



THE ROADSIDE.

Nearly all farms extend to the middle of the roadway, and farmers should not overlook the fact that they have certain rights on the highways.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.

"When shall I take the covering from my strawberry beds? The plants were set late in the fall and covered with autumn leaves."

RAISING IN WARM WEATHER.

During the warm weather that we are sure to have for about three months, the greatest vigilance will have to be exercised in the care of the dairy utensils.

MAKING THE SOIL FERTILE.

The farmer who uses manure and fertilizer thereby gains from the soil more than he applies, because the materials which he adds to the soil serve to render soluble the inert plant foods existing in the soil.

DETRIMENTAL FEEDING.

Fowls annually stimulated to death as well as stimulated into spasmodic egg producing for a time, number thousands all told, and I almost dare to put the figures into the million mark.

ground grain, sharp grit, fresh water, milk, green growing stuffs, clover hay or alfalfa or vegetables for green stuff purposes and such natural foods of fowls will not produce eggs.

SITTING HENS NEED ATTENTION.

My hens are all set in a room fitted up for that purpose, with nests like those in which they lay. When one is ready to sit, and her service is wanted, a clean box treated with kerosene and carbolic acid is sprinkled with air-slacked lime.

On the seventh day of incubation, the eggs are tested, and infertile ones taken out to cook for young chicks. I usually feed sitters nothing but corn, and give only water to drink.

RAISING FOR PROFIT.

I have been fairly successful in raising turkeys for profit, and this is my method: I raise my own hens, keeping from four to six, and always selecting the finest specimens.

I do not allow them to set the first time they are broody. They break up easily and will begin laying within ten days. When the turkey wants to set the second time, I fix the nest carefully, giving her eighteen eggs.

When the poulters are twenty-four hours old remove them carefully from the nest so as not to injure them (for they are very tender) or frighten the mother, and place them in a triangular pen made from three boards.

While in the pen I feed them four times a day—at 5 o'clock in the morning, at 10, at 2 and at 7 in the evening, supplying them with crushed eggshells, pure sweet milk and water at all times.

A Piece of Fiction.

Once there was a man who retained his friends when he was in trouble—in a story book.—New York Press.

CIVILIZATION'S DEBT TO THE TROLLEY CAR.

BY CHARLES TRIPLER CHILD, Editor of the Electrical Review.

NEVER again is it likely that we shall see a repetition of the former conditions of manufacturing towns, human beehives, where the workers swarmed about their work in utterly insanitary and evil closeness to one another.

This statement may possibly be disputed, but it is self-evident that transportation facilities have released the centrifugal tendencies of aggregations of people. Nothing approaching adequacy as a means of urban transit had preceded the trolley, and its effect upon cities was practically immediate.

Indirectly, by the upbuilding of suburbs, the trolley line encouraged the more conservative steam railway to compete for the transportation of passengers dwelling in the outskirts.

It will stop only with the distribution of population over areas so great that its density will nowhere approach that of the modern town. Cities, as collections of residence places, will pass through a period of gradual decadence, while remaining as points of condensation of industry.

To prove the probable truth of this (probable only because no one can foresee all the elements that the future will inject into the outgrowth of any set of present conditions) it is only necessary to consider the history and present status of the electric railway.

Improvements rapidly made soon enabled this motive power to displace animals for traction purposes. Other improvements made it possible to increase the length of electric lines, at the same time preserving all the economies and benefits of the new system.

Higher Education is for the Man : : : : and Not for Mere Livelihood.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Chancellor, University of Nebraska.

THE commercial demand for educated people is far from exhausting the whole demand for them which exists in our country today. To appreciate this, one must remember our peculiar American idea of higher education, so rich as contrasted with that which prevails abroad.

Fortunately, a different nation prevails in this country. With us, higher education, like that of the common school, is primarily for the man, not for the function; so that, if the education is of the right kind, it cannot possibly reach too many individuals.

This is not at all disproved by the growth of technical schools and courses, partly, perhaps, at the expense of the literary or classical, since large and increasing numbers of students in technical institutions or departments are there simply to secure general education.

WHY TOWNSMEN SEEK THE COUNTRY.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

WHAT is the reason for the recent exodus of well-to-do American from our towns into the country? It increases with every year. What is the cause of it?

As I look into the matter, some curious facts come to view which I think I will set down here. The subject is not one that requires close reasoning. Perhaps a little gossip may throw more light upon it than any argument would do.

Here is one story, for example. Browning, in his old age, lived with a married daughter in a town in civilized fashion. But his two sons, who were trappers, came down one winter from the mountains and begged him to go back with them for a last hunt.

The old man, then over eighty, went, and at first was rheumatic, weak, and irritable. But, after they had been in camp for a week, he went out alone, one day, and got scent of a stag. He followed, lost it, and then "winded" another. For two days and nights he ran through the mountain passes like a madman.

Some Swift Fish.

