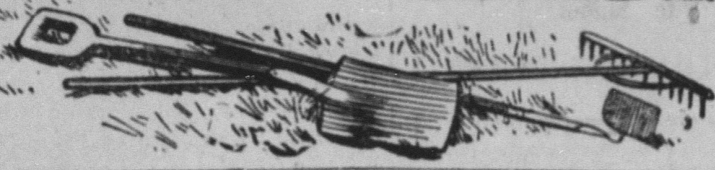


FARM AND GARDEN



COVERING FOR THE SOIL.

Farmers cannot control the rainfall, but they can at least mitigate the effects of drouth to a certain extent by the proper preparations and cultivation of the soil. It is a well known fact that when the soil is kept in a loose, fine, friable condition it not only absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, especially at night, but allows of the downward course of the water during showers instead of a loss by flowing off, as is the case when the surface is hard, says a writer in an exchange. A loose, deep soil also permits an upward tendency of water by capillary attraction, the loose soil thus storing moisture by its greater powers of absorption when rains are abundant.

We therefore find, in time of severe drouth, that the frequent use of the cultivator, even when the soil apparently does not require working, is very beneficial, the green tinge of the growing corn giving evidence that the constant stirring of the soil enables the crop to derive a certain proportion of moisture that it would not otherwise obtain. The leaves of plants give off moisture very rapidly. When we sprinkle a plant with water the moisture is not absorbed by the leaves, as many suppose, but it arrests, temporarily, the rapid evaporation that constantly takes place, which is greatest when the season is very warm. We may safely compare a growing plant to a pump, which brings the moisture from below and discharges it from the leaves. The moisture is collected by the roots, which spread in every direction, and the amount of moisture given off in a day by a plant, as corn, for instance, is very great.

We cannot, of course, water a field of corn, but we can at least lessen the amount of water which it gives off. The warmer the soil the more active the plant in search of moisture. Among the agencies used for assisting to retain moisture is plaster, which absorbs moisture to a certain degree from the atmosphere. Any material that serves as a mulch will impart great benefit to the growing crop, not only by preventing the evaporation of moisture from the soil, but also by keeping the earth cool. The only method known, however, for securing the largest proportion of moisture is, as stated, the deep, constant, thorough pulverization of the soil.

There is another fact to be considered. Weeds and grass also give off moisture, and every weed that grows by the side of a plant intended for cropping deprives the desired plant of moisture. Sometimes the weeds or blades of grass require more moisture than the plant and flourishes while the plant dies. Clean cultivation, therefore, prevents the robbery of the plant of moisture by destroying weeds and grass. As two plants of the same kind growing together are rivals, the one struggling against the other for supremacy in procuring food and moisture, we should be cautious not to have too many plants to the hill.

When drouth occurs during drouth, as happens nearly every Summer, the rule should be to thin out every plant that can be spared in order that the stronger and more thrifty may have better opportunities to mature. A clean surface and deep tillage will often save a crop that otherwise might be lost during a dry season.—Farmers' Guide.

SWELLED LEG TREATMENTS.

Horses that have run at pasture are often troubled with swollen or "stocked" legs when first brought to the stable in the Fall, and others that do not run to grass are so affected when suffering from "general debility." The following is an excellent remedy for such cases:

Powdered sulphate of iron (copperas—three ounces, powder edgiant root three ounces, sulphite (not sulphate) of soda, three ounces. Have the drugist mix these ingredients thoroughly in his mortar and then divide the compound into twenty-four powders.

GEESE.

Only the common geese have the males and females different in plumage. All the purer breeds have the sexes colored the same. The Toulouse is the largest and the China the best layers. The Embden is the best for feathers, being pure white in color. A cross of the Toulouse gander and Embden goose makes the best young goose for market. The gander may be known by being thicker around the neck and also being more masculine in appearance. Though geese derive most of their subsistence when allowed to have access to a pond, yet they may be pastured, or may be kept in confinement and fed on grass, turnips (chopped), potatoes and grain. The geese lays from twenty to forty eggs and the gander keeps a faithful

watch over her at times when she is on the nest. When sitting it is best to disturb her as little as possible. She makes a good mother, and usually raises all her young ones.

