

THE ROADSIDE. Nearly all farms extend to the midile of the roadway, and farmers should lot overlook the fact that they have ertain rights on the highways. Each armer should look after the trees slong the roadside in order to add to the attractiveness of his farm, and the weeds which grow outside of the fences should be kept down, as it is neglect of the highways that gives weeds and nsects their greatest opportunities for lamaging the farms.

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. I also sifted over the bed a compost of coal ashes and well rotted manure." Reply: An old, well grown bed might uncovered earlier than yours. Wait till the grass is green and danger of hard frosts quite past. If not, you will have your plants heaved out. Rake the covering in between the ows, and leave it. When the bed is eggs are put in and the nest closed. forked turn under the compost. You ask, further, as to the plan, which I suggested, of growing your tulips in strawberry rows. Your bulbs should drink are given in the room, a dusting have been planted last fall. If kept box and grit are before her, and when in a cool place, and not too dry, they will probably have sufficient vitality to grow. Thrust them down about it alone, if possible. If she has not three or four inches into the soil, and yet learned the way, she is gently let them take care of themselves. You caught and carefully replaced on her will probably get nothing but leaves nest, and again shut in. Droppings the first year, but the next you will be are removed and all is done until next well compensated .- New York Tri- morning. As I always set two or bune.

OAIRYING IN WARM WEATHER.

During the warm weather that we have in this way been cared for at are sure to have for about three months, the greatest vigilance will have to be exercised in the care of the dairy utensils. The milk strainthe hen is off, and if the eggs are ers will need the greatest care, as the holes will become clogged. If a cloth with warm water, and the broken strainer is used it should first be rinsed in cold water to take off what may adhere to it, then washed with the hands in warm water to take out taken out to cook for young chicks. I the milk, and afterward well scalded. It should be put through the weekly washing besides. The wire strainer will need to be rubbed often with salt. to keep the holes in the sieve open induce leg weakness. When through and pure. The seams and all places hatching. I squeeze a rag dipped in that cannot be cleaned with a cloth will need to be scraped with a knife or fork. The ears of the pails and cans will also need to be kept clean. lice have deposited their eggs, then Let me speak right here of the dish cloth. If not thoroughly washed out and scalded and put in the sun to dry, Fisher, in American Agriculturist. it will soon become sour, and such a cloth is not fit to have around. Burn it up, and get a new one instead of trying to clean it to be used again.

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, when said fowls are judiciously fed and warm and comfortable in their homes, then there is something wrong with the fowls themselves. No matter that a hen is supposed to be an egg machine; forcing her with condimental foods is not going to better the condition of affairs any length of time. The reaction will come. Pampered, peppered, stuffed, doctored fowls will never pay. And the solution to the problem of an increased egg production is simply this: Breed for a better laying strain, and then feed in a rational, sensible, natural mai_er.-

Nellie Hawkes, in New York Tribune

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 want-

ed, a clean box treated with kerosene

and carbolic acid is sprinkled with

air-slacked lime, and a good, soft nest

built therein, generally of dry grass.

When sure the hen will stay on the

nest after being placed thereon, the

Next morning the nest is opened

and the hen taken from it if she does

not come off without. Food and

she has been off long enough she is

allowed to find ner nest and go into

three hens at the same time, however,

I never have just the one to attend to

each day, and thus save time in the

work of hatching. From two to ten

once, and to me it is the most satisfac-

tory method ever employed, as the at-

tendant can examine each nest while

soiled they can quickly be cleaned

On the seventh day of incubation,

the eggs are tested, and infertile ones

usually feed sitters nothing but corn,

and give only water to drink, never

keeping them for hatching two

broods as some advise, for this may

Farmer.

CIVILIZATION'S DEBT TO THE TROLLEY CAR.

BY CHARLES TRIPLER CHILD,

Editor of the Electrical Review.

* EVER 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. Their crowded areas have been thinned out, the tenement has given way to the cottage, and the town has spread into the pleasant country. And all this has been accomplished in fourteen years by a single and most unexpected agency, the trolley car.

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. Boundaries were overflowed, and communities hitherto bound by limits of distance expanded and took vivifying breath of their suburbs. The occasional commuter was joined by an army of pilgrims of the trolley, and farms were staked off and sold for villa sites on every hand. The centripetal tendency was checked gently and without shock at the center of its influence, and an entirely new set of conditions brought into the problem of housing the influx to populous places.

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. Once having formed the suburban habit, many people, by reason of the superior speed of the steam railroad, went beyond the convenient distance of the trolley car to make their homes. Hence the suburban area rapidly extended itself, and is today still extending. The natural question is, when and where will the extension stop?

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, in the light of recent engineering advances, though even this last proposition is at least debatable. But the working class, by which is meant all the useful elements of the population is deserting the town center for the town edge, and the edge is growing wider and further. At the last the population remaining in the once crowded center must be those too inactive or too poor to move, the surviving remnant of the submerged.

