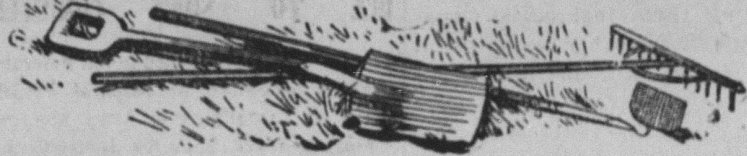


# FARM AND GARDEN



## ABOUT SWEET CORN.

Sweet corn is used before fully matured, and does not, therefore, require as long a period for growth as field corn. If standard varieties are planted now there will be ample time for successive supplies if the ground is in good condition and fertilizer also applied.

## GRAIN IN SUMMER.

On the farms where fowls have unlimited forage, one feed of corn a day will be found sufficient during the spring and summer months, unless by reason of drouth the supply of insects and vegetable food be cut off. In such cases the necessary variety must be supplied.

## DISEASE ON TREES.

Never wait for a disease to spread on trees. If the "yellows" appears in the peach orchard dig up the tree, burn it at once and examine the trees at least once a week. Black knot on plums, and blight on pear trees should be looked after before damage is done, but if remedies fail it is better to burn the trees than to allow other trees to become infected.

## THE CABBAGE WORM.

If the worms appear while the plants are very small the best thing to kill them is white hellebore (obtainable at any drug store), used by dissolving one ounce in each two gallons of water and spraying, or sprinkling the plants, or by applying it dry, dusting it on. As the plants get older and larger the best remedy for the worm is the common insect powder known as pyrethrum, which is best applied by mixing one pint of it with two quarts of common flour, keeping it in a close box for a day and then applying with an insect brush.

The house found on cabbage is best destroyed by applications of tobacco water, which is made by using one pound of tobacco stems in four gallons of water and adding enough hot water to make it all hot. Let the mass stand until the water is cold, strain and add soft soap at the rate of two pounds to each fifty gallons of the infusion. Apply with a sprayer or a spraying pump.

## INDIGESTION IN COWS.

It would be folly to attempt to say what combination of foods causes indigestion among milk cows, for, as a matter of fact, lack of variety is frequently at the bottom of the trouble, even with cows that are supposed to be fed on ideal rations. The animal is no more able to keep in perfect condition on one combination of food than is the human. No matter what the cause of indigestion, the first thing to do is to relieve the bowels, and an excellent dose for this purpose is a mixture consisting of one pound of epsom salts, one ounce of ground ginger root and one cupful of molasses in two quarts of warm water.

As a tonic to follow this cathartic, give two ounces of hyposulphite of soda three times daily in water. Powdered wood charcoal and salt should also be placed where the cow can eat it freely. A complete change of food should be given for a week or two, when gradually the former food may be resumed for a portion of the week. —Indianapolis News.

## CHICKS DIE IN SHELL.

A Louisiana reader is having trouble with his incubator, because only one-half the eggs hatch, the others dying in the shell just before they are ready to break through. The fault may be with the incubator or it may be with the operator. Perhaps the operator opens the incubator just as the eggs begin to hatch, or perhaps the moisture pan has been neglected, both of which will cause the chicks to die in the shell. Do not open the door of the incubator after the first eggs begin to pip, even though the empty shells accumulate around the chicks. Let them remain until they find their way to the hoveer below.

About the eighteenth day sprinkle the eggs with warm water and set a pan of water beneath the egg tray. The healthy egg should hatch a chick. We do not know what is meant by warts on chickens. If it be a blood disease give a few drops of tincture of iron in drinking water each day, and bathe the head in warm water and castile soap. Scaly legs are caused by small parasites that bury under the skin. Equal parts of kerosene, lard and sulphur rubbed on daily will soon effect a cure. Kerosene on rosets will positively prevent scaly legs at all times. This trouble, like lice, is the result of neglect, and there is really no excuse for its existence. —Home and Farm.

## STUNTED LAMBS.

A stunted lamb presents a sorry picture to the up-to-date sheep breeder; nevertheless, there are few flocks in which more or less of the kind are not found. Semi-starvation is a prime factor in stunting the growth of a young animal; disease is its close ally, while anything that will cause it to lose its baby fat is more or less responsible for a hindrance to its proper or normal growth, says American Sheep Breeder. No matter what breed of sheep one may keep, if the lambs are not properly fed and cared for it is but a matter of a short time before that breed assumes a mini-

ature or Lilliputian type of its original standard. Sometimes even well fed animals are dwarfed by the inroads and ravages of parasites, external or internal, or maybe both. When a lamb loses its baby fat it is literally a premature adult. Stunted animals sometimes recuperate and thrive, but rarely do they make up what they have lost in growth and become what they otherwise would be if their growth had remained unchecked. Even where prime rations are fed lambs are sometimes stunted through errors in feeding. Keeping yearlings and lambs together is not conducive to the proper maturing of lambs, as sometimes the struggle between them in their endeavors to reach the feed trough is so severe that the lamb is outclassed, loses courage and gives up the battle in despair, with a consequent loss of flesh, which means a stunting of its growth.