Recent experiments show that the dolphin, when pursued, can go through the water at the rate of about thirty-two miles an hour. This is great speed, but the salmon can do better, since it has frequently been known to swim at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Among the smaller fish it is doubtful if there is one which is more swift than the Spanish mackerel. As a rule however, all those fish which prey on others are remarkably swift, which is only natural, as, if they lacked speed, they would be unable to hunt successfully for prey and would often be obliged to go hungry.

Heartless Swindling of Housewives.

A swindle recently worked on some women of the South Side is good enough to deceive any one. The housewife would be called to the front door and there she would find a woman from the country, especially as the basket she carried was filled with oats, from which white eggs were peeping.

Somehow or other eggs never appear so bona fide and trustworthy as when they are packed in oats. One feels morally certain that the eggs have come warm from the farm. The country woman's story was entirely worthy of belief.

"I have been delivering eggs to Mr. Crawford's house up the street," said she. "I've been bringing him six dozen a week, but this morning I found out his folks had gone away and I thought maybe some of the neighbors might want the eggs."

Now, whether the housewife wanted them or not, there is seldom any resisting the temptation to buy anything that has come fresh from the farm. It is said that the woman from the country would break an egg at each house and show that the contents were all right.

That egg would be the only good one in the basket. One housewife, who bought six dozen eggs at a slightly advanced price because of the oats used for packing, declared that there was not one 1902 egg in the lot.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Psychology of Hair.

Coarse black hair indicates power of character, with a tendency to sensuality.

Straight stiff black hair and beard indicate coarse, strong, rigid and straightforward personality, says the Liverpool Post.

Fine hair generally denotes exquisite sensibilities; flat, clinging straight hair a melancholy but constant habit.

Harsh, upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit, a stubborn and cruel character.

Coarse red hair and whiskers are accompanied by violent animal passions, but some force of individuality.

Auburn hair, on the contrary, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of thought and the greatest capacity for pair or pleasure.

Crisp, curly hair, we regret to say, is indicative of a hasty, impetuous and rash character, and generally, light hair is characteristic of a lymphatic and indolent constitution.

There is no doubt that the coloring matter of the hair may be in some way affected, or may affect, the disposition, for it is an odd thing how often the surplus in red hair or the carbon in black appears in the individual's acts and thoughts.

Russian Loyalty to the Czar.

The patriotism of the Russian applies only to the Czar. That which moves an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a native German to heroic deeds is devotion to his native land, to his Fatherland, to that ideal entity which is known as "country."

The first conception is Roman, and of the Western world. The second is Oriental and pertains to the subtle Greek intellect in its decadence. Nor is this feeling the personal loyalty of the Cavalier and the Jacobite to the Stuarts, or of the French noblesse to the house of Bourbon. The loyalty of the Russian is not to Alexander or to Nicholas, or to the Romanoffs, a family of mixed blood, chiefly German and less than three hundred years ago of the rank of boyars.

Uses of Apricot Pits.

The meat of apricot pits is largely used in France, as elsewhere, as a substitute for almonds, being cheaper and slightly more acid. Confectioners use it in powdered form, which is quite indistinguishable from almond powder. Chemists employ it both in powder and extracts. Bakers make "almond paste" of the powdered pits.

It is used also in the manipulation of certain wines. The consumption of apricot pits in all these forms must of necessity be very large. The domestic supply is very great and the neighboring countries—Spain, Italy, Algeria, and, in short, almost the whole Mediterranean littoral—are the home of the apricot. At present this supply seems to be sufficient for home consumption and also for a considerable export trade, including, among other countries, some shipments to the United States.

An Excellent Regulation.

He is a man of ready wit. Business called him to the navy yard and at the yard it was necessary for him to take the little ferryboat to the Cob dock. The line between the sheep and the goats is very strictly drawn on that boat. The man didn't know it, so he carelessly walked up in front and took a position swept by the ocean breeze of the brig, t'ring morning. He had been there about a minute when a sergeant of marines accosted him with: "Beg pardon, sir, but this part of the boat is reserved for officers."

The man looked the sergeant square in the face and then said: "A most excellent regulation, sergeant, most excellent." "Excuse me, sir," gasped the sergeant, and he withdrew with little dignity.—New York Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

National Grand Orders—Pastor Held for Assault—Battle With an Eagle—Women as Mine Firemen—Was Sane When He Married—Killed by a Bull Player—Accused of Throwing Acid—Hospital Trustees Named.

Patents granted.—Alfred H. Aeklin, Pittsburg, conveyor belt apparatus; Frank Anshutz, Allegheny, stove, range, etc.; Thomas E. Board, Connellsville, paper hanger's tool; David Boorman and A. P. Sharp, Altoona, washing machine; David A. Bowen, Johnstown, post hole digger; William W. Campbell, Petrolia, drill rod grab; Vernon G. Converse, Pittsburg, insulator; Hill M. Curry, California, plumb bob; Jonathan K. Evans, Dickerson Run, draft beam for cars; Frederick Frick, Waynesboro, electric clock; John C. Furman, Clarion, safety device for gas lines; Samuel J. Gibboney, Mt. Pleasant, window lock; Edgar P. Hunter, Pittsburg, rail joint; William I. Kirk, DuBois, saw clamp; Thomas Lewis, Smithfield, quilting frame; Jos. H. Lohner, Bradford, derick frame and joint coupling therefor; John H. Lubbers, New Kensington, apparatus for drawing glass; Sylvester L. Adams, Beaver Falls, gas regulator; Charles R. McCullough, Loop, folding crate; William G. Montgomery, Erie, stove damper.

