



GARDEN AND FARM

PROPAGATING ROSES.

It is difficult for some to succeed in propagating roses. One method which has been recommended is as follows: Good cuttings of roses are placed in a bottle containing water, and the bottle is then suspended on the sunny side of a wall and there left, more water being supplied as fast as that in the bottle evaporates. The water becomes warm in the sunshine, and in a short time the cuttings form each a callous, and in less time, and with more certainty, it is claimed, than in the soil. They are then planted in pots in the ordinary way. Some good hybrid perennials have been raised on their own roots in that manner. The experiment is easily tried and costs little or nothing.

WINTERING HOGS ON ALFALFA HAY.

Many readers will doubtless be surprised when I say that the majority of farmers in this part of the country try to winter their stock hogs on roots alone without any grain. I was talking to one man two winters ago, which, by the way, was a very severe winter, when he told me that he had already lost seven of his largest hogs and the rest looked as if they were going to die, and that he was giving them all the carrots they could eat. I told him that if I were he I would try feeding alfalfa. He looked a little doubtful, but said he would try it. When next I saw him I asked him if he had tried it; he said he had and that the hogs began to pick up at once. I do not recommend feeding alfalfa alone to hogs, but with a small allowance of grain night and morning, hogs can be wintered over cheaply and in better condition on fine alfalfa hay than anything that I have ever tried. I have found the third cutting to give the best satisfaction, if cured properly.—The Epitomist.

HAVE THE NESTS NICE.

To keep hens cheerful and have them lay well in winter, clean, soft nests of warm hay or straw, placed where they will be protected from cold winds, snow and rain, should be provided for them. They should be cleaned out occasionally and fresh hay put in, and when an egg is found broken it should be removed at once, for, aside from the fact that the more enterprising layers might out of curiosity taste of it, and thus acquire the hateful egg-eating habit, a single broken egg in a nest will soon cause millions of lice which, once they have secured a foothold, are not to be expelled without more or less heroic treatment. It is advisable to have either tobacco-dust or earth saturated with carbolic acid convenient for scattering in the nests when they are cleaned.—New Yorker, in the Epitomist.

SUGAR FOR HORSE FEED.

An English live stock paper says that horse feeders in that country have long recognized sugar as a valuable adjunct in horse feeding, and continues: For horses, as for other animals, this substance has been found to produce very satisfactory results. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the case reported from the Argentine of some horses that, owing to the imperfect roads and severe transport work, became exhausted and fell ready victims to disease. Sugar was added to the food of these animals, and the effects thereof were quite surprising, as it is stated that not only was fatigue overcome by the inclusion of a small quantity of sugar in the daily ration, but that several animals that had become quite useless regained strength and capacity for the work.

TRAP NETS.

Unquestionably blood meal is one of the best preventives of scours in calves, and as it is also a food it can be fed to advantage, as suggested in this department some time back. It should, however, be fed carefully in order to obtain the best results, and from several years of experience with it we think the following plan about right. Take the calf when ten days old and add some skim milk to that which the calf gets from the cow and about one-quarter of a teaspoonful of blood meal to each feed mixed in the milk. When the calf is a month old it should have skim milk entirely, from two and one-half to three quarts at a feed with one-half teaspoonful of blood meal in each feed. This quantity can be gradually increased until the calf is having two heaping teaspoonfuls of blood meal divided into two meals per day, using always in the skim milk. Blood meal is one of the things that should be carefully fed, and after all the best way to feed it is to do so in accordance with the needs of the individual calves and in accordance with the effect on each, taking the quantities named above as a guide. It must be retailed to eat grain and hay just the same when feeding blood meal, and, in fact, we think they will learn to eat with both earlier. It is worth experimenting with blood meal.—Indianapolis News.

SHOEING HORSES.

