

# FARM AND GARDEN



## HELPING MOULTING HENS.

We told a few weeks ago of the new method of assisting hens to moult by keeping them in houses on a small allowance of food and then turning them on to a grass run, and while this plan works well care must be taken that the rations are not too greatly reduced. Hens treated in this manner must be in good laying condition at the time of moulting or they will not be able to stand the half-starvation plan. They must have plenty of water and grit and about one-half the grain allowance, and as soon as the feathers begin to drop should be given the benefit of the range, whether it be in ten days or two weeks or longer after the first confinement. Some hens will get in shape for the range in a week and others in two weeks, hence, must be treated accordingly.

## SUGGESTIONS TO SHEPHERDS.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat. With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed. Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer. Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool. No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired. Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself something is evidently wrong. In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration.

## PROFIT IN HAND SEPARATOR.

Hand separators average about \$100 each, but this cost can be saved in a year in any dairy where ten or more cows are kept; this has been demonstrated time and again, so there is no doubt about it. Manufacturers of separators claim that the saving is about ten dollars a cow per year and is based on the fact that the cream is taken from the milk while it is sweet, hence there is no danger of it becoming sour, and because of this almost perfect condition the cream ripens more evenly and, therefore, makes a better quality of butter. Again, as the separating is done soon after milking the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes is greater, as it is usually given to young stock while it still retains the animal warmth. There is everything in favor of the hand separator and nothing against it, so that any man with a dairy of proper size, who does not have a separator, is cheating himself out of just so much good profit.

## WEEDS.

Nothing responds so quickly to fall rains as the weeds. Meadows are covered, clover fields become green, the wheat or oat stubble are soon hidden with the rapid growth of weeds. Weeds are expensive enemies in cultivated lands. They get near the growing corn and can only be routed with the hoe, requiring a great amount of hand labor. Weed destruction can be made much cheaper where the mowing machine is made the tool for eradication. If the mower is used in the fall, clipping the fields before the seed matures, it is a wholesale method of destroying not only the present crop, but the field in the future is made more nearly clear of weeds. If clover has been sown in the stubble, clipping the weed forms a winter protection for the clover, and does not take plant food and moisture, so much needed by young clover when getting ready for winter. Clipping the weeds now does a double purpose. Since it is more cheaply done now than at any time of year, it should be one of the regular plans on every farm to destroy weeds before they mature seed.

## GRASS AND CLOVER PAYING CROPS.

Pasture grass is not often considered a cash crop, and hay does not, perhaps, bring to the pocketbook, when sold, quite as large a revenue as tilled crops. So farmers have preferred to manure the cultivated crops and to trust that enough fragments would be left over to satisfy the less insistent demands of the grass. Of late, however, more careful study of the situation has led progressive farmers to believe that the advantage lies in a reversal of this process. To give the grass and clover the best of care and to feed them liberally, allowing the neglect in feeding, if there be any, to fall upon the tilled crops, is far better than it is to starve the grass and put all the added fertility on the "cash" crop. Why? Because the very root development and soil shading which have enabled the grass to utilize so well the natural food in the soil, also fit them together most completely, and to use most efficiently the scattered fertility which man distributes upon the fields.

With the added growth the grasses make upon the extra supply of food, there comes an increase in the number of roots to fill the soil with vegetable matter and an increase in the amount of scattered leaves, broken stems and refuse matter on the surface,—all of which is of inestimable

advantage to subsequent crops. The soil is thus made fine and porous; the decay of green vegetable matter forms acids, which set free additional plant food from the particles of earth; and the accumulated humus makes the ground like a sponge to hold moisture for the next crop.—William S. Myers, in the American Cultivator.

## PIGS FOR PROFIT.

The man who raises pigs looks to their product as a return for the labor and money expended, his whole object being to get at the least cost the greatest returns from a certain quantity of food.

