delay means disaster, for these ravenous worms, left unmolested a few days, will strip a bush of all its foliage, and then of what avail is treatment? A second brood of the worms sometimes appears, which necessitates a second of poison.-Farmers' Home Journal.

BUTTER FAT SUBSTITUTES

At the Nebraska station tests have been made to determine whether or not corn oil could be substituted for the fat removed in skimming the milk, but unsatisfactory results were

It is always well to teach the calf to eat hay and grain as soon as possible. With the dairy calf this grain mixture should consist of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and linseed meal. The calf should not be permitted to become fat, but should be maintained in a thrifty, growing condition. A handful of the mixture placed in the feed trough before the calf will soon get it in the habit of nibbling at the grain and from then on it will eat more and more each day,-Weekly Witness.

HOW TO GROW BEANS.

Everyone wants snaps, but most farmers content themselves with one planting. The Refugee bean is best for early planting, as it is a little more hardy than others. Later, plant Valentine. Plant just enough for temporary supply, and as soon as those are well up, plant more and keep this up till September. Then, if you have a lot of green pods when frost threatens, gather them and put them in stone jars in strong brine, and you can take them out all winter and soak over night in fresh water and they are just as good next day as fresh ones, and you can have them all winter.

Plant Lima beans in rows like snaps and gather the green beans as fast as ready. Do not let them ripen for they will stop bearing, but if regularly gathered as fast as ready, they will bear all summer. Any surplus of green beans can be dried for winter use and will be better than ripe ones .- Farmers' Home Journal.

A PLEA FOR THE LAWN. How much more attractive the country homes would appear if we would see that the grass be kept mowed closely with the lawn mower, not once or twice during the summer but quite frequently, say every week or two. Country people are usually very busy throughout the summer and fall months, but if a little special effort were made each and every one of us could soon get our lawns in such condition that they would not require a great amount of time or labor to keep them green and velvety, But the grass should be mowed frequently; if not the weeds grow rapid-

ly, and eventually kill it out. The well-kept lawn, with its smooth green sod, a flower bed or two in some pretty design that meets the fancy, a few climbing vines, some roses, lilacs and other shrubs make even the most homely and unpretentious abode take on an allurement and attractiveness that the finest architecture cannot give.

There is everything in environ ment, and we owe it to ourselves and to our children to surround the home with all that is good and true and beautiful; and when we do, our lives will be made much brighter and hap-pier thereby.—Eme Reed Polk, in the Indiana Farmer.

FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

IMPROVEMENT EVIDENT

Gain in Optimism Manifest, There fore, Partticularly 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 in-dustry prevent definite general char-acterization of the situation as a whole. House trade with jobbers and wholesalers is not usually active at this season and efforts to attract bus-iness 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 demand for iron and steel in most finished forms is notable and the railways seem to be buying more freely. The shoe and leather trades are in The snoe 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 geing paid. There are reports of further gains in demand for woolen and worst-ed 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 cur-

tain 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."—Brad-

MARKETS.

. 44		
PITTSBURG.		
Wheat-No. 2 red		
Rye-No.2 Corn-No.2 yellow.ear No.2 yellow.shoiled Mixed ear Oats-No.2 white No.3 white	83 71 68 51	8 7 6 5
Flour-Winter patent	5 75	5 8
Hay—No, 1 Timothy Clover No. 1 Feed—No. I white mid. ton Brown middlings Bran, bulk Straw—Wheat Oat	14 00 12 00 29 50 27 00 27 00 8 00 8 00	14 5 12 5 90 0 28 0 28 0 8 5 8 5
Dairy Products.		
Butter-Eigin creamory Ohio creamory Olio Panor country roll Cheese-Ohio, new New York, new Poultry, Etc.	19 25 19 14 14	3 3 1 1 1
Hens-per Ib	17 20 21	2 2
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu Cabbage—per ton Ontons—per barrel	1 00 55 0 1 1 40	1 9 60 0 1 H
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Egge.....Butter—Ohio creamery.....

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA Butter-Creamery..... Eggs-Pennsylvania firsts......

NEW YCRK. State and Pennsylvania....

Ď	LIVE STOCK.
	Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.
	Extra, 1450 to 1600 pounds. 7 0 3 7 15 Prime, 1309 to 1400 pounds. 5 39 3 1 90 Good, 1200 to 1209 pounds. 6 65 5 5 73 Tidy, 1050 to 1100 pounds. 6 1 6 6 6 Pair, 600 to 1100 pounds. 5 5 6 30 Common, 700 to 900 pounds. 5 10 3 5 95 Bulls 421 4 5 6 600 Cows 2001 6 600
j	поов
	Prime, heavy. 7 61 @ 7 70 Prime, medium weight 7 50 @ 7 70 Bost heavy Yorkers 7 50 @ 3 7 55 Light Yorkers 7 25 # 7 35 Pigs. 7 1 # 7 25 Roughs, 8 28 28 Stags. 5 00 # 3 50
1	SHEEP
	Prime wethers. 6 20 3 6 83 Good mixed 6 00 46 18 Fair mixed wees and wethers. 5 21 6 5 76 Culis and common 250 5 4 00 Spring lambs 401 6 3 25 Veal calves 500 4 750 Heavy to thin calves 350 4 50

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

BUSINESS CARDS. E. NEFF

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