To preserve the horse from lameness the smith should not be allowed to trim the hoof more than necessary to fit the shoe and should never be permitted to pare down the frog of the foot. The frog is the natural cushion

on which nature has provided to break the violent concussion of the foot when it impacts the road when the animal is in action. To ruthlessly slash away the outside horny covering and let the soft semi-fatty tissue of the frog come in contact with the ground is barbarous, and must handicap the horse in traveling until the frog shall have again grown a protecting covering for the more tender parts of the great cushion which has been placed in the center of his foot to take up the jar and keep his legs sound. It is positively wonderful why farmers will insist in thus having their horses' feet maltreated. It is not right, of course, to let the toes of the feet grow too long, but it is better to err on this side than to have them filed off to fit a shoe that is too small. Most horses work better with plenty of hoof than with their toes too short. Comparatively there is such a small bearing surface in the foot to carry the weight of the horse that the less cutting there is done the better. A good big foot is a good thing on any horse. A good thick sole and a big healthy frog are indispensable. Skilled smiths will not essay to slash the foot to pieces if they know the owner wants the horse properly shod. On the other hand, if they know the owner likes to see the sole pared away, the frog half amputated and the bars split in twain, he will meet the wishes expressed and so earn his money. It would pay all farmers without exception to learn about the structure of the horse's foot in order that the skill of the smith may be availed of for benefit and not for damage.

POULTRY NOTES.

Clean out the nests and whitewash thoroughly. It is better to darken the place selected for the nests.

As a rule hens learn to eat eggs by having them broken in the nest. Stale bread soaked in milk makes a good feed for newly hatched chickens. Fowls will eat a large amount of clover, whether fed green or dried as hay.

Fowls that fatten easily should have plenty of exercise, unless being fed for market.

Once chickens are stunted they never regain their vigor, even with the most careful feeding. A mixture of two parts lard and one part kerosene oil will remove the scab formation on the legs.

Charred corn on cobs is a good way to feed charcoal to fowls, and nothing is better for bowel troubles.

Make the hens scratch for a living—but put grain where scratching will get it, or the hens will not thrive.

On a farm good facilities, good management and good markets are more valuable than the breed of fowls.

When confined give the hens leaves, cut straw or dry dirt and scatter grain in it, so as to compel them to work.

If the most prolific hens are retained and the worthless ones marketed a great improvement would soon result.

The profit in raising turkeys comes from their ability to pick up a living for themselves a good part of the time.

Unslaked lime, coal ashes or dry dirt are good materials to scatter over the floor and under the roosts after a good cleaning up.

Boiled potatoes mixed with wheat bran make an excellent mash for fowls. Season with salt and pepper. It is especially good when fattening.

The first attribute to success in egg production is healthy stock. No amount of food will give a continued supply of eggs if the hens are not healthy.

Whole wheat is an excellent food for hens, but if kept constantly before them to eat all they will it will make them too fat to lay well. But if fed in connection with other grains it will aid materially in egg production.

Among thoroughbred poultry there is little difference so far as their economical points are concerned, but on the farm a solid, strong and coarse breed is best; one that is self-reliant and able where given a free range to take care of itself largely and pick up a good share of its living, that will lay well and produce marketable flesh when dressed or alive.

Turkeys intended to be marketed early should be fed regularly now in order to secure the best weight and condition when sold. A good feed of corn at night and of oats, wheat or sorghum seed early in the morning before they start out to the fields will aid materially in hastening this growth. Turkeys should be reasonably well matured before sending to market.—Indianapolis News.

The Telephone in War.

"Scouting with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare, and is now being made use of by the Japanese," says the Western Electrician. "Two scouts proceed from the lines toward the enemy; one, the observer, is a skilled army officer, who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes the connection and does the talking. A special conductor is used, which will stand the rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front."

To take out iron-rust, cover the spot with fine salt and saturate with lemon juice and lay on the grass. Repeat if necessary.

How to Bring Up a Child.

By Kate Thorn.



BEGIN by considering him the finest, and brightest, and most beautiful child upon the face of the earth! Look upon him as the eighth wonder of the world! Tell everybody so. Keep telling them so until he is big enough to hear and understand, for he should not be suffered to grow up in ignorance of his own importance.

