

ALL RIGHT IN THE END.

I want to believe in the happy old way That all will come right in the end some day.

A TERRIBLE QUEST.

Where the dim path crossed an open sandy ridge in the pinelands, and where the late afternoon sun of the long, blazing September day lighted with dying fire the prone logs and the sparse bushes, Pitt Raleigh suddenly drew rein.

Not much was needed to irritate the huge reptile to the pitch of striking. The menacing pole, the dangling noise, the proximity of the man were sufficient to rouse all the big serpent's wrath.

A moment later Raleigh had dropped the noise accurately over the monster's head and had jerked the slipknot fast. He then drew the struggling creature out of his coil.

Pitt Raleigh took off his hat and wiped his forehead. "Vincent," he said slowly, "you knew what you were about when you said that you would offer fifty dollars for such a plaything.

"Look here," he said to himself, "I have to use some sense right about now. If Buck breaks loose, he'll go home. That means that I'm left five miles from the house in company with this thing here in the sack.

"The loss of that Jersey cow, Buck, was what is known to philosophers as the toad's head of defeat. You understand. But this same snake is the jewel that I am going to find in it.

"Shucks I've seen bigger ones than those," he said, in short, that he

would pay me fifty dollars for a live diamond-back eight feet or more in length. Well, Buck, old hoss, yonder is our snake."

The tethered horse, with head high and ears pricked, was winding the dreadful odor of the rattlesnake. The animal's apprehension increased as his master left him and began a direct but wary approach toward the coiled serpent.

"I might have known," he said, as panting hard and leaning against a pine he watched the monstrous diamond-back by the log.

"Ah," said the Italian rubbing his hands in a pleased way, "you got two, did you?" replied Raleigh with a quiet grin that was lost on his hearer; "you know they travel in pairs."

ing at the same time the tail of the reptile. With a swiftness of wild nature to terrible forestall, from the farther side of the rotted log a savage, tawny body shot into sight. Pitt Raleigh threw himself backward. His fall was violent; but only the speed of that effort saved him. The terrible stroke of the monster barely missed him.

"I might have known," he said, as panting hard and leaning against a pine he watched the monstrous diamond-back by the log. "These snakes always travel in pairs. That thing there that nearly got me is the mate of the one in the sack. The second is the female, and the larger of the two . . . Well," he added, breathing more freely, "since they go in pairs, I'll catch a pair."

Two days later, after having made the trip to town with his specially constructed crate, he gave the same to Vincent Chicco at Fountain Park.

"Vincent," said Raleigh, "here are your diamond-backs. I want a hundred dollars for them. Both are between eight and nine feet—perfect specimens."

"Ah," said the Italian rubbing his hands in a pleased way, "you got two, did you?" replied Raleigh with a quiet grin that was lost on his hearer; "you know they travel in pairs."

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORESTS.

Short Talks on the Forests and the Lumber Situation.

By Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of Pennsylvania.

No. 10.—Forest and Floods.

Where there are forests there are seldom floods. Well-wooded lands are natural reservoirs that store the rainfall for gradual distribution throughout the year.

When the forest lands have been devastated there remains little or nothing to hold the rainfalls. Torrents rush from the higher slopes to the surrounding valleys, carrying with them debris, destruction, and death.

The forest cover is a powerful factor in reducing the surface run-off of water produced in such large quantities, especially in the early spring, by falling rains and melting snows. The water, instead of rushing away in uncontrollable torrents, is absorbed by the soil, from which it is given off gradually to the springs and streams.

This means that the fires must be conquered, devastation in lumbering stopped, and new forest growth protected and encouraged.

There are few towns in Pennsylvania that do not know what flood damage means. I would bring home to every one the important fact that the reforestation of Pennsylvania's watersheds will be of the greatest help in bringing to an end those terrible flood conditions which are so keenly felt by our people all over the State.

On the other hand there are many towns throughout the Commonwealth which feel, during parts of the year, the terrible pinch of low water. It is not uncommon to see such signs as "Save the Water," "Boil Your Drinking Water" posted in conspicuous places in Pennsylvania towns during the summer months.