Pensions granted: Hiram Weaver, Woodruff, \$6; John Black, Irvona, \$8; Lyman A. Schriver, Beaver Falls, \$8; George Bollinger, Grapeville, \$30; Allen M. Haight, Mainsburg, \$12; William Keeler, Roland, \$12; Lemuel Jones, Noesville, \$12; George W. Scott, Franklin, \$12; Benjamin Davis, Nettie Hill, \$7; Charles Herman, Erie, \$8; Ephraim J. Noon, Johnstown, \$10; Ann E. Freese, Royer, \$8; Catherine Brown, Meadow Gap, \$8; Mary C. Myers, Leechburg, \$8; Fannie Ridge, Liberty, \$12; Georgianna Stover, Pine Grove Furnace, \$8; William Coburn, McKean, \$8; Charles Ernest, Pittsburg, \$6; Dominic Scott, Pittsburg, \$6; Robert A. Patterson, Enon Valley, \$8; Peter Clever, Kittanning, \$10; George D. Cutshall, Guy Mills, \$8; Peter Heffner, McCollinsville, \$10; Solomon Brown, Deckerspoint, \$24; William Woodring, Segerstown, \$8; Samuel Croos, Philipsburg, \$10; Cyrus A. Yowler, Casselman, \$30; Timothy Rourke, Oil City, \$12; Isaac R. Alcorn, Hesbon, \$10; John R. Hershri, Huntingdon, \$10; Joseph McCaughey, Indiana, \$10; Sara J. Hanna, West Fairfield, \$8; Minnie Thomas, Titusville, \$12.

Thomas Ditzler, of Pine Grove, was arrested at Lebanon by A. L. Millard, a Philadelphia detective charged with having thrown acid at May DeWald, of Pine Grove. On Friday evening, June 6, Miss DeWald was out walking in Pine Grove. Just after dark, while she was passing a clump of bushes, some one, concealed, threw pepper in her eyes, and then a moment later threw acid over her face, burning her face, hands and arms to such an extent that she is confined to her home. Ditzler, it is said, had bought a bottle of carbolic acid a short time before. He was held under \$500 bail for court.

A jury in the lunacy contest in the case of Albert Pitcairn, a wealthy Pittsburger, declared that he has been insane only since 1900 and that he was sane when he married his wife, Mrs. Mary Pitcairn. An effort was made to prove that he was insane when he married her a few years ago, and that consequently she could have no share in the estate. A report on Mr. Pitcairn's condition apparently upheld this contention. Mrs. Pitcairn brought suit to traverse the report and was successful in establishing a claim to a share in a \$300,000 estate.

An order was issued from National Guard headquarters, Harrisburg, announcing that J. Norman Risley, of Philadelphia, and Bert K. Vannaten, of Venango, had been appointed assistant surgeons, the former in the Third and the latter in the Sixteenth Regiment. Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, is ordered to be disbanded. The Tenth Regiment is authorized to place silver rings on its color staves upon which shall be engraved the names of the engagements in which it participated during the Spanish-American War and Philippine insurrection.

B. F. Hess, of Laporte, was inspecting the Williamsport & North Branch Railroad near Ringdale, when an eagle attacked him. The battle continued for half an hour and Mr. Hess was getting the worst of it, when he succeeded in getting hold of a club, with which he broke the eagle's neck. A few days ago near the same place Ernest Kiess, aged 13 years, was attacked by an eagle and received severe injuries.

Governor Stone made the following appointments: Trustees of the Danville State Insane Hospital, Levi P. Shumaker, Wilkes-Barre; A. J. Connell, Scranton, and Henry M. Schoch, Danville. Trustees of the Wernersville State Insane Hospital, Walter T. Bradley, Philadelphia; Thomas C. Zimmerman, Reading, and Jacob M. Shenk, Lebanon.

Bert Anderson was arrested at Scranton on suspicion of being the murderer of Mary Quinn, who was found outraged and dying in a lonely field in Keyser Valley two weeks ago.

A tramp who applied at the home of John Roscoe, at Stowe, for something to eat became abusive and when Mr. Roscoe ordered him from the premises the tramp drew a pistol and shot Roscoe through the leg. The tramp escaped by swimming the Schuylkill River.

For stabbing Frank McNichol, Edward Cooney, of Ardmore, was committed to the Norristown jail by Justice Warner in default of \$1,000 bail. The weapon used was a carving knife, with a blade nearly a foot long, about four inches of which penetrated McNichol's back.

Henry Taylor and Charles Davis, negro murderers, condemned to be hanged this month, were baptized into the Baptist Church at the Pittsburg jail, being immersed in the prisoners' bathing pool. Henry Forday, of Philadelphia, was found unconscious near Reading with a bullet in his head.