

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

RURAL TOPICS

Household Notes

MUNYON'S PAW-PAWPILLS

CATCHES WOMAN UP A TREE.

Sheriff Climbs To Serve Papers In Blizzard Divorce Suit.
Kittanning.—Crawford Blizard, a farmer of Armstrong County, entered suit for a divorce from his wife, Katherine. When Sheriff Chambers Frick went to the Blizard home to serve a notice of the action on Mrs. Blizard, he found no one in the house. He was leaving the place when he heard a low laugh. Looking around he saw Mrs. Blizard perched in the topmost limb of a cherry tree.

He called to her to come down, but she refused. There was nothing to do but to climb the tree, if the notice was to be served. This Sheriff Frick did after much difficulty. And the legal formality was disposed of.

ABSENT AT WIFE'S FUNERAL.

Husband Who Shot Woman Not Released For Rites.
Altoona.—Frank E. McMillen, who killed his wife while shooting at her alleged admirer, was prevented from attending the funeral by reason of the fact that Judge Martin Bell was attending the Altoona-Reading baseball game.

BRISTOL BOATMAN DROWNED.

Cripple Tries In Vain To Save His Brother.
Bristol.—After having spent most of his life upon the river in this vicinity and after having acquired a reputation here as an expert fisherman and boatman, Thomas Swangler was drowned in the Delaware River.

"Happier Than Rockefeller."

Lebanon.—"I am happier than Rockefeller," declared Harry Feary, a helpless invalid for twenty-three years. Feary was a railroad worker until twenty years ago, when he was completely paralyzed. During all that time he has not been able to move a muscle in his body. Recently he was taken to the hospital at the Lebanon County Almshouse, and Thursday a nurse took him for a ride over the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad line, the road on which he was formerly employed.

Charters Issued.

The following charters were issued at the State Department: Bethlehem Boat Association, Bethlehem; capital, \$5,000. Nolan Coal Company, Auburn; capital, \$15,000. Polish Colonization and Improvement Company, Dickson City; capital, \$10,000. Punsztawney Silk Company, Allentown; capital, \$200,000. Riverside Planing Mill Company, Inc., Everett; capital, \$15,000. Strasburg Telephone Company, Strasburg; capital \$10,000. Sablin & Putnam, Inc., tailors, Pittsburg; capital, \$5,000. West Side Rapid Transit Omnibus Company, Wilkes-Barre; capital, \$25,000. Wigman Lumber Company, Pittsburg, \$20,000.

Sues Policeman For Arrest.

Reading.—Alleging that he was arrested without just cause, John R. Paine, instituted a damage suit against Chief of Police Auman and Officer Jeremiah Himmelreich. Paine will seek \$5,000 from each. The plaintiff alleges that he was taken into custody by Officer Himmelreich, and, without explaining the charge against him was conducted to the police station and lodged in a cell, where he was compelled to remain for thirty hours, when he was discharged. Mr. Paine claims that he insisted upon being told the cause of his arrest, but Officer Himmelreich simply answered that it was upon the advice of the chief.

Connell Left \$2,980,000 Estate.

Scranton.—The late William Connell left an estate valued at \$2,980,000. Nothing new has developed in the proposed contest of his will by two of his grandchildren. Among the investments are Steel Trust bonds appraised at \$114,750. Among the stock investments are Third National Bank, \$316,500; Lackawanna Mills, \$151,000. He also held \$97,000 in bonds in the same concern, Scranton Button Company, \$180,000; Cherry Run Boom and Lumber Company, \$241,000; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$132,000. He also held notes for \$349,000, and had \$125,000 life insurance.

Rain Drowns Forest Fires.

Stroudsburg.—A two hours' rain, the first in six weeks, broke the dry spell in Monroe County and put a stop to forest fires which had assumed large proportions on the Blue Ridge Mountains. Twice the fire fighters have left the mountain satisfied that the flames were extinguished and each time they have been surprised to find the fire breaking out on a new place. Farmers are all of the opinion that the rain has prevented much damage to crops.