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. Fourteen years ago electricity first definitely competed with the horse on street railways.

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. In its short history the electric motor has advance from the rival of the horse to a formidable competitor of the locomotive. Its possibilities are beyond the limits of reasonable prophecy.

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 carbon in black appears in the indithis, one must remember our peculiar American idea of higher education, vidual's acts and thoughts.

so rich as contrasted with that which prevails abroad. The cry that the supply of highly educated men may exceed the demand is an echo from Germany. From the German point of view, such a fear can be understood, but not from our own, which is wholly different. The German theory is that, while all people ought to possess the fundamentals of education-reading, writing, the elements of arithmetic, geography, history and religion-higher education is in I place only for those who contemplate a "career" of some sort. As one German | land, to his Fatherland, to that ideal youth resorts to a technical school wishing to be an engineer, or to a trade school to learn factory-management, another attends a university to become a teacher, a professor, or a clergyman, or to win a position in the civil service. In every case, according to the thought of the Germans, the advanced education is justified by the profession for whose sake it is sought. It is for the function, not for the man. This is why women's education makes so slow progress in Germany. As women in that land do not expect professorships or orders in the church, few people there see why women should wish to enter universities. 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. It is believed that in this way higher education in the United States has conserved a truly "liberal" character to a larger extent than in any other land.

Meartless 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 thought mebbe 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 conents were all right.

That egg would be the only good one in the basket. One housewife, who bought six dozen eggs at a slighty 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 bair 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

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 entity which is known as "country." That which moves the Russian is devotion to a man who, next to God, commands his religious faith and stands to him for his country, states a contributor to Scribner's Magazine. 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. The intense Russian lovalty is to the crowned and coasecrated Tsar, whoever he may be, the head of the State and the head of the church, next to God in their pray-



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 Ball Player -- Accused of Throwing Acid-Hospital Trustees Named.

Patents granted :- Alfred H. Acklin, Pittsburg, conveyor belt apparatus; Frank Anshutz, Allegheny, stove, range, etc.; Thomas E. Boord, Connellsville, paper hanger's tool; David Boorman and A. P. Sharp, Altoona, washing ma-chine; David A. Bowen, Johnstown, post hole digger; William W. Campbell, Petroila, drill rod grab; Vernon G. Con-Pittsburg, insulator; Hill M. verse. 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; Lewis, Smithfield, Thomas quilting frame; Jos. H. Lohner, Bradford, derrick 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 trate; 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, Mainesburg, \$12; William Haight, Mainesburg, \$12; Keeler, Roland, \$12; Lemuel Jones, Noesville, \$12; George W. Scott, Frank-Iones. n, \$12; Benjamin Davis, Nettle Hill, \$17 : Charles Herman, Erie, \$8 : Ephraim Noon, Johnstown, \$10; Ann E. Treese, Royer, \$8: Catherine Brown, Meadow Gap, \$8; Mary C. Myers. Leechburg, \$8; Fannie Ridge, Liberty. \$12; Georgianna Stover, Pine Grove Furnace, \$8: liam 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, McConnellstown, \$10; Solomon Brown, Deckerspoint, \$24: William Woodring. Seger-\$8: Samuel Croos, Philipsburg. town, \$10; Cyrus A. Yowler, Casselman, \$30: imothy Rourke, Oil City, \$12; Isaac R Alcorn, Hesbon, \$10; John R. Hershri. Huntingdon, \$10; Joseph McCaughry, 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 cid a short time before. He was held

ones, if any, removed.

coal oil and rub lightly through the hen's feathers, especially along the inside of wing quills where I find the put her out with the other fowls if not needed for young chicks .-- Lerna

RAISING FOR PROFIT.

I have been fairly successful in rais-Beware of all foul odors around the ing turkeys for profit, and this is my dairy, for they will injure the butter, method: I raise my own hens, keep and destroy the reputation of the good ing from four to six, and always se

butter maker .-- Mrs. Rena A. Osborn, lecting the finest specimens. I never in The Epitomist.

MAKING THE SOIL FERTILE.