A serious fire in a low water period may mean millions of dollars of loss to a municipality. Entire neighborhoods have been stricken with epidemics because the water grew scarce and carried the disease-producing bacteria, which prosper in low and stagnant water, into the domestic supply of the community.

The forest problem and the water problem in Pennsylvania go hand in hand. With the reforestation of millions of acres fit only for growing trees, will come that other benefit so greatly to be desired—the holding back of floods from our streams, and the consequent equal distribution of water supplies.

"Save the forests and conquer the floods" is a slogan that could well be adopted by those communities which know from painful experience what flood conditions mean. Floods in flood season, and water scarcity in the dry seasons, will surely continue until an unbroken forest cover is established and maintained on all the forest lands of our State.

She Was Silent.

Long ago when Lloyd George used to drive on his legal rounds in a high dog-cart, one day he gave a lift to a little girl who was walking home from school. The child, though she was all smiles, met the future Prime Minister's merry questions and artful openings of conversation with persistent silence.

"Your little girl has lost her tongue this morning, Mrs. Hughes," he said as he drew her up at her parents' door.

"Mary" remonstrated the mother, abashed by her daughter's bad manners, "why don't you speak and thank Mr. Lloyd George for his kindness?"

"Indeed, indeed, I wanted to," she answered with the fluency of a tap suddenly turned on, "but I remembered hearing father tell you the other day that if you open your mouth to him it costs you six and eightpence."

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

How are the election boards chosen; and of whom do they consist?

Answer: District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, and they are chosen by the citizens every odd numbered year and serve for two years.

Can an office holder serve as an election officer?

Answer: No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or who shall, within two months, have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board of commission or of any municipal board of public works or trust in any city, save justice of the peace, alderman, notary public, or persons in militia service of the State.

Is an election officer eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he is to serve?

Answer: No election officer is eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

How long are the polls open?

Answer: The polls at all general and municipal elections shall be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

What are the duties of the judge of election?

Answer: At the opening of the polls the judge of the election is required to publicly break the seals of the official packages received from the County Commissioners and assign the inspectors and the clerks to their duties. He should also see that the ballot box is empty.

What is necessary to be done by the person desiring to vote?

Answer: Any person desiring to vote, after coming to the polls, gives his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the name in a loud distinct voice. And if such name is found upon the ballot check list by the inspector or clerks in charge there, he shall likewise repeat the same name and the voter shall then enter the space enclosed by guard rail, unless his right to vote is challenged.

If the voter's name is not upon the list, can he vote?

Answer: Not unless he can establish his right so to do in the manner provided by law.

If his name is upon the list, but he should be challenged by a qualified voter, what would happen?

Answer: In such case he would not be permitted to enter the guard rail until he could satisfy the election officers that he was properly qualified to vote.

What happens after the voter has been admitted within the rail?

Answer: As soon as the voter has been admitted within the rail, the election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to such voter, but shall first fold it, so that the words printed on the back and outside shall be the only wording visible, and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in this manner.

Does the election officer who gives the ballot to the voter make any record on the list?

Answer: As soon as the voter receives a ballot the election officer marks the letter "B" against the voter's name on the margin of the ballot check list, but no record of the number of the ballot shall be made upon the said lists.

How many persons are allowed by law within the enclosed space at one time?

Answer: Not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed within the enclosed space at one time, and in addition to these voters casting their ballots there shall only be the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the Courts of this Commonwealth.

What must the voter do when he receives his ballot?

Answer: The voter, upon receiving his ballot, retires to one of the compartments or voting shelves and draws a curtain or shuts the screen or door and prepares his ballot.

How is a ballot prepared for voting?

Answer: If the person using the ballot desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, he merely makes a cross mark in the square opposite the name of the party of his choice in the straight party column on the left of the ballot, and such a mark is equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked.