One must first select the animal best suited for breeding purposes. Those that grow quickly, mature early and fatten easily are most desirable. There are several breeds to select from. I prefer the Duroc-Jersey. I always keep a thoroughbred male hog and do not allow him with my sows during the months of August, September and October, as this time would bring pigs in the cold winter months. I keep the boar in good order, almost fat, all the time, as he will produce more vigorous pigs. The sow should be treated in like manner until she is about nine months old before she is bred. They should then have careful attention, especially at farrowing time. She should be kindly treated, provided with good warm shelter in winter and a nice, cool, shady place in summer, and fed liberally on nourishing food, for she must sustain her own life and that of her pigs by the food she eats. I feed my sows oats, bran, slop and not much corn at farrowing time. Corn is too heating. I give them a good dry nest, always on the ground. After they farrow I look to my pigs for my profit. I feed but little the first few days and never disturb the nest. Give plenty of pure cool water and keep up the same foods for several days.

I count the pigs just as so many dollars, and teach the little fellows to drink slop and eat so they will do to wean at six or eight weeks old. I wean the most thrifty ones first, leaving the puny ones with the sow a few weeks, but never let pigs suck the sow over three months. It is injurious to both.

If the pigs are properly taught to eat, it is best to take the sow away from them. Proper care and feeding are next in importance to selecting good healthy stock. One-half in the breed and the other in the feed and care. The pig is naturally a clean animal and will never sleep on dirty, wet straw if it can obtain clean. The pig is sometimes seen to wallow in dirty pools, but this is to cool the skin, and it is not the pig's fault if the only water it can find is a muddy pool. Hogs kept warm and sheltered in winter will fatten on less food than when exposed. The slop trough should be cleaned often.—Joseph Studebaker, in Indiana Farmer.

## FARM NOTES.

Farming is poor business when the farming is poor.

Much labor and expense may be saved by planning ahead of time. Care and fertilizers make the farm; care and feed make the stock.

Any animal when fed heavily should have a change of food, especially sheep.

Free exercise for hogs develops muscle and frame and adds to the value of the pork.

By using the drill for sowing the depth of covering is uniform and there is no loss of seed.

Never let the farm work or stock stand still or retrograde, but keep both progressing steadily.

The productiveness or unproductiveness of a farm depends chiefly on the farmer and his methods.

The value of wood ashes in the orchard and of coal ashes on heavy wet clay can hardly be overestimated.

Always keep stock so well that it is ready for sale at any time, so that if a rise in market occurs advantage may be taken of it.

Quality is placed last in the essential points of fruit for market. Hardiness is given first, next, productiveness, size, beauty, ability to stand transportation, season of ripening.

One advantage with the public dairy will be found in the increased richness of the farm, caused by the extra quality and quantity of the manure made on account of keeping more cows and giving them better feed.

Variety in feeding belongs to profitable stock growing, whether swine or other animals, but in connection with variety there must be judgment used in changing and in the combinations. Too marked a change can only be followed with disastrous results.

## First Safety Razor.

Safety razors were manufactured in England sixty years ago. One style, known as the "guaranteed razor," had a loose frame or guard of brass added to the blade, its purpose being to prevent the edge from penetrating to any serious depth when the instrument was used by infirm or nervous persons. To-day we have a dozen or more different kinds of safeties, and even boys are using them for the youthful encouragement of whiskers.

## DOGS BRED FOR RACING.

INTEREST IN CONTEST IN WHICH WHIPPETS ENTER.

A Novelty in the American Field of Sports — Whippet Racing Bids Fair to Win Here the Same Measure of Popularity it Possesses in England.

A racing dog, bred with the skill and care bestowed upon a racehorse, as eager for the starter's word as a Kentucky thoroughbred, proud in victory and wearing a much dejected tail in defeat, is somewhat of a novelty in the American field of sport, says the New York Tribune. Particular interest, therefore, attaches to the effort that is being made to commend the whippet, as this racing dog is called, to American favor, and to win for it some measure of the popularity it possesses in England.