Stuff him with sugar plums when he cries. It will teach him to cry more, that he may get more sugar plums. It will give him a suggestive lesson in causes and results. He ought to cry. Healthy children always cry and it is healthy to listen to them. Crying develops the lungs—wards off early consumption.

Always let him have his own way. If you do not, it will break his spirit, and what is a boy good for whose spirit has been broken? Solomon's head was not level when he said: "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Probably his brain was softening. Never command him to do anything. Ask him to do it if he pleases; but if he doesn't please, never oblige him to. It might rouse his temper, and give him an attack of colic or indigestion.

If he should become disobedient or impudent, as perhaps he may—children are liable to—consult a doctor at once. If you see this gentleman well, he will tell you that the child has "too much brain; large mental activity; a mind of unusual precocity," etc., all of which will be pleasant for you to hear, since it will give you the idea that you have brought a genius into the world. He will tell you that the child mustn't be crossed. You must be careful how you deny him what he wants. Must not let him get angry. Let him have his way.

After he gets older, he will be likely to learn the manly science of profanity and the gentlemanly accomplishments of drinking and gambling.

Well, youthful spirits must be run off in some way—must have some outlet. Say, as thousands have said before you, that you would rather have two knaves than one fool in the family. That is a very nice way of putting it, and conciling, too.

Make much of his bright sayings. Repeat them to your friends. If they don't see wit in them, it is because they haven't brains enough to see wit in anything.

Let them begin young to order the servant, so as "to get his hand in." Give him all the money he wants to spend. Let him go out evenings. Don't tie him to his mother's apron strings and make a milkop of him.

If he calls you "governor," and his mother, "the old gal," don't reprove him. It is only young America cropping out and isn't America "the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

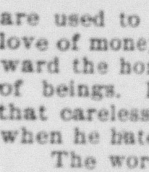
Get him a revolver by the time he is ten, so that he may be ready for emergencies—a watch, and a revolver, by all means. At eighteen he will need a fast horse and a betting book.

Persist in this course, and by the time he is twenty-five the world will have heard from him at the end of a rope, or in Congress—nobody can foresee which.

In this domestic country who can predict results?—New York Weekly.

The Folly of Being Born Poor

By Addison Fox, Jr.



MAN is guilty of much that is incompetent and stupid and in bad taste. He is miserably unskillful in places where it would be reasonable to expect from him a certain measure of acuteness and prudence. But there is, perhaps, nothing in which he displays his folly to a greater extent than in being born poor.

He is apt to excuse himself from this lamentable weakness by asserting that it is not his fault, and by various axioms which tend to bolster up his vanity. Poverty, as asserts, is no disgrace. The love of money is the root of all evil, and he assumes a respectful attitude toward the horny-handed son of toil, as if that individual were the most exalted of beings. Inwardly, however, he despises him. He longs for luxury, for that he hates himself for that comes with moneyed ease and there are moments when he hates himself for his own lack of forethought.

The worst of the matter is that these who permit themselves to be born poor are the very ones fitted by nature to enjoy wealth. They invariably have kind hearts and generous dispositions. They have self-control in an eminent degree. They depreciate money for its own sake, and only care for it for what it will bring. Undoubtedly they possess extraordinary qualifications in its proper dissemination. There is never a snob among them, a one who, under any circumstance, could ever go back on his former friends. On the contrary, one of the principal uses they would make of their money—if they only had it—would be to have their friends enjoy it.

It certainly seems a cruel perversion of Fate that all these people should be cut off from what they are most eminently fitted.

On the other hand, with respect to those who are born wealthy, there can be no doubt that they are, generally, unfit, incapable beings, extremely undeserving of their lot. It would seem as if, having expanded all their genius upon being born rich, there was none left to help them make a proper use of their possessions. They are very likely to be snobbish; selfishness is with them more or less an art in itself—an art in which it is necessary to maintain the illusion that one is interested in others, when, in reality, one's own personal gratification is the only thing one is striving for. They are also likely to be dissipated, and somewhat cruel, and to betray a strange lack of sympathy.