TRAINS DISTURB WORSHIP.

Railroad Commission Refers Complaint Of Church To Courts.
Harrisburg.—The State Railroad Commission has dismissed the complaint of the Marysville Church of God against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the ground that it is a matter for settlement in the courts.

Robin's Nest On Penny Express.

Altoona.—While Pennsylvania Limited was coming East over the Pittsburg division, the porter, in lowering the sun shade on the rear end of the observation car, discovered in the canvas a mother robin and her young. The robins were brought to Altoona and liberated. It is supposed that the bird built her nest on the car while it was standing idle at some divisional point and not with any intention of giving her young a fast ride across the State.

Woman Shoots Six-Foot Snake.

Sunbury.—Mrs. J. M. Chamberlain, of Irish Valley, killed a six-foot long snake with a shotgun. The reptile was in her chicken yard and so vicious that she feared to attack it with a club, so she hurried her bedroom and procured the weapon. Returning to the hen coop, she took good aim, she says, and then shut her eyes and pulled the trigger. The recoil felled her to the ground, but when the smoke cleared she saw the snake was killed by the blind shot.

Boy Sleeps Himself To Death.

Pottsville.—Harry Ralph Scholl, the Philadelphia boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry School, who strangely went to sleep last week, while on a visit to the family of Patrick Moran, at Mt. Laffe, near here, is dead. He literally slept himself to death, despite every known means to arouse him, having been asleep ninety-one continuous hours. Schuyll-kill physicians are at a loss to account for the strange and fatal sleep.

No Friends, Woman Seeks Death.

Johnstown.—Mrs. John Gillinger, of Walnut Grove, attempted to end her life when she slashed her throat from ear to ear with a razor. She will probably recover. Mrs. Gillinger says she has no friends and wants to die.

Stole Money For Her Brother.

Easton.—Miss Rose Coken, arrested here and sent to jail for trial for stealing \$45 from her nephew, Harold Huff, has confessed that she stole the money to give it to her brother, Arthur Coken, to get him out of town, as he was always annoying her for money.

Saves Woman From Cremation.

Selinsgrove.—Her clothing catching fire, while she was hastily cooking a breakfast, Mrs. Joseph Leisenring, of Sunbury, was seriously burned over her face and hands, and was saved from being cremated only through the timely arrival of Paul Lugar. Rushing into the kitchen, he enveloped the woman in a strip of carpet, smothering the flames.

STATE ITEMS.

Flett, N. Fegley, 79 years old, oldest member of the Oley Lutheran Church and one of the oldest residents of the Oley Valley, died at the home of her brother, Dr. A. N. Fegley, of Oley.

Levi J. Romig, of Longswamp, a Berks County farmer, housed the largest wheat crop in the township amounting to 23,400 sheaves. Most of the Berks farmers are threshing their grain out of the fields, and are selling their wheat at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Darby Borough Presbyterian Church, who obligated themselves to raise \$1,000 for the mortgage fund of the church, less than two years ago, paid the last installment of the \$1,000 last week. They will celebrate with a picnic at Belmont on Thursday, August 5.

All the old teachers of the Glenolden School were reappointed by the Glenolden School Board. Christine C. Morley is principal. Margaret E. Himmelright will teach the fifth and sixth grades; Helen M. Sheets, the third and fourth, and Helen D. Zeigler will teach the first grade. The fall term will open September 7.

The Governor has granted a charter to the Lansdale Ice Company, capitalized at \$20,000.

Montgomery County Commissioners have turned over to the treasurers of the first class townships of Lower Merion, Springfield, Cheltenham and Abington, the assess books that they may proceed with the collection of State and county tax, as the County Court has decided they may act.

Five generations were represented at the Bauer family reunion, held at Macungie, Berks County, at the home of Charles Bauer, 85 years old, who was the oldest member present. The other members representing the generations were William Bauer, Mrs. James Wieder, Fred Wieder and his child.