Royalty may contend for the Derby, but to the poor of the English public the whippet that was the Waterloo Cup, the prize of the dog Derby, is the object of almost as much admiration as the racehorse that wins the national classic. At these races for the Waterloo Cup, held within the metropolitan district of London, hundreds of racing dogs contend for supremacy, while the thousands of spectators wager their shillings on their favorite with all the familiar trackside ardor.

Of himself, shorn of his sporting record and racing value, the whippet is neither a thing of beauty nor of use. Tracing his pedigree back to a meallance between a greyhound and a terrier, the whippet is in size a terrier, but unmistakably of the greyhound family in appearance. His business is racing, and from his earliest puppyhood he is trained to the dash. If he develops a tendency to look about him to swerve in his running or break in his stride, his career is ended. "Faulty dog" is the name bestowed upon him, and his value is less than \$25. But if he has the proper mettle, learns to race without swerving and to finish, a whippet has a marketable value of from \$100 to \$200, and no small sporting career is before him.

Whippets are no slouches in speed. A crack college athlete seldom does the 100-yard dash in less than ten seconds, but a whippet in good form will cover his course, 200 yards in twelve seconds. Whippet racing is conducted on lines almost identical with horse racing. The dogs are handicapped according to weight. A 22-pound dog usually runs from the line, while the heavier dogs are strung back of him, handicaps ranging at from one and a half to two yards to the pound. As the smaller dog gets away faster and the handicaps are carefully imposed, whippet racing abounds in close finishes and exciting races.

James A. Boutelle, of Providence, one of the few whippet trainers in this country, supplies striking details about the "sporting blood" of his whippets. He says:

"The whippet, if he is a good dog enters into the sport thoroughly. Why, I have dogs that, if I take them to the track and don't let them run in a race, will bite. They are wild to get on the track. Whippets, like people, have different dispositions, but I have some dogs that are so accustomed to winning that if they lose a heat they will go off hanging their tails between their legs and showing every sign of hating themselves. If they win, these same dogs go galloping around full of conceit.

"The handicapping of whippets is the important element in the success of their racing. They run in trial heats, and when it comes to the final heat you can see as pretty racing with whippets as you could want. As yet the sport is young in this country, but across the water they take a lively interest in it, and I think that it is sure to have a future in America."

Whippet contests in England are immensely popular particularly among the inhabitants of manufacturing cities, and frequently as many as five hundred dogs are entered for a single race. Trial heats, three dogs to a race, are run off. There are puppy races, maiden races and all the usual details of handicaps and penalties. In this country there have been several attempts to introduce the sport, notably one by the Country Club at Brookline, but the supply of dogs was inadequate, and after a few races there were no more dogs to try. J. L. Kernehan had a similar experience several years ago. The latest attempt at a revival of the sport was made by the Long Island Kennel Club at its recent dog show at Brighton Beach, where a number of whippets from all over the East were entered.

## Arkel's Style in Gloves.

You have noticed, of course, the fad of wearing the glove turned back at the wrist. Arkel, the publisher and president of the New York Press Club, was badly burned some years ago about the hands and wrists. He uses a six glove, and as his wrists are larger in proportion than his hands, it eases them to turn the glove back. About four years ago Edna Wallace Hopper was playing at Manhattan Beach, and chancing to meet the publisher taking his morning walk, said: "Why is it that you always wear your gloves turned back?" He replied: "Why, my little girl, that is the latest very latest English fashion." She took the tip and that night the new fashion was brought out at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The young men of the town took it up and it has been the vogue ever since.

## SOME FAMOUS SIEGES.

A Partial List of Those That Have Preceded Port Arthur.

Port Arthur was invested by the Japanese forces on May 13. General Stocssel made military history, as he is the first commander who has been called upon to defend a great fortress equipped with modern armament. Nevertheless there have been many famous sieges in other times. The Springfield Republican has compiled a partial list of them, in which it shows that this is Russia's second siege within a century, Sebastopol having taxed her to the utmost in 1854-5.

