

# FARM AND GARDEN



**WATCH THE MILK.**  
We may have said before that it is not always the best looking cow that gives the most and best milk. Watch the milk, both quantity and quality. Don't keep anything that don't pay its board.

**SUCCESS WITH STOCK.**  
Success with stock, as with everything else, depends upon being gentle with them, and upon knowing and understanding each animal individually. No, it isn't too much trouble. They are carrying your dollars and you must watch them.

**THE GRAIN BINS.**  
Considerable labor may be saved by proper construction of grain bins. No work is more disagreeable than that of shoveling grain out of a bin, frequently the work being done by getting into the bin when the grain is low. This labor can be saved by attaching a spout to the lower portion of the bin, or the front boards may be movable. Removable boards should be preferred if the bins are used for the storage of roots. It is much easier to take roots from bins than from pits in the open air, and by proper packing of the roots in the bins they can be kept in good condition until spring.

**EXPERIENCE WITH CEMENT FLOOR.**  
Five years ago, when I built over an old barn, I put in cement floors throughout the whole barn, but at the same time put on the stable floor one-half pine boarding. Three years ago I built another barn, and in that I put in the cement floor, because it was suggested to me that plank was not quite so sanitary. Having a quantity of planing mill shavings at my disposal, I thought I could overcome the trouble, so I put them with some straw on the cement floor. My cows go out for some time in the middle of the day, but most of the time stay in the stable. I have noticed that they will occasionally wet the shavings out from under them and get the udders down onto the cement floor. I put the boards on the top of the cement, and I like it better. Put them on in sections, so they are easily taken up, and the place cleaned out.—W. L. Carlyle, in the American Cultivator.

**SELECTING WINTER LAYERS.**  
The pullets hatched in the early spring will be the layers of the winter, and these birds have now reached a size when the selection should be made. The wise poultryman has watched his pullets from the time he could distinguish the sex, so is in a position to know which ones have made the desired growth. Look the birds over carefully, noting the strong points of each and bearing in mind that the ones that are strong and hardy are the ones to be retained for winter laying. It is doubly necessary that the selection be made on the line indicated, for in all probability, the eggs laid by these pullets in the winter will be used for early spring hatching, and if the parent stock is not hardy what can be expected on the progeny? Any of the pullets that are weak, not sick, but simply not strong and robust, should be plumped up with good grain and turned on to the carcass market at an opportune time. It will be far from profitable to save such birds for winter laying; they will only eat up the profits made by the layers.

**PLANNING A COW BARN.**  
Were I to construct new buildings, I would not have the cows under the same roof with the hay, but would have a low building for them, running at right angles to and connected with the barn, so that hay for a day's rations could be run in by carrier from the hay barn. The entrance between being barred by a running door, the hay would not be contaminated by odors from the animals, and in case of fire there would be a much greater chance to save the stock. Having a barn of the usual style, I am remodeling the tieup as best I can under the circumstances. The front partition has been moved into the driveway one foot. In the space thus gained a zinc-lined watering trough runs, the top of which is three feet from the floor.  
At intervals of six feet, and running back from the front wall four feet and nine inches, and five feet high, are strong partitions, with a stanchion piece on each side firmly bolted. The stanchions are three feet long and slant backward at the top 10½ inches from a perpendicular. The cows will stand upon a floor 4½ feet wide, made of two layers of two-inch plank. The plank rests on heavy sleepers, which in turn rest on a foundation of small stone topped with clean gravel to keep out the cold air.  
All the space behind the cows is to consist of a stone foundation topped with gravel and covered with a four-inch layer of Rosendale cement, which, in turn, is covered with two inches of Portland cement. The wood work is about finished, but the cement floor will not be put in until spring.  
Every year a few new "health drinks" are sprung. They rarely last more than a season. Sometimes, after a rest of a year or two, a health drink that has run its course is put out again under another name.

nothing to equal it for a quick and efficient fertilizer.—John H. Harmon, York County, Me., in Massachusetts Ploughman.