All the dogs at Seltzerville, Berks County, are quarantined for the next 100 days, owing to the mad dog scare. Simon Heffley shot one of the dogs, supposed to have been mad, and all the dogs that were bitten by the canine have been killed.

PROFIT IN GEESE.

There is no reason why every farmer who has plenty of grass range, should not keep geese and increase his income at very little cost, as they can be kept on grass and water from spring until late in the fall. Nearly every farmer has some meadow pasture near his buildings which could be used to a very good advantage by devoting it to goose raising. The only time geese require grain is in winter, and then very little is required to keep them in good breeding condition. Feed a few oats, cut clover, and hay or ensilage. Give them oyster shells and plenty of water, and a little corn fed at night on cold days, and the geese will be in the best of condition when the breeding season arrives. Geese should not be fat for breeding purposes, but they must be well fed while they are laying eggs in the spring. No expensive yards or houses are required; a three foot wire netting fence will hold them, and an open shed facing the south for them to go under and make their nests in, is all that is necessary.

For best results, never mate more than three geese with one gander. Never use ganders that are related to the females. Females are good for breeding purposes for ten or twelve years, but ganders should not be kept over four years.

Geese generally start laying in March or April, and need watching, as they will cover their eggs with straw or hay. The eggs should be picked up before getting chilled in cold weather and kept in a quiet and cool place and turned every few days until ready to set. The eggs can be hatched under geese or hens. When the eggs begin to hatch, keep watch and as soon as a gosling comes out put it in a basket near the stove, repeating this till they are all out. It is best to wrap them in some old flannel or woolen cloth. If left in the nest, the mother is liable to trample them to death. When they are twenty-four hours old, place them with the mother in a coop with a board floor, and feed them with some stale bread slightly moistened with milk or water; also give water to drink. Keep them in for two or three days, and after that they can be out every day when the dew is off. Confine the mother and her brood for the first four or five days to a limited space well covered with choice, short grass, gradually enlarging the run as they get older. Feed four times daily with cooked cornmeal and stze bread.

Keep goslings out of water until they have a full coat of feathers. Young goslings getting into water or being out in a hard rain are almost sure to die. Have a dry warm place for the goslings at night and do not let them out in wet grass in the morning.—A. G. S., in Commercial Poultry.

FERTILIZER OF THE FUTURE.

One of the most interesting events of the international congress of chemists was Professor Bernthsen's demonstration of Professor Otto Schorr's new method of manufacturing air salt-peter, the manure of the future for food crops.

Professor Bernthsen said that of all the things which agriculturists supply to the ground to stimulate the growth of crops, what are called nitrates are the most important. When nitrogen is omitted the yield of oats falls to 89 per cent. The rotation of crops supplies some of the necessary nitrogen to the soil, but much more is required, and this is best supplied by Chile salt-peter (sodium nitrate). The world's store of salt-peter, it has been estimated, at the present rate of consumption can not last longer than from twenty-one to forty-two years. Sir William Crookes in 1899 said that the extraction of nitrogen from the air "is one of the greatest discoveries awaiting the ingenuity of chemists."

It was this discovery which Professor Bernthsen was describing.

Four-fifths of the air we breathe is composed of nitrogen, but the problem is to make it combine with oxygen to form what are called nitric and nitrous oxides. This is brought about by the agency of great temperatures. Professor Bernthsen turned to his apparatus, which two German mechanics and an engineer had erected.

It consisted of a long narrow glass tube with a copper spiral running up it. At the sides smaller tubes carried running water to cool the upper connection of the spiral. From the top of the tube ran an iron tube with a stopcock to carry away the nitrogen oxides.

A current is sent through the glass tube, and the compressed air which is sent in at the same time carries an arc flame up through the spiral to the other end of the tube. The flame makes the nitrogen and oxygen combine and this is cooled down and carried away.