LICE KILLER.

The most perfect way to rid chickens of lice, and the chicken house, too, is to fill a number of small narrow mouthed bottles, with bisulphide of carbon, leaving them uncorked; tie one bottle to each perch, alternate on each side of the house, and always to the highest perches, if more than one tier is in house. The fumes of the carbon always descend, and if the house is reasonably tight, it will positively rid the whole flock and premises of lice. We have thoroughly tested this remedy in the past three years. I also use it in my wheat bins, and it exterminates every grain weevil, worm or moth which infests the grain in any way. It is also good to exterminate rats and mice, as all vermin of every description loath the scent of bisulphide of carbon, and will not stay where it is. It will not injure the grain in the least, as I have used it for a number of years.—C. W. Norris in The Epitomist.

GROWING PEAS.

Peas may be sown as soon as the ground permits. The dwarf kinds are the earliest, the American Wonder being an excellent variety. As dwarf varieties seldom give more than one picking, they should be sown in succession every week or two. One of the choice flavored peas is the Champion of England, but it does best when supported with strings or sticks, and answers well as an intermediate variety. Peas may be had throughout the entire season if sown at regular intervals, and they should find a place in every garden. This is a matter which should not be overlooked, as many are fortunate in having peas until the Summer is gone, and find it no more troublesome than growing them early. Peas are a luxury at all times, and by successive crops the garden can be made to yield much more than it does under the system of gathering the seed and allowing the weeds to appear.

HOOKS INSTEAD OF NAILS.

In fastening cold frames or hotbed frames together, use hooks in the corners. They may then be removed without injury to the boards when one is through with them. This does away with nailing every time. Small hooks may be made of plain wire, using a staple instead of an eye, or hooks and eyes may be purchased for the purpose.—Mrs. C. B. Barrett in The Epitomist.

TAKING AN AIR BATH.

An Opportunity Given to Allow the Skin to Breathe.

It must be remembered that we rarely, if ever, give our skin the opportunity to breathe properly. Our perverted condition in regard to heavy, unventilated and very often restricted clothing has given us a skin that is constantly moist, clammy and cold to the touch. Or else it is dry and dead and can be rubbed off by the hand with little effort. Restricted clothing not only damages the lungs and internal vital organs of the body, but causes the circulation of the skin to become stagnant and poor. A great many ills that we do not understand are caused by the unhygienic practice of smothering the skin.

Give your body an air bath! Reanimate your skin! This is a splendid time to begin the habit of doing so, since a "cold" need not be feared at this time of the year, and you will strengthen the skin against the more severe season. Exposure and draughts against the body is a superstition more or less. The writer has often stood before a cold draught taking an air bath in winter, and the practice has yielded a day's tonic to the body that cannot be explained, but must be tried upon one's own person to be understood and appreciated.

Open your windows wide and exercise until the pores have become awakened. Then let the cool, fresh morning air play upon your body, lying down if you desire. It will be a treat that you will never want to miss again. It acts as a delightful tonic to the nerves. There is no better medicine for weak, nervous people than the air bath. The very blood tingles with the unaccustomed freedom of the body and its contact with the energizing air.—New York Mail and

in the mouth of the weasel's hole. It was only a twinkling until the weasel reappeared and flashed into the hole again. We watched a long time, and neither animal appeared. Finally we moved the wood and dug out the weasel's hole. We found the rat dead—and the weasel had dug itself out another way. The weasel had trapped the rat and killed it at leisure, the hole being too small at one end for the rat to escape, which the weasel knew all the while.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Canadian trade commissioner in South Africa recently booked orders for over 48,000 gloves.



WOMAN'S WORLD

TRUE GOOD MANNERS.

Here is a little item taken from McCall's Magazine which it would do no harm for mothers to read: The important points of social etiquette never change.