However, if the voter may desire to vote for some individual candidates of another party, he may make a cross mark in the square opposite the name of the party of his choice in the left of the ballot, and he may also make a cross mark in the square to the right of the individual candidates whom he favors.

In such case his vote shall be counted for all the candidates of the party in whose straight party column on the left of the ballot he placed such cross mark, except for those he has indicated as his choice by marking in the squares to the right of individual candidates, and his vote shall be counted for such individual candidates, which he has thus particularly marked, notwithstanding the fact that he made a mark in the straight party column on the left of the ballot.

In any case where more than one candidate is to be elected to any office, the voter shall, if he desires to divide his vote among candidates of different parties, make a cross-mark (X) in the appropriate square to the right of each candidate for whom he desires to vote, not exceeding the number to be elected for such office, and no vote shall be counted for any candidate in such group not individually marked, notwithstanding the mark in the party square.

What does the voter do with his ballot after he has marked it as he desires?

Answer: After preparing his ballot the voter shall fold it without displaying any markings in the same way it was folded when he received it,

FARM NOTES.

—In Jerseys and Guernseys every one is familiar with the rich golden marking around the udder, on the thighs, on the inside of the ears, and near the root of the tail.

—An orchardist states that he considers mixed assortments of sour, sweet, bitter and crab apples, jumbled together, produces the best flavored jelly. The cores, skins and culls may be utilized.

—Thunderstorms will not affect cream that is properly kept at a low temperature. It is true, however, that indirectly a thunderstorm sours cream which is not properly kept cool. The atmosphere at the time of a thunderstorm is warm and saturated with moisture. There is less evaporation from the water surrounding the cream can and from the cream itself, and as a result the heat accompanying the thunderstorm is retained by the cream, which sours.

—Apple butter is made by adding a half gallon of sweet cider to one and a quarter bushels of cleaned, pared and cored apples. Boil fiercely for forty minutes, and then for a further half-hour with continued stirring. If cooked more slowly less watching and stirring is necessary, but it must be borne in mind that the product must be thick and dry, for the slightest scorching ruins the flavor. After the mass has been treated in this manner, about two gallons (or less if the apples are not very sour) of hot jelly must be added and well mixed with the pulp, and then brought to a boil. And three-quarters of a pound of spice, and then pass the whole through a colander or wire sieve and store in an airtight, cool, earthenware jar.

—In butter making there are apt to be faults found that should be corrected, and no doubt will be if properly understood. One of the main factors in making sales is to produce an article of fine flavor.

When butter has assumed to a more or less degree the flavor of tallow or lard, and there is a marked absence of the butter flavor, it is termed "tallowy." This is due to a chemical change, or the action of a certain bacteria on the fat, either in the cream before the butter is made or afterward.

When butter has been "heated" in any way, or in the process of manufacture has been subjected to any extra amount of friction, either through being over-churned, over-worked, or ramed too much in the process of packing, it is apt to get this tallowy taste.

Stale cream and that which contains a high per cent of fat, if kept at a comparatively high temperature under unclean conditions, produces tallowy butter. Cream that has been carried long distances and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, or that has been kept in rusty cans, will have the same effect.

"Unclean" butter has a dirty taste, and is generally caused by the milk or cream coming in contact with and being contaminated by something unclean or foul, such as dirty utensils, dirty separator or dirty cans. Dirty hands of the milker and also particles of filth falling from the body of the cow while being milked and there setting up an undesirable fermentation are common sources of contamination.

Mixing milk from newly calved cows or from cows suffering from any undue excitement or disease with that of the remainder of the herd will cause contamination on account of the large percentage of albumen usually present in such milk quickly decomposing.

The absorption by milk or cream of a foul odor from some dirty or unsanitary place may be the direct cause of this trouble. Milk, cream and butter will absorb such aromas as paint, disinfectants, oil engine fumes, apples, etc., and give a flavor that is rightly termed unclean.

"Fishy" is a term used for butter that has a flavor similar to fish oil. This flavor is rarely detected in comparatively fresh butter, but a peculiar oily taste is noticed, which is the first indication of fishiness. This condition is associated with butter made from old acid cream.