The current employed for the demonstration was at a pressure of 5,000 volts, and nearly 6-horse power of electrical energy was used. The gas obtained is mixed with limestone, when calcium nitrate, or air salt-peter, is formed. A slightly different method gives calcium nitrate, which being richer in nitrogen, may, said the professor, become the artificial manure of the future.—London Correspondence New York Sun.

NOTES OF THE FARM.

The proportion of down-feathers on the legs of Asiatic chickens when hatched, indicate the amount of feathers they will have when matured.

If you place your ear close to the body of a fowl while on the roost at night, when all is quiet, you can plainly hear the grinding of the food in the gizzard.

A mongrel and a scrub fowl are not necessarily the same. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood—that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods, or a cross of pure bloods upon common stock. In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a mealy, small, common fowl, without a trace of good blood in its veins.

There is no possible way of determining sex of eggs. Mapes very truthfully says that the best way to determine whether an egg contains a rooster or a pullet is to hatch the egg under a hen, and watch the chick for about a year—if it crows it is a rooster; if it lays eggs, it is a pullet.

Every farmer may pay his grocery bill with eggs if he will. It is easy to keep 50 hens and with proper care they ought to net from \$50 to \$90.

Cooling, non-fattening foods, plenty of shelter, well-ventilated house, and cleanly within, should be the order of poultry keeping in warm weather.

It is a good sign to see chicks eating from their owner's hands without fear and climbing upon his arms and shoulders. It shows that they are well managed.

Look after the proper culling of your flock at all times. Imperfect cocks and non-laying hens sink profits and should be turned into cash at the first opportunity.

Never feed musty grain, moldy bread, or decayed vegetables. Your water supply must be absolutely fresh and clean. Dirty vessels and unwholesome food are a constant menace to health.

EXPERIMENTING WITH POULTRY.

It is absolutely necessary for every farmer or poultryman to make experiments but not with the whole flock, for two reasons; the experiment may be a failure and the whole flock would have to be sacrificed; and secondly the experiment with a whole flock would take much longer time than with just a few fowls. It is especially unwise to cross a large flock and any experiments in crossing should be well considered. Mistakes or failures in experiments may be made in a day and not rectified in a year, so every precaution must be taken and all dangers guarded against. As a rule nearly all beginners are anxious to try their ideas and theories and the result is usually failure or a loss of time and money, if not the birds. Never subject the whole flock to tests which may be made with a few fowls. Too many experiments are not the best thing in the poultry yard, anyway. Try to get good ideas from experienced poultrymen—ideas which have been tried and tested, and then run the poultry farm along those lines. It must be taken for granted that men who have been successful in the poultry business are good patterns to copy and if the beginner has new ideas of his own which he thinks will enlighten his older and more experienced fellowmen he will do wisely to make a thorough test on a few fowls before publishing the results.—Farmers' Home Journal.

THE FLEA BEETLE.

A very small beetle that jumps readily when anyone approaches was very destructive in many parts of Colorado last year to many of the garden vegetables. The beetles would often attack the little plants before their leaves were well above the surface of the ground. This insect is not an easy one to manage.

We have had the best results in our experiments by using insect powder. It may be obtained at any drug store. I found the best time of application to be in the evening or very early morning. The powder should be used very freely upon the plants. There is no danger of its injuring foliage or poisoning the plants for human consumption. If this insecticide is not available, much good can be done by a thorough dusting of the plants with either fine road dust, ashes, soot, or air slaked lime. These applications simply serve to make the foliage distasteful to the beetles.—C. P. Gillette, Colorado Agricultural College.

FEED THE CORN ON THE FARM.

"Keep the farm crops on the farm and ship the meat and the butter and the milk and the cheese," is the common-sense advice of Secretary Wilson. This insures soil fertility. Every ton of corn shipped to market loses the farm 33 pounds of nitrogen, 12 pounds of phosphoric acid and 7 pounds of potash. Figure this out on the basis of the printed analyses on the fertilizer bags and see how much the farm loses with each corn sale. If fed, 80 to 90 per cent. of these constituents go into the manure. By the way, Uncle Jim says to be sure and haul out and spread your manure as fast as made.