## MAKING CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY.

The proper curing of hay is one of the most important points in securing the crop. In my own experience I have found that the more rapidly the hay is cured the better the hay will be. There is a difference in the mode of cutting and curing between clover and timothy, and as I am a great friend of clover I will take that first.

I commence cutting about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and with a six-foot machine can cut four or five acres, according to the size and shape of the piece, before dark. In the morning I start the tedder as soon as the sun has shown on the mown hay for an hour or so, and keep it going until the first morn'g hay is cured enough to commence raking. Then I stop the tedder and begin raking with a side-delivery rake and use a good loader to place it on the wagon.

Hay can be put in a good tight mow with 40 per cent. of its own moisture in it, and make the best of hay, with nice, clean, bright leaves and blossoms the same as when cut, which should be when the first few blossoms begin to turn brown. Hay put in the mow with ten per cent. of foreign moisture in it will not keep good; some of it will be spoiled when taken out. Salt sprinkled on hay when putting in a mow has spoiled a great deal more hay than it has saved. Leave the two last loads in the evening on the wagons in the barn, then in the morning, while the dew is on the grass, they can be unloaded by the spare hands. Also have them sharpen the mowing knives and get things ready, so when the time comes to be again on the hay, everything will move off fast and at an advantage.

Timothy should be cut in the morning and tedded as fast as cut, and by 2 o'clock the most of it can be loaded for the barn. Try and fill a mow with hay as quickly as possible and have it as near the same all over, that is, packed the same; this makes quite a difference in getting good hay. Keep the barn doors shut as much as possible and keep the mow as tight as you can. A great amount of first class hay has been spoiled by leaving the doors open at night, and the cool air from the outside coming in, comes in contact with the heated air from the mow, and causes a great amount of moisture. This settles back on the hay and causes a great amount of moisture. This settles back on the hay and causes a great amount of moisture. —W. F. Hilsiker, in Farmer's Guide.

## HOG NOTES.

Charcoal given to the sow will correct scours in pigs. A small handful of oil meal will have a good effect on the system. The hog pasture must have shade, or shelter, and abundant water. Drain off the filthy wallowing holes and give the hog a bath of clean water to plunge in. Young sows that do well with their first litters may be considered good brood sows. Watch the hogs and be sure that they are not lousy. If lice are found, spray the hogs with some good dip or kerosene emulsion. Hogs thrive best when they are surrounded by clean, dry conditions and not compelled to wallow in filthy holes and stagnant pools. When the pigs begin to smell round the trough, give them some milk and oats or middlings in a small trough, in a pen not accessible to the sow. Twenty-four hours after the pigs are born give the sow a slop of wheat middlings or bran. A little warm water or milk will do no harm at any time. Always give water or slop to a hog before feeding him grain. This will greatly increase the gains and will tend to keep him in better health than if allowed the grain first. Every man who raises pigs should take enough time each day to look over his herd and note the condition of each hog. If any show signs of ailing they should receive attention. —Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## A Coaling Ship.

Built on the Tyne, a floating coal depot with a capacity of 12,000 tons has arrived at Portsmouth, England, where it will be used for coaling battleships and cruisers.

# Adab, the Oldest City, Unearthed

By Henri Pene Dubois.



ADAB, the oldest city in the world, has just been discovered. It was under the ruins of Uduunki, in Babylonia, and it had to be unearthed. Babylonia's climate was good, and the soil gave the material of brick, so that civilization rose there naturally. Adab, where it made its first effort, was unknown until recently to students.

Professor Robert F. Harper, of the University of Chicago, read of it in his researches among documents of Babylonia's history. He found the name of the city and indications of its site in a record of Lammurabi, one of the first kings of Babylonia. Then the university sent learned men to dig into the ruins and recover Adab. Its date is lost in the years before Christ.

Berosus, a wise man of Babylonia, whom one need not believe, says that there were ten kings of Babylonia who reigned before the deluge for 432,000 years. This is fabulous, of course. It is enough to think that Nabonassar, who reigned 747 years before the Christian era, knew Adab, as well as Achor of Babylon, who was the first king.