People who know and practice the fundamental rules of conduct are always well bred even though they may never have attended a single social function. I once knew a young girl who had grown up in the back woods. Her father was a lumberman and he and his family had to live where his business was—that is, in the forest where the great trees were cut and the sawmill was situated. This girl had never been to school; she studied at home with her mother; she had no companions; she had never seen a train nor been to a town of any size. When she was eighteen or twenty she came to New York to visit cousins who were people accustomed to fashionable life. They expected she would be awkward, ignorant, ill-mannered. To their surprise, her manners were perfect. She behaved with the courtesy she had been taught at home and practiced every day, so that her demeanor was that of an elegant, cultured young woman, and she had studied so diligently that she did not appear ignorant even among people of the great world. It is custom you see that makes ease, elegance. Manners cannot be put on and taken off. They must be as much a part of one as one's very flesh—always there; always ready.

PARISIENNE CHARACTERISTICS.

"What attributes are most characteristic of la belle Parisienne?" is the question recently put by a Paris review for women to the artists who often portray the women of the Parisian world and half world. Pierre Carrier Belleuse answered: "The silhouette of the Parisienne is the result of the arts of her dressmaker, her corset-maker, and her bootmaker. She bends to their will, she is the slave of that tyrannical word, 'fashion.' She comes from her creators like this: Her head and arms are thrust forward, her bosom is prominent, her stomach is flat, and the back of her figure is strongly outlined. If the great sculptors of antiquity could see her they would ask one another: 'Who formed these strange, these curious dolls?'"

Mousset thinks her silhouette is more supple, more slender, more elegant than that of other women, and although her walk is quick and rhythmic, it is a little too bold. Her hair is better combed than that of other women, her foot is better shaped, her limbs are more nervous than those of her world-sisters.

Louis Picard tries to be exact: "The Parisienne has a very characteristic silhouette. She is neither tall nor short. She has a slender waist, a bust sufficiently developed, small hands and feet, mobile features and a nose slightly retroussé. Her hair is dark brown. The elegance and grace of her walk identify her."

WOMEN AS TRAVELLERS.

One very popular and interesting girl was greatly hurt this summer by not being invited to join a party with which she had travelled for two previous seasons. "We can't have her," the organizers explained. "We are ever so sorry, for she is delightful, but so unpunctual! We always were just on the point of losing trains and steamers owing to her delays, and for those of us who were responsible for the success of the expedition the strain was too wearing." Another girl, very pretty and a belle, also failed to receive an invitation, and the reason in her case was, "She wanted to monopolize all the attention of everybody!" Besides these two types mentioned there is another to be avoided, and that is the unduly sensitive girl—the girl whose feelings are always being hurt. The writer knew a girl of this kind who left a party without a word of explanation. Long afterward it transpired that the cause for offense was that on one occasion she had a seat on the sunny side of the car, while the others were seated in the shade! This, of course, is so extreme an instance as to be amusing, but there are many who but ill conceal their annoyance if the exigencies of travel place them less comfortably than their companions.—Harper's Bazar.

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

If you feel under obligations to a friend who is blessed with an abundance of everything within your power to give, do not attempt to send a pretentious gift that she will know you cannot afford, and which may be inferior to her other possessions, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. Choose the safer way and send a bunch of perfect flowers as a birthday gift—flowers are always in good taste and acceptable to rich and poor alike. Why not send her a generous box of pansy blossoms? She will be delighted with the loving thoughtfulness the gift will express. Present it in a dainty manner. Get some fine sprays of maidenhair ferns from the florist, a box and a few sheets of waxed paper. Lay the blossoms in loosely over the ferns, wrap the box neatly and tie with pansy colored satin ribbons and send by a messenger.