Repeated experiments have proved that butter made from pasteurized cream does not have this objectionable flavor.

The souring of milk is regarded by many as the first indication of impurity, but both milk and cream undergo decomposition and may be dangerous to health long before souring occurs. For this reason an exceptionally high standard of cleanliness must be observed in milk production.

The principal sources of contamination are dust from the air, dirt and manure from the cow's body, and particles of old milk left in pails and utensils which were not thoroughly cleaned. All of this foreign matter is heavily laden with bacteria, which will pass through the finest strainer, even though coarse particles of dirt are strained out.

Although a large amount of the dirt in milk is left in the separator bowl, the great majority of the bacteria formerly on the dirt are washed into the cream, where they finally develop bad flavors and cause decomposition. The most skillful buttermaker cannot repair this injury to cream, and the low quality of butter made from it is responsible for the low butterfat prices.

Many dairy farmers have come to the conclusion that cow-testing is an absolute necessity if the most is to be got out of the dairy herd. Where there is no other way of estimating the value of a cow the dairyman had better go as much on dairy form as possible, but dairy conformation cannot stand up against the Babcock test and the milk sales when it comes to ascertaining what an animal will produce. When a herd of 30 apparently satisfactory cows was put to a monthly test, 12 were eventually consigned to the butcher, and the records of most of the others contradicted the original ideas as to their producing quality. Neither the shape of the cow, the amount of milk, nor the look of the milk proved real merit. One of the highest producers was a small cow, of no special appearance, that had been purchased at a very low price. Another gave blue-veining milk that seemed lacking in butterfat, but tested 4 per cent. A third gave milk of very yellow tinge and apparently rich, but it tested only 3.1 per cent. Hard-testing reveals such contradictions daily.

Foot Passengers Always Have Right-of-Way.

Harrisburg.—There are no streets or highways in the State of Pennsylvania on which because of the traffic importance of the thoroughfare the driver of an automobile has the right-of-way.

On every street, alley, state highway, county road, or township thoroughfare, when two vehicles approach an intersection at the same time the vehicle approaching from the right shall have the right-of-way.

There are no "priority" thoroughfares in Pennsylvania. The driver of a vehicle on Broad Street, Philadelphia; Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh; Market Street, Harrisburg; Main Street, Johnstown; Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton; Fourth Street, Williamsport; or any other important Pennsylvania street—and the driver on the Lincoln Highway, William Penn Highway, or other main thoroughfares, does not have the right-of-way simply because of his presence on an important traffic artery.

At all times, at every intersection of two public highways, the vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way.

The State Highway Department issued a statement calling particular attention to Section 25 of the automobile law approved by Governor Sprull, June 30, 1919. This section contains the following provisions:

"Every operator of a motor vehicle shall, at all times, keep as close as possible to the right-hand side of the highway, allowing other vehicles free passage to the left, and no operator of a motor vehicle shall allow such vehicle to stand in the center of the highway or so as to obstruct or interfere with any other users thereof.

At the intersection of the public highways, the operator of a motor vehicle shall keep to the right of the intersection of the centers of such highways when turning to the right, and shall pass to the right of such intersection before turning to the left.

"When two vehicles approach the intersection of two public highways at the same time, the vehicle approaching from the right shall have the right-of-way."

Chinese Dying at Rate of 1000 a Day.

Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 Chinese who are dying at the rate of more than 1000 a day from starvation are turning their eyes to the United States for aid. Hope was expressed that President Wilson would issue an appeal to the American people to help the sufferers. A report of the situation has already been sent to Washington by the American embassy.

American missionaries are giving such aid as they can, but estimate that \$200,000,000 will be needed to keep hundreds of thousands of Chinese from death during the coming winter.

So Say We!

"You know," Biggs, the confirmed alarmist declared impressively, "it's getting so that it is positively dangerous for a man to carry around a good-sized roll of money."

"Difficult, rather than dangerous, I find," Diggs replied.