These are the miscreants, who having seen to it that they were born rich, now rest upon their oars, while we, the real people toil on, the galley-slaves of injustice or our own folly.

We have made a fatal error, and we are now paying for it. And so, to those who are born into, no matter what their natural intelligence may be, is more than comfortably off. Only in this way can the race ever hope to reach its highest ideals.—Life.

The Guest in the Orient.

By J. R. S. Sterrett.



THE villagers who entertain the stranger in their houses naturally enough expect him to talk to them, for thus only can he give them the return they anticipate for their hospitality.

As a general rule they will accept no remuneration for the food and shelter they give, but they do expect payment for the feed of the animals.

The conversation one has to carry on with the host and the other villagers who drop in to see and pay their respects to the stranger is entertaining and even amusing as long as one is a novice in the country, because it is unsophisticated prattle, such as one must have heard in Europe in the Middle Ages. One unflinching topic is the retundity of the world, the negative side of the question being always defended. They cannot believe that the sun remains stationary—for why should they disregard the evidence of their own eyes, which shows them that it does move across the vault of heaven? They ask you how much tribute your countrymen pay to their Padishah (whom we wrongly call Sultan), whose foot is upon the neck of all nations, as they firmly believe. They inquire minutely into your business at home and your reasons for travel in their country, &c. They handle with childlike joy and amazement your rifle and revolver, your knife, pen, pencils, your helmet and clothing and the women can never have enough of feeling and fondling your socks which are more evenly and closely knit than their backwoods, home-made article.

One must submit to an examination of this kind wherever one stops, often several times a day. Finally it palls on the traveller, unless he is gifted with the patience of Job, and from that moment he tries to avoid village hospitality. A further reason for such avoidance is the fact that the acceptance of the hospitality of villagers makes it impossible for the traveller to put into durable form his road notes of the day while matters are still fresh in his mind. For the scientific traveller or the archaeologist this is of the utmost moment. Now, among Turks writing in the house of your entertainer would simply be impolite and a boorish return for the hospitality, but the Arabs regard the man who writes or draws as a spy, and will not permit it at all—Harper's Magazine.

Robbed of His Rest.

"There!" As the doorbell rang twice in succession, Von Blumer jumped up from his seat with a look of intense annoyance, and turned around swiftly to face his wife. "Have you been shopping again?" he inquired, anxiously.

"No, dear," said Mrs. Von Blumer, "I haven't been out of the house today."

"Then," said Von Blumer, throwing down his paper with a gesture of impatience, "it's a caller. No sooner does a man come home from his work at the office, worn out with the day's struggle and prepared to settle down to a quiet evening, than his peace is disturbed by some confounded bore.

Society is all very well in its way, but what do these people care for us, and we for them? Here I was just congratulating myself that I would be able to get a good night's rest; and now the dream is over. I've got to sit up and exert myself to be pleasant to a lot of idiots that I wish were in Halifax. It's just my luck—tired out, all broken—Halloo! what a state. A note! Umph!—Ah, yes, of course! Where are my boots? Not a moment to lose. Show him into the parlor, Dinah. Where?"

"Who is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Von Blumer.

"Who is it?" repeated her husband, as he rushed by her—"who is it? Harry! It's Dimpleton, with two tickets for the theatre!"

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 2:05 p. m., Baltimore 12:15 p. m., Washington, 10 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:22 A. M.—Train 50. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Harrisburg and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1:24 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5:23 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 52. Week days for Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:47 p. m., New York 3:58 a. m., Baltimore 2:20 a. 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 12:23 a. m., New York, 4:30 p. 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, Canadatego, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Buffalo, Canadatego and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10:00 A. M.—Train 11. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1:15 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canadatego and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

4:36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

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 21. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Week Days.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
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