**PIGS IN CLOVER.**  
Clover and a little corn or other grain will make a much cheaper growing ration for pigs and shoats during the grass feeding period than the grass alone. If pigs and shoats are fed on a little grain while running on grass, at the age of five months they may be made to weigh all the way from 150 to 175 pounds. While on the other hand, where they are compelled to live on grass alone, it will bother them to weigh more than 125 pounds. The increase in weight during the first five months of the young shoot's life can be made at a less cost than any gain that will be made later. At the same time, to keep the young shoot in good condition from the time he is weaned until the fattening period, in no sense interferes with making just as rapid gains during the fattening period, so that one is just ahead the extra gain for a given amount of grain fed in this way that a young shoot will make over an older one.

When it comes to selling the grown-up shoats that have been fed a little corn or other grain while at pasture they will outsell the quickly fattened hog. This is because the butcher who has to cut up the carcass has learned that the hams, shoulders and other parts of the hog that has been fed well and kept growing are thicker and of better quality than of one that is first allowed to grow the frame and afterwards fattened in a few months. In the latter case, there is too apt to be an excess of internal fat. While with the former case there is an intermarbling of the fat and lean, especially that of the hams and shoulders, which pleases the ham epicure, thus making the carcass one that will cut up more profitably and give better satisfaction to the consumer.—Ett

**FLOWERS AND THEIR CARE.**  
Flowers that require a quantity of water can be very easily watered by placing under the pump a tub with a hole near the top. When water is wanted a stroke or two is always taken to get cooler water. This water, falling into the tub will be about the right temperature for flowers when the tub is filled. Place a trough, or better still, a gas pipe at the hole in the tub, so that all surplus water is carried to the flowers. A rubber hose is very convenient as it can be changed from one bed to another. Another advantage is in taking the waste water away from the well.  
Some varieties of flowers grow in water instead of soil and most of these require but little attention. The "Wandering Jew" is said to grow as well in water as in soil. It does not require sunshine, and keeping the vessel filled with water is all the care needed. When grown in water this makes a nice centerpiece for the table in winter.  
If flowers are cut in the evening they will keep fresh much longer than those cut during the day. A little soda in the water in which they are kept is said to be beneficial; a pinch of salt, alum or borax is recommended also. Another method of preserving it is to dip the ends in paraffin. All hard stemmed flowers such as roses can be kept fresh in this manner. Put very warm water into a vase and as each flower is inserted cut off the end of the stem under water so that no air can reach the freshly cut stem. This must be done every morning, leaving the flowers to cool in the water till the next day, when repeat the process. Flowers should always be cut from the bush or plants with scissors, for then the ends left on the plants draw together, and the nourishment can go to the root of the plant. After the flowers are cut from the bush, cut the ends of the stems in an oblique fashion with a sharp knife. At night cut flowers should be kept very cold. When intelligently cared for they may be kept fresh for a week and many kinds longer.—Ohio Farmer.

**The Taste in Soda Water.**  
Year in and year out, vanilla flavoring is the standard at the soda fountains. Chocolate is second, strawberry a bad third, and lemon is some where in the ruck among the also rans.  
It depends a good deal upon the weather, but this is the normal preference, say the mixers of the soda fountains. The warmer the weather the sourer the flavors demanded by the public.  
On a hot, muggy day, there is a great run on lime juice and phosphates of all flavors. On just comfortably warm days, chocolate, strawberry and all the sweet flavors are in demand.  
Ice cream soda is not liked so much as it was a few years ago. Among the fancy soft drinks, egg phosphate is the favorite.  
Every year a few new "health drinks" are sprung. They rarely last more than a season. Sometimes, after a rest of a year or two, a health drink that has run its course is put out again under another name.

## The Rickertonian Theory of Partial Impact.

By J. R. Wilkinson, of Canterbury College, New Zealand.

**T**HE leading scientists of the day still teach that, through the working of gravitation, all matter in the universe is gradually tending to come together in one mass, losing all light and heat into unknown space. The theory of Prof. Bickerton cries halt to such dismal pessimism, and in the splendid chapter on the immortality of the cosmos it is shown that the expansive power of the heat of partial impacts scatters and redistributes through space the matter that gravitation brings together.  
But what is "partial impact?" The stars (commonly, but wrongly fixed) move, each with its own direction and rate of motion. There must also be in space dead suns, that is, stars whose light has shone in ages past and has died out, leaving them invisible. Each of them has its own motion and direction. Occasionally, therefore, two stars that have felt each other's attractive influence for immense periods of time will approach each other with ever increasing speed, and finally will either curve round each other as a comet curves round the sun, or else will come into awful collision. The original motion of the two stars will practically always prevent the blow from being a fair and square one, that is to say a complete impact; but it will be a grazing or partial impact, a part of one star striking a part of the other. These two parts coming to a standstill as one mass, the energy of their huge speed is turned into the fiercest heat, and the mass begins at once to expand as gas and a new star is thus formed. The parts that do not strike sheer off with great friction and go on their way with a brightly incandescent patch on one side. Perhaps they may never return to each other, as a comet may never return round the sun; but under certain conditions they may return and smite again or become associated together as double stars. But the possibilities that may happen are too complex for discussion here.