When the allies drove Prince Menschikoff back after the Alma he retreated to Sebastopol, sank vessels in the harbor to prevent an attack from the sea, and made ready for a long fight. The allies began the siege October 9, 1854, but it was not a close beleaguement as the Russians made numerous sallies, and the Crimean stronghold was never wholly surrounded. Russia was able to send fresh troops and supplies to Menschikoff, and his positions were not carried until September 8, 1855, eleven months after he retreated into the city. If such conditions existed at Port Arthur, Japan could never plant the flag of the Rising Sun over the citadel.

Russia was the besieger at Plevna, and the 94 days Osman Pascha held out against the Russian generals made him a military hero, but the Russian force in 1877 was not as large as that which Japan is now hurling against the Gibraltar of the East.

Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, has the record for the longest investment in modern times, the English holding it against the armies of France and Spain from July 15, 1779, until February 5, 1782. Military experts say now that no one can carry Gibraltar, and those who have seen the English guns on the rocky hill and the English battleships in the outer harbor will agree with the experts. The only way in which Gibraltar can be taken is by starvation and England has the fortress provisioned for seven years now.

England was humbler in just twenty days at Yorktown, for it only took that length of time to bring Lord Cornwallis to his knees, and the real fighting of the Revolution to an end.

Vicksburg stood the most famous siege of the Civil War and fell 79 days after its investment. Quebec fell before the English in 1759, after a 69 days' siege, during which General Wolfe lost his life and the city was nearly ruined.

Saragossa recalls to the mind everything that is horrible in warfare and even the women fought under Palafox in his desperate straits in the old Spanish city against the army of Napoleon. The first sieges lasted from July 27 to August 4, 1808, and the final struggle began on December 20 and lasted 63 days, but the houses had to be carried one after another before the final capitulation.

In 1870 and '71 starving Paris held out against the Prussian forces for 132 days, but it was too strongly fortified and garrisoned to be carried by assault.

It took 70 days to starve Bazaine's forces out of Metz in 1870, and the Russ held Kars six months in 1855 before it was reduced by starvation by the Russian army. It was taken by assault after a shorter siege in 1877.

## "PET" AVERSIONS.

Most Folk Have Unreasonable Dislikes.

"We are all born with an aversion to something, and this aversion is a thing we can no more correct than we can fly by merely beating on the atmosphere with our hands," Mr. George McPherson informs me.

"History is rich in the account of such instances. There is Vincent, the painter, who would faint if the odor of a rose was wafted to his nostrils, and the great German sportsman Vaughn, would become positively ill if he even saw a bit of roast pig. These aversions, often so entirely unaccountable, are curious things to study. I become somewhat interested in the subject a year or so ago, and have since that time been quietly adding to my store of information on this somewhat unusual topic by personal inquiries among my friends and acquaintances.

"Not one of them did I find without his pet aversion, for the existence of which he could give no good reason. Generally the aversion was toward some kind of food, but not always. One hated the color of blue, and nothing depressed him more than being in the company of people who were for the most part garbed in clothes of this hue. Another couldn't listen to the music of a harp without becoming irritated, while a third detested lilies to such a degree that he couldn't remain in the room where there was one.

"None of the men who had these aversions understood why he had them. One man told me he couldn't touch a drop of milk or cream without becoming sick, yet he thought nothing looked quite so appetizing as a glass of good rich cream. Often he had tried to partake of it, but without success. Parental influence will, of course, be urged as the reason for these aversions, but in the case of the man who couldn't touch milk or cream his mother and father were both very fond of milk, and another friend of mine who couldn't eat a strawberry had parents who simply loved them."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

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

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904.

### TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7:48 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:45 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 80. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1:21 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Harrisburg 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 to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4:45 P. M.—Train 32. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:47 p. m., New York, 12:42 a. m., Baltimore 9:48 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8:10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4:23 a. m., New York at 7:18 a. m., Baltimore, 2:30 a. m., Washington at 3:35 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passenger cars 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 Buffalo, Canandaigua and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10:09 A. M.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to 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, Canandaigua, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5:56 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 92. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

### BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Week Days.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
12	8	2	7
PM	AM	AM	PM
6:30	1:10	8:45	4:21
6:52	1:32	9:07	4:43
7:14	1:54	9:29	5:05
7:36	2:16	9:51	5:27
7:58	2:38	10:13	5:49
8:20	3:00	10:35	6:11
8:42	3:22	10:57	6:33
9:04	3:44	11:19	6:55
9:26	4:06	11:41	7:17
9:48	4:28	12:03	7:39
10:10	4:50	12:25	8:01
10:32	5:12	12:47	8:23
10:54	5:34	1:09	8:45
11:16	5:56	1:31	9:07
11:38	6:18	1:53	9:29
12:00	6:40	2:15	9:51
12:22	7:02	2:37	10:13
12:44	7:24	2:59	10:35
1:06	7:46	3:21	10:57
1:28	8:08	3:43	11:19
1:50	8:30	4:05	11:41
2:12	8:52	4:27	12:03
2:34	9:14	4:49	12:25
2:56	9:36	5:11	12:47
3:18	9:58	5:33	1:09
3:40	10:20	5:55	1:31
4:02	10:42	6:17	1:53
4:24	11:04	6:39	2:15
4:46	11:26	7:01	2:37
5:08	11:48	7:23	2:59
5:30	12:10	7:45	3:21
5:52	12:32	8:07	3:43
6:14	12:54	8:29	4:05
6:36	1:16	8:51	4:27
6:58	1:38	9:13	4:49
7:20	2:00	9:35	5:11
7:42	2:22	9:57	5:33
8:04	2:44	10:19	5:55
8:26	3:06	10:41	6:17
8:48	3:28	11:03	6:39
9:10	3:50	11:25	7:01
9:32	4:12	11:47	7:23
9:54	4:34	12:09	7:45
10:16	4:56	12:31	8:07
10:38	5:18	12:53	8:29
11:00	5:40	1:15	8:51
11:22	6:02	1:37	9:13
11:44	6:24	1:59	9:35
12:06	6:46	2:21	9:57
12:28	7:08	2:43	10:19
12:50	7:30	3:05	10:41
1:12	7:52	3:27	11:03
1:34	8:14	3:49	11:25
1:56	8:36	4:11	11:47
2:18	8:58	4:33	12:09
2:40	9:20	4:55	12:31
3:02	9:42	5:17	12:53
3:24	10:04	5:39	1:15
3:46	10:26	6:01	1:37
4:08	10:48	6:23	1:59
4:30	11:10	6:45	2:21
4:52	11:32	7:07	2:43
5:14	11:54	7:29	3:05
5:36	12:16	7:51	3:27
5:58	12:38	8:13	3:49
6:20	13:00	8:35	4:11
6:42	13:22	8:57	4:33
7:04	13:44	9:19	4:55
7:26	14:06	9:41	5:17
7:48	14:28	10:03	5:39
8:10	14:50	10:25	6:01
8:32	15:12	10:47	6:23
8:54	15:34	11:09	6:45
9:16	15:56	11:31	7:07
9:38	16:18	11:53	7:29
10:00	16:40	12:15	7:51
10:22	17:02	12:37	8:13
10:44	17:24	12:59	8:35
11:06	17:46	1:21	8:57
11:28	18:08	1:43	9:19
11:50	18:30	2:05	9:41
12:12	18:52	2:27	10:03
12:34	19:14	2:49	10:25
12:56	19:36	3:11	10:47
1:18	19:58	3:33	11:09
1:40	20:20	3:55	11:31