Professor E. J. Banks, who directed the diggers at Adab, writes to Professor Harper, who directs them from his study at Chicago, that he is sure of having unearthed the ancient city, because bricks inscribed with the name of Uduunki are in the ruins unearthed, and Uduunki was built over Adab.

His force of 120 men will find, as they found at Bismaya, temples, marble statues, onyx lamps and jewels invaluable to art lovers. Then the students of manners will learn from the houses of the buried city the manner of life of the most ancient civilized men. All the history that has been studied painfully for ages has to be rewritten.

The history of Babylonia may not escape that fate. Berosus, Diodorus and Herodotus, whom we had to believe when we were children, are known now to have been great gatherers of fables. Archaeology disproves most of the things that they say even as astronomy disproves the astronomers and chemistry the old alchemists.

The unearthing of Adab should reveal to us the true history of Nebuchadnezzar, whose reign of forty-three years made Babylonia mistress of the world. There are inscriptions of his time, but one does not know if they be not exaggerations. One says that he built the wall of Babylon in fifteen days.

Babylonia was essentially religious, but its engraved gems and metal work are full of humor which was unknown to Assyria. The Babylonians were excellent in the manufacture of textile fabrics, in pottery and in painting. More peaceful than the Assyrians, they had more leisure than they for the cultivation of the arts that charm. And these are to be revealed by the diggers of Adab.

The importance of their work may not be exaggerated. Assyria was in art, as in other things, only the pupil and imitator of Babylonia. The Assyrians had stone in abundance, and the Babylonians were obliged to take it from a great distance, but the Assyrians had forms of architecture which the use of brick had made necessary to Babylonia. We have not the right to deride for this the Assyrians too much, since we build houses of iron as if they were made of stone. —New York American.

# King Leopold as a Captain of Industry

By Samuel Phillips Verner.

THE means of Leopold and his coadjutors were limited, and the work before them was apparently boundless. It looks now as if, but for the rubber and ivory, they must have been forced to relinquish their undertaking. Europe prophesied failure from the very beginning. The comic papers made the Congo scheme a favorite topic for ridicule. Eminent scientists said that the country could never be exploited by white men. Commercial bodies looked askance at Congo investments. Leopold was called alternately a half-brained philanthropist, and an enthusiastic hobby-rider. The Congo State was regarded as a royal plaything. Even Belgium would scarcely send to the field any but hardy priests and the bad boys of the noble families. The utmost difficulty was found at first in securing able and good men for pioneers. There were a few of these among the highest officials; but it must be admitted that for a number of years most of the white men who went to the Congo were the scum of Europe.

From this dark background two facts emerge into prominent relief: the genius of Leopold, and the capability for development possessed by the Congo country. The King never wavered. He spent his millions like water. He had a faith which looks sublime in the light of the past and of the present. I am no special apologist for the political career of King Leopold; but his dogged tenacity of purpose in the Congo venture must appear to any impartial beholder little short of marvellous. We Americans boast of our kings of finance and captains of industry; but here is a real king, who, as a monarch of finance and captain of industry, puts Rockefeller and Morgan into the shade. Leopold's act of taking over the public domain of the Congo territory makes him absolute master over nearly a million square miles. No parliament controls him, no constitution restricts him. At the lowest value he places on his possessions he is worth \$300,000,000 in land alone; and when the value of the land in metals and minerals and for trading and other purposes is considered, it is evident that the King of Belgium is the wealthiest individual on the globe. He believed that, for executive purposes, one head was better than many. So he undertook the work with a few expert advisers, with many skilled laborers, but with himself as sole executive manager. He has himself been the board of directors, general manager, president and financial agent. There has been nothing like it in history. John Smith, Robert Winthrop, Warren Hastings, Cecil Rhodes, each founded an empire, but did it in person on the spot. King Leopold has done his work without putting a foot on African soil. —The Forum.

# The Defect of Great Expositions

By Henry Harrison Suplee.

THE opening of the St. Louis exposition calls for comment in this place, because such an exposition must necessarily be the result in great measure of the applied science of engineering, and because it is also expected to be a display of engineering methods and appliances. Ever since the opening of the original Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in 1851, the international exhibition has been hailed as the indicator and exponent of progress; but there have been varying opinions as to the real value of such enterprises. In France, where more of such exhibitions have been organized than in any other country, it has practically been decided to abandon for the future the universal exposition and hereafter to make such displays rather of a special nature, representative of some particular department of science or industry. That such a course is a wise one has been demonstrated by several of the recent expositions, and this view appears to be confirmed by what has thus far been shown at St. Louis. Human endurance has set a limit to the area to be covered by these mammoth shows, and it is also clearly impracticable in such cases to deal satisfactorily with even a single department of industry. While certain portions of the useful arts are well represented at St. Louis, there are, as has been the case elsewhere, gaps which should have been filled to render the exposition even measurably complete.