Write a bright quotation appropriate to the occasion across your engraved card, inclosing it in a small envelope to prevent soiling, and address the envelope to the recipient. Plainly label the box to avoid mistake in delivery.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Just a few hints to girls who are going to the exposition at St. Louis: Remember that you will be on your feet for many hours at a time, and take with you your oldest, easiest and largest shoes. Standing so much is apt to make one's feet swell at any time, and especially in such hot weather as there always is in St. Louis in Summer. You will need the very thin nest gowns you own, but try to arrange not have any washing done there, as laundry prices at such places are excessive. If you are going for only a few days colored wash-silk shirt waists will be found most useful. If are cooler than cotton and will not need doing up. Be very careful in your diet and drink only boiled or bottled water. You owe these precautions to whoever you go with, as it is a great trial to have a sick person on one's hands in a strange city.—Harper's Bazar.

A VETEEAN POSTWOMAN.

Overton, in Hampshire, England, boasts a character in the person of Mrs. Jane Wort. She has served the local postoffice for nearly thirty years, twenty years as a letter carrier, during which period she has possibly created a record for her sex. The district is somewhat remote, says the Westminster Gazette, and Jane's "round" has been fifteen miles a day, winter and summer alike. When the postoffice verified this fact they granted her a rise. But at the present time Mrs. Wort, who is in her seventy-fifth year, is the recipient of the princely wage of six shillings and sixpence a week. There are those who believe that her services will entitle her to a pension on retirement, but the post-office is reported to think otherwise.

A BECOMING HEADRESS.

Much depends on the expression of the face, in which there must be a sentimental note to produce harmony. Otherwise, do not attempt the rose decoration with the low coiffure, but gather the hair so as to produce a triangular effect on the top of the head, taking the width from ear to ear at the base, or twist up your soft fluffy puffs with or without some short curved ends, or roll a pompadour so that there shall be no other line above it, the front hair alone being visible in an unbroken line.

FASHION NOTES.

Tassels are formed of small lace medallions and taffeta rosebuds, strung on silk cord, with a knot in it here and there to hold them apart.

The lace blouse has found its way to the bargain counters, hence it is no longer ultra-fashionable.

Inch-wide strips of silk are formed into puffs by shirring along each edge, and these are used like braiding to trace designs.

A quaint girle, or rather stomacher, noted in one of the stores, had at its front small flat bows of brown taffeta, each caught in the center by a half-inch gilt buckle. This girle was the finish of a brown voile dress.

Traveling coats of taffeta and pongee are on the shirred model, which was so popular in the raincoats. They also come in mohair and cravenette. Since the pedestrian skirt is so much worn, it is not necessary for the coat to extend clear to the ground for protection. Three or four inches above the skirt is a good length. Large Japanese metal buttons are particularly pretty on fancy summer pongee coats.

This season will see neckwear of chiffon, lace and drawn work and embroidery in unusually captivating effects. There are neck stoles of chiffon, ribbon and lace, simple in appearance and yet so elaborately wrought that yards and yards of the soft, filmy material are used. Chiffon is in beautiful ruchings, and in greater favor than at any time in the last twelve years. Some of them are finished with lace and fringe, which give a smart effect.

Word comes from Paris that the ruelin collars with small bishop stole so popular here for two years, now have very long tabs, three in number, the centre one falling below the waist. Some are heavily embroidered. The former modest little cuff has grown six inches in depth, also heavily embroidered. Then there are the large flat collars of soft linen. With this great assortment of neckwear it should not be difficult to find something to one's liking.

Emigration from Venice.

In 1901, of the total emigration from Venice, over 90 per cent. (111,753) declared their intention to return, while the balance (5,178) was classed as permanent emigration.