## The Lion Checkmates The Bear

By W. C. Jameson Reid  
**W**ere we to believe British statesmen, the purpose in Tibet is simply an armed demonstration to impress Tibetan officials, and oblige them to maintain safety and freedom of trade on the roads extending from northern India to the western borders of China. Tibetan officials have countenanced brigandage against trading caravans using these highways between India and China; and now according to India's administrative circles, it is time that these barbarous neighbors on the north be taught a salutary lesson. This is the official explanation for the ears of the mildly inquiring world. England's reason for thus profiting by Russia's present embarrassment are such as any astute rival would adopt against a wily and powerful adversary. There can be no doubt that had the sphere of influence in Tibet passed into Russian hands, as has seemed almost certain for years past, India would have proved a veritable bell of Achilles to British existence in Asia. On the other hand, with this great natural barrier-country of Tibet under British influence and control, Russia would be obliged to abandon all attempts of expansion inlandward. England's sole purpose in her present invasion of Tibet is to thwart Russian designs on her Indian empire. Henceforth Tibet may for all practical purposes be painted red to mark English control, for no one can imagine that England will give up the tremendous advantage which she has gained save by compulsion of a stronger force.—Booklovers' Magazine.

## China's Empress Dowager.

By Minnie Norton  
**W**HEN the time came for adieu, her Majesty mingled with her guests, the Emperor following closely; and as Mrs. Conger got beyond me I stepped aside for royalty. Imagine my astonishment when the Empress Dowager turned, took me by both hands, stroked my arm and inquired how I liked China, and how long I would remain, concluding by asking me to come and see her again when I returned to visit Mrs. Conger! I did not lose my equanimity, but studied this most remarkable woman at closest range.  
Could she of dignified mien, deep-set unfinching eyes, rare smile and melodious voice be the most despotic female sovereign in the history of the world? Has she two distinctly opposite natures? Is this the secret of her marvelous power? Born in obscurity, the daughter of a minor officer, a favorite concubine of the harem, young and inexperienced, she reached the pinnacle of authority by incredible ability, shrewdness and daring. Through all the intrigue of the Chinese court since she first usurped the throne, she has borne a charmed life, and her enemies have arisen only to disappear with terrible swiftness, while her autocracy remains unchallenged. With relentless will she has stripped the Emperor of the last vestige of the legitimate authority which for a brief period he had exercised under the wise guidance of Kang Yu Wei, absolutely controlling his every word and act, as well as the earthly destiny of 400,000,000 of subjects.  
And this most fascinating of hosts urged us to "stay longer" and "come again," annihilating conventionality and precedent, was Tsai An the Great, woman ruler in this land of Confucius, where to be a woman, according to the philosophy of the Great Sage, is to be despised among men!—The Century.

## FRENCH OF NEW ORLEANS.

Described by Jules Huret in the Paris "Figaro."  
How fondly they cling to their old two-story houses with green blinds, their courts and their Spanish galleries. In that also they are indeed of our blood. While the Anglo-Saxons go to create new districts with broad avenues like St. Charles avenue, they refuse to follow. They live in their ancient streets where they were born, without paving and so filthy that it is impossible to cross them except at the corners where a few paving stones have been placed to form a ford. In these streets one hears French exclusively. It is here that one finds the few passably good restaurants of the city, called "Fronche Restaurants"—kept by the garulous Southerners—which have the appearance of those old restaurants of our meridional cities, where one is served on cooey, highly spiced, as will give it the Southern tradition, but which in reality holds scarcely any relation to the French cuisine.  
But in all the streets one meets constantly the Southern type, eyes black and brilliant, black mustache, an easy supple walk with nothing of the Anglo-Saxon rigidity to which one becomes accustomed in the Northern States. It seems anomalous to hear these people speaking English. Likewise it is a delight on addressing them to hear them express themselves at once in our language as purely and as clearly as if they had just left France.  
—And the life there led is charming—a life easy yet active and without the rigorous hypocrisy of New England. People know how to amuse themselves, to entertain themselves and to mix work with pleasure. The carnival which I have already described, is one of the signs of it. But all the year balls, dinners, receptions and excursions follow one another. Sundays one goes to breakfast, or to dine at West End, a restaurant built on the water, full of