The general combination of industries of a similar nature under concentrated management has also acted to diminish the real value of great exhibitions. When there were numerous individual makers of devices intended to accomplish the same general object, the spirit of rivalry led them to display their various products fully and energetically. At the present time, however, the visitor soon realizes that he is being permitted to see only what it has been arranged that he should observe, and that many operative details and partially developed devices are kept in the background by common consent. The great exposition, therefore, is becoming more and more a gorgeous show, with less and less in it to attract the interested attention of the scientific investigator. Under such circumstances, it is apparent that the exposition at St. Louis must be considered as another move in the direction set at Paris in 1889 and continued there and elsewhere ever since. —The Forum.

## Texas' Wooded Era.

Of all the states in the Union Texas has the largest wooded area. Nor does this include the chaparral growth extending throughout the Rio Grande country, but only the vast timber section of East Texas and the Central and far Western woodlands. These are estimated at 64,000 square miles.

Kansas has just discovered that her great flood last year had some good in it, after all. This year no rats, gophers or rabbits have appeared to damage the crops in the districts which were under water.

## Revanche for Agincourt.

The first meeting of English and French archers since the battle of Agincourt took place at Le Touquet, near Staples, in circumstances which were naturally very different from those of 1415. A contingent of English archers, some fifty in number, crossed the channel to take part in an international tournament, and there were nearly one hundred French archers among the competitors. In a match between Englishmen and Frenchmen the latter proved their decided superiority by winning handsomely. —London Daily Telegraph.

# 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, 11:45 a. m. New York 12:55 p. m., Baltimore 12:15 p. m., Washington 1:30 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 A. M.—Train 90. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1:23 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m., Baltimore, 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through cars to Philadelphia, passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4:43 P. M.—Train 32. Week days for Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:47 a. m., New York 9:55 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m., Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8:10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 a. m., New York at 7:18 a. m., Baltimore, 2:30 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.

6:33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canadawana, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Buffalo, Canadawana and Rochester. On Sundays only to Buffalo and Rochester.

10:00 A. M.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1:31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canadawana and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5:36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations, Williamsport, Tyrone and intermediate stations, through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9:10 P. M.—Train 921. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

## BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Week Days.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
12	1	1	7
12:12	1:00	1:00	7:11
12:15	1:03	1:03	7:14
12:18	1:06	1:06	7:17
12:21	1:09	1:09	7:20
12:24	1:12	1:12	7:23
12:27	1:15	1:15	7:26
12:30	1:18	1:18	7:29
12:33	1:21	1:21	7:32
12:36	1:24	1:24	7:35
12:39	1:27	1:27	7:38
12:42	1:30	1:30	7:41
12:45	1:33	1:33	7:44
12:48	1:36	1:36	7:47
12:51	1:39	1:39	7:50
12:54	1:42	1:42	7:53
12:57	1:45	1:45	7:56
1:00	1:48	1:48	7:59
1:03	1:51	1:51	8:02
1:06	1:54	1:54	8:05
1:09	1:57	1:57	8:08
1:12	2:00	2:00	8:11
1:15	2:03	2:03	8:14
1:18	2:06	2:06	8:17
1:21	2:09	2:09	8:20
1:24	2:12	2:12	8:23
1:27	2:15	2:15	8:26
1:30	2:18	2:18	8:29
1:33	2:21	2:21	8:32
1:36	2:24	2:24	8:35
1:39	2:27	2:27	8:38
1:42	2:30	2:30	8:41
1:45	2:33	2:33	8:44
1:48	2:36	2:36	8:47
1:51	2:39	2:39	8:50
1:54	2:42	2:42	8:53
1:57	2:45	2:45	8:56
2:00	2:48	2:48	8:59
2:03	2:51	2:51	9:02
2:06	2:54	2:54	9:05
2:09	2:57	2:57	9:08
2:12	3:00	3:00	9:11
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2:57	3:45	3:45	9:56
3:00	3:48	3:48	9:59
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4:54	5:42	5:42	11:53
4:57	5:45	5:45	11:56
5:00	5:48	5:48	11:59
5:03	5:51	5:51	12:02
5:06	5:54	5:54	12:05
5:09	5:57	5:57	12:0