fertilizer thereby gains from the soll is usually about April 1. I watch more than he applies, because the ma. them carefully, as they are very sly terials which he adds to the soil about hiding their nests; but they serve to render soluble the inert plant are never lousy if permitted to do so foods existing in the soil, and, as it , gather the eggs every day, marking takes capital to make money in busi. each one with date, keeping in a cool ness, so it takes manure and fertiliz. place and turning twice a week. I do ers to make the soil more subservient not keep them longer than four weeks to the demands of the farmer. Every dollar expended for plant food to be applied to the soil is an investment which in the future is sure to bring good returns, because of the abundance of raw materials existing in the soil ready for use when proper meth. easily and will begin laying within ods are applied for deriving them from the vast stores which are always within reach with the aid of suitable appliances. The growing of green crops for manure benefits the land not only by returning to the soil that which may have been derived therefrom, and from the air, but also through the chemical action of plant roots, which have the capacity of changing the characteristics of the various "salts" in the soil, and, as the roots of plants appropriate carbonic acid as an agent in neutralizing the alkaline matter, various compounds are formed. Alkalies also neutralize acids, and there is a constant tendency to effect chemical changes by reason of the use of green foods, manures. fertilizers, plaster or lime. The soil is the bank of the farmer upon which he can draw, but he must first make his deposits. Cultivation, tile drainage, the use of certain crops and a knowledge of the characteristics and requirements of the soil will give the intelligent farmer a great advantage over him who does not carefully consider the reserve of plant foods in the soil .--- Philadelphia Record.

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. I have been forcibly reminded of these facts this winter, because of the apparent furor created over the deluding sort of writeup given by a schemer who claimed a most wonderful output of eggs from every flock of hens that might be fed with red albumen and red pepper mixed in the feed. Blood meal, fed with judgment, is an excellent thing to mix with ground grains, scalded and cooled. In winter it helps to supply the usually missing allowance of animal food that fowls hunt for themselves in seasonable times of the year. But why pay 60 cents a pound for it when it can

mate them akin, but purchase the fin' est bronze gobbler I can get, keeping him until two years old. When it is The farmer who uses manure and time for them to begin laying, which oefore setting. I have learned by experience that June is the month for turkeys, the weather being dry and warm, which is essential for them.

> I do not allow them to set the firs time they are broody. They break ut cen days. When the turkey wants to set the second time, I fix the nest care fully, giving her eighteen eggs, cov ering some brush over to protect from crows. At the same time I set a her on nine eggs, giving all the poults to the mother turkey They hatch in twenty-eight days, and must not be disturbed while hatching.

When the poults 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 tri angular pen made from three boards 12 inches in width and 14 feet in length, placed in the orchard, where they will get the morning sun and the shade during the hottest part of the day. I feed the mother corn or buck wheat night and morning, and the little turkeys stale bread soaked until soft in sweet milk, with a dash o black pepper every every other day. squeeze the bread dry, only putting down a little at a time on a clear board, and taking care not to feed toc much, as it will cause bowel trouble. While in the pen I feed them four

times a day-at 5 o'clock in the morn ing, at 10, at 2 and at 7 in the even ing, supplying them with crushed eggshells, pure sweet milk and water at all times. I keep them in the per until they are strong enough to jump out, which will be in from ten days to two weeks. After this feed mostly cornbread in the same way as the white, but only twice a day-early ir the morning and in the evening-and let them roam at will; but if they are not at their feeding place by 5 o'clock I hunt them up, as I always feed them in the same place. They soon learn to come themselves. As they grow older I give crushed oyster shells in place of eggshells. When ten weeks old they will need feed only evenings -B. L. Davis, in New York Tribung Farmer.

A Piece of Fiction.

Once there was a man who retained be purchased in fifty pound sacks at his friends when he was in troubleabout three or four cents a pound? If in a story book .- New York Press.

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. Cases of this kind are far more numerous than most people imagine.

WHY TOWNSMEN SEEK THE COUNTRY.

b REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

TCI HAT 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 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.

I have here a queer book, printed early in the last century in the old town of Cumberland, Maryland. It is the autobiography of a hunter, Browning by name, who, before the Revolution, shot deer, bears, panthers, and sometimes Indians, in the wilderness of the mountain ranges in Virginia and the Carolinas. In his old age, somebody who could read and write took down his recollections of his early days, and made a book of them. They give us some startling and suggestive glimpses of the condition of human nature when it is brought, during the solitude of many years, close to the brute nature, and to the old mother herself.

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: the snow was deep, and the jungles of thorns tore his clothes off his body. During this time he had not a mouthful of food except the nuts which he took from the squirrels' storehouses. At the end of the third day, his sons, who were searching for him, frantic with fear, found him maked and exhausted on one of the peaks of the Cheat Range. "But," he says, "I was none the worse. I had the 'woods fever' on me, and, therefore, I felt neither cold nor hungry. While the 'woods fever' is on you, you are never cold or hungry."

Some Swift Fish. Recent experiments show that the dolphin, when pursued, can go through the water at the rate of about thirtytwo 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 au hour.

Uses of Apricot Pits.

erra.

The meat of apricot pits is largely used in France, as elsewhere, as a substitute for almonds, being cheaper and slightly more acrid. 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 13 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 breezes of the brig. t spring 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.

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 brdered 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 reappointments: Trustees of the Danville State Insane Hospital, Levi P. Shumaker, Wilkes-Barre; A. J. Connell, Scranton, and Henry M. Schoch, Dan-Trustees of the Wernersville ville. 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 commit-ted 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

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

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.