entertainments and music, the rendezvous of elegant society as early as March or April.  
That which above all renders New Orleans a deliciously habitable city, perhaps unique in the United States, is that which remains of the vivacity of the French element, or rather of the Creole element, for to the French there came to be added and amalgamated 110 years ago a Spanish colony, itself very distinguished, which conceded nothing to our own. It is from the fusion of the two races that has been formed the Creole element of New Orleans, polished, seductive and grand seigneur.  
One afternoon I counted there fifty young ladies in light, elegant toilets of perfect taste, who created for me a distant vision of Parisian bal blanc and put to rest at once my homesickness.  
**Invention of Trousers.**  
Trousers originated in the highlands of Central Asia, the first of which there is any record having been worn by the Aryan people, who, under Cyrus, descended from the mountains into the plains of Mesopotamia. The Romans later observed that trousers were worn by their "barbarian" neighbors, the Germanic tribes, as well as by the Persians and others. The Romans themselves finally adopted trousers when campaigning or traveling north of the Alps, but were careful to doff them as soon as they re-entered Italy.  
For small children to be left entirely nude was customary among our classical forbears. It is still a custom among the lower classes in many of the tropical countries, notably the West Indies. Indian children school rarely wear clothing when the weather is warm.—Washington Star.  
A white headed vulture taken in 1706 died in the zoological gardens at Vienna in 1824, thus living 118 years in captivity.

## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.  
Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904.  
**TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD**  
7:30 A. M. Train 61. Week days for Scranton, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:45 a. m. New York 2:05 p. m., Baltimore 12:15 p. m., Washington 9:30 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.  
9:22 A. M.—Train 30. Daily for Scranton, Harrisburg, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:25 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.  
12:10 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Scranton, Harrisburg, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 9:25 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.  
4:10 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:47 p. m., New York 3:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:25 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.  
6:10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Scranton, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., New York 7:15 p. m., Baltimore 2:20 a. m., Washington 3:30 a. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.  
8:30 P. M.—Train 24. Daily for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.  
10:00 A. M.—Train 21. Daily for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.  
1:30 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Erie, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor cars to Philadelphia.  
6:30 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations, Williamsport and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Baldwinsville.  
F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent

**BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.  
EASTWARD WESTWARD

12	2	STATIONS	1	7	11
PM	PM	AM	AM	PM	PM
5:30	1:10	AM	12:30	1:10	4:25
6:20	1:02	AM	1:02	1:02	4:15
6:16	12:58	AM	12:58	12:58	4:10
6:12	12:54	AM	12:54	12:54	4:06
6:08	12:50	AM	12:50	12:50	4:02
6:04	12:46	AM	12:46	12:46	3:58
6:00	12:42	AM	12:42	12:42	3:54
5:56	12:38	AM	12:38	12:38	3:50
5:52	12:34	AM	12:34	12:34	3:46
5:48	12:30	AM	12:30	12:30	3:42
5:44	12:26	AM	12:26	12:26	3:38
5:40	12:22	AM	12:22	12:22	3:34
5:36	12:18	AM	12:18	12:18	3:30
5:32	12:14	AM	12:14	12:14	3:26
5:28	12:10	AM	12:10	12:10	3:22
5:24	12:06	AM	12:06	12:06	3:18
5:20	12:02	AM	12:02	12:02	3:14
5:16	11:58	AM	11:58	11:58	3:10
5:12	11:54	AM	11:54	11:54	3:06
5:08	11:50	AM	11:50	11:50	3:02
5:04	11:46	AM	11:46	11:46	2:58
5:00	11:42	AM	11:42	11:42	2:54
4:56	11:38	AM	11:38	11:38	2:50
4:52	11:34	AM	11:34	11:34	2:46
4:48	11:30	AM	11:30	11:30	2:42
4:44	11:26	AM	11:26	11:26	2:38
4:40	11:22	AM	11:22	11:22	2:34
4:36	11:18	AM	11:18	11:18	2:30
4:32	11:14	AM	11:14	11:14	2:26
4:28	11:10	AM	11:10	11:10	2:22
4:24	11:06	AM	11:06	11:06	2:18
4:20	11:02	AM	11:02	11:02	2:14
4:16	10:58	AM	10:58	10:58	2:10
4:12	10:54	AM	10:54	10:54	2:06
4:08	10:50	AM	10:50	10:50	2:02
4:04	10:46	AM	10:46	10:46	1:58
4:00	10:42	AM	10:42	10:42	1:54
3:56	10:38	AM	10:38	10:38	1:50
3:52	10:34	AM	10:34	10:34	1:46
3:48	10:30	AM	10:30	10:30	1:42
3:44	10:26	AM	10:26	10:26	1:38
3:40	10:22	AM	10:22	10:22	1:34
3:36	10:18	AM	10:18	10:18	1:30
3:32	10:14	AM	10:14	10:14	1:26
3:28	10:10	AM	10:10	10:10	1:22
3:24	10:06	AM	10:06	10:06	1:18
3:20	10:02	AM	10:02	10:02	1:14
3:16	9:58	AM	9:58	9:58	1:10
3:12	9:54	AM	9:54	9:54	1:06
3:08	9:50	AM	9:50	9:50	1:02
3:04	9:46	AM	9:46	9:46	1:00
3:00	9:42	AM	9:42	9:42	0:58
2:56	9:38	AM	9:38	9:38	0:56
2:52	9:34	AM	9:34	9:34	0:54
2:48	9:30	AM	9:30	9:30	0:52
2:44	9:26	AM	9:26	9:26	0:50
2:40	9:22	AM	9:22	9:22	0:48
2:36	9:18	AM	9:18	9:18	0:46
2:32	9:14	AM	9:14	9:14	0:44
2:28	9:10	AM	9:10	9:10	0:42
2:24	9:06	AM	9:06	9:06	0:40
2:20	9:02	AM	9:02	9:02	0:38
2:16	8:58	AM	8:58	8:58	0:36
2:12	8:54	AM	8:54	8:54	0:34
2:08	8:50	AM	8:50	8:50	0:32
2:04	8:46	AM	8:46	8:46	0:30
2:00	8:42	AM	8:42	8:42	0:28
1:56	8:38	AM	8:38	8:38	0:26
1:52	8:34	AM	8:34	8:34	0:24
1:48	8:30	AM	8:30	8:30	0:22
1:44	8:26	AM	8:26	8:26	0:20
1:40	8:22	AM	8:22	8:22	0:18
1:36	8:18	AM	8:18	8:18	0:16
1:32	8:14	AM	8:14	8:14	0:14
1:28	8:10	AM	8:10	8:10	0:12
1:24	8:06	AM	8:06	8:06	0:10
1:20	8:02	AM	8:02	8:02	0:08
1:16	7:58	AM	7:58	7:58	0:06
1:12	7:54	AM	7:54	7:54	0:04
1:08	7:50	AM	7:50	7:50	0:02
1:04	7:46	AM	7:46	7:46	0:00
1:00	7:42	AM	7:42	7:42	0:00

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.  
Read Down. June 15, 1904. Read Up.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
AM	PM	PM	AM	AM	PM
7:00	3:00	4:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
7:12	4:16	5:16	8:16	8:16	8:16
7:24	5:32	6:32	9:32	9:32	9:32
7:36	6:48	7:48	10:48	10:48	10:48
7:48	8:04	9:04	12:04	12:04	12:04
8:00	9:20	10:20	1:20	1:20	1:20
8:12	10:36	11:36	2:36	2:36	2:36
8:24	11:52	12:52	3:52	3:52	3:52
8:36	1:08	2:08	5:08	5:08	5:08
8:48	2:24	3:24	6:24	6:24	6:24
9:00	3:40	4:40	7:40	7:40	7:40
9:12	4:56	5:56	8:56	8:56	8:56