The suicide rate in the United States has increased in ten years from 12.66 per 100,000 of population.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7:38 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:58 a. m. New York 2:03 p. m., Baltimore 12:15 p. m., Washington 1:20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:22 A. M.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1:21 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:25 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore, 5:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4:45 P. M.—Train 32. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:47 p. m., New York 3:55 a. m., Baltimore 9:35 p. m., passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8:19 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 a. m., New York at 7:15 a. m., Baltimore, 2:20 a. m., Washington, 3:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5:33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Dulook, Bellefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10:09 A. M.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, with week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1:17 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Canandaigua, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kansas and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5:36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10:07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9:10 P. M.—Train 92L. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Week Days.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
12	8	1	7
5:30 P. M.	1:10 A. M.	Ar.	Lv.
6:30	2:10	Bellefonte	5:30
7:12	2:52	Coopersville	6:12
8:16	3:56	Morris	7:16
9:10	4:50	Whitmer	8:10
10:12	5:52	Hunter	9:12
11:12	6:52	Fillmore	10:12
12:12	7:52	Braley	11:12
1:12	8:52	Wadala	12:12
2:12	9:52	Scotts Crossing	1:12
3:12	10:52	Krumrine	2:12
4:12	11:52	Straub	3:12
5:12	12:52	Inn	4:12
6:12	1:52	State College	5:12

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. After-noon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn's R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.	June 13, 1904.	Read Up.	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	
A. M. P. M. A. M.	Lv.	Ar. P. M. P. M.	
7:50	2:58	4:10	9:35
11:12	4:16	8:10	10:35
7:16	2:46	5:10	8:15
7:25	3:05	6:10	9:10
7:29	3:09	7:10	10:10
7:33	3:13	8:10	11:10
7:37	3:17	9:10	12:10
7:41	3:21	10:10	1:10
7:45	3:25	11:10	2:10
7:49	3:29	12:10	3:10
7:53	3:33	1:10	4:10
7:57	3:37	2:10	5:10
8:01	3:41	3:10	6:10
8:05	3:45	4:10	7:10
8:09	3:49	5:10	8:10
8:13	3:53	6:10	9:10
8:17	3:57	7:10	10:10
8:21	4:01	8:10	11:10
8:25	4:05	9:10	12:10
8:29	4:09	10:10	1:10
8:33	4:13	11:10	2:10
8:37	4:17	12:10	3:10
8:41	4:21	1:10	4:10
8:45	4:25	2:10	5:10
8:49	4:29	3:10	6:10
8:53	4:33	4:10	7:10
8:57	4:37	5:10	8:10
9:01	4:41	6:10	9:10
9:05	4:45	7:10	10:10
9:09	4:49	8:10	11:10
9:13	4:53	9:10	12:10
9:17	4:57	10:10	1:10
9:21	5:01	11:10	2:10
9:25	5:05	12:10	3:10
9:29	5:09	1:10	4:10
9:33	5:13	2:10	5:10
9:37	5:17	3:10	6:10
9:41	5:21	4:10	7:10
9:45	5:25	5:10	8:10
9:49	5:29	6:10	9:10
9:53	5:33	7:10	10:10
9:57	5:37	8:10	11:10
10:01	5:41	9:10	12:10
10:05	5:45	10:10	1:10
10:09	5:49	11:10	2:10
10:13	5:53	12:10	3:10
10:17	5:57	1:10	4:10
10:21	6:01	2:10	5:10
10:25	6:05	3:10	6:10
10:29	6:09	4:10	7:10
10:33	6:13	5:10	8:10
10:37	6:17	6:10	9:10
10:41	6:21	7:10	10:10
10:45	6:25	8:10	11:10
10:49	6:29	9:10	12:10
10:53	6:33	10:10	1:10
10:57	6:37	11:10	2:10
11:01	6:41	12:10	3:10
11:05	6:45	1:10	4:10
11:09	6:49	2:10	5:10
11:13	6:53	3:10	6:10
11:17	6:57	4:10	7:10
11:21	7:01	5:10	8:10
11:25	7:05	6:10	9:10
11:29	7:09	7:10	10:10
11:33	7:13	8:10	11:10
11:37	7:17	9:10	12:10
11:41	7:21	10:10	1:10
11:45	7:25	11:10	2:10
11:49	7:29	12:10	3:10
11:53	7:33	1:10	4:10
11:57	7:37	2:10	5:10
12:01	7:41	3:10	6:10
12:05	7:45	4:10	7:10
12:09	7:49	5:10	8:10
12:13	7:53	6:10	9:10
12:17			