In 40 years (1868 to 1908) Japan's foreign trade increased from 25,000,000 yen to \$14,000,000 yen.

FOR HAND TUCKS.

An expert needlewoman gives a good suggestion for those who wish to keep hand-sewn tucks perfectly straight. She says that she always loosens one thread and draws it slightly, not enough to pull it from the fabric, but just enough to show the line plainly. Along this line she makes a crease, and the tuck is absolutely straight.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESSING LINEN FROCKS.

When you wish to press your dark linen frock this summer do not trust that a white ironing board will leave no mark. You may easily cover the board for a moment with some dark material—an old skirt or a bit of lining—and when the frock is pressed this may be removed and kept till the next time.

You know the appearance of a dark gown with splashes of white lint upon it. It is to avoid just these that the dark cover should be used. Also, it is just as necessary to moisten the dark linen with a patch of its own material instead of white goods.—Boston Post.

THE ELECTRIC TABLECLOTH.

One of the fads of the fashionable London dinner table at present is an electric tablecloth, which may be shaded from the snowy white of the conventional damask to a glistening silver. It is a favorite trick of the London hostess to surprise her guests with the tablecloth gradually taking on color, or, as it were, growing in brilliance until it seems to be aflame. To gain this effect only a few heavily shaded candles are on the table. The hostess operates a switch, and gradually light ascends from the whole spread of tablecloth. It even shows through dainty china, and the effect is said to be almost as uncanny as it is pretty and effective. The light is spread by a multiplicity of wires literally sewed in a specially prepared material, which lies close on the table and then is covered by the regulation tablecloth. The invention is a secret, and so far as the luminous cloths have been in the exclusive possession of a few wealthy women. One of these is Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is always one of the first to turn new and clever inventions to her social advantage.—New York Press.

A HOME-MADE REFRIGERATOR.

As very little ice was put up last winter, the question how to keep butter, milk and other perishable articles for the table is of vital importance, and any new method or way of keeping things of this kind cool, receives a ready attention by all housekeepers.

Below I will give you complete description how to make a home-made refrigerator that has been tried and found to keep milk and butter about as well as a regular iced one. Anyone can quickly build it and the only thing necessary to buy is two hinges for the lid.

Get a good solid tight box, a star soap box will do, put a tight fitting lid on it and fasten to the box with hinges so it can be raised up when desired. Now take a strip of felt or some flexible cloth and tack on the top edges of the box so the lid will fit down against it perfectly tight. This is to keep any insects from crawling in the box under the lid. The lid should be fastened down with a hook, or you can lay a heavy weight upon it.

Now whitewash the inside of the box with lime; this is to kill any wood taste and make it perfectly sanitary. Now bury the box in the ground on the shady side of the house, allowing about two inches of the top to remain above the ground. Now get quite a large box and knock off the top and sides, and set it over the top buried like a buggy top over the seat. There should be enough space between the boxes so the lid of the buried box can be swung up without striking. Cut some sod and lay on the top and up against the sides of the large box and your refrigerator is ready for use.

If you wish you can make a door for the large box which will make a double protection.—S. I. Parker in the Indiana Farmer.

RECIPES.

Baked Fricassee Chicken.—Take a spring chicken, of 2½ or more pounds, cut in pieces, roll in flour as for frying. Put in a bake pan, add butter, pepper and salt; add water to about half cover; cover, bake slowly; when brown turn the pieces over. If the water is out add a little more. When done take off the chicken, mix a large tablespoonful of flour into sweet milk and make a gravy. This is a change from fried chicken and is said to be more digestible.

Chicken Tomato Bouillon.—1 quart of clear chicken stock, 1 can of tomatoes, 1 slice of onion, 6 cloves, 2 small red peppers, 2 stalks of celery, 1 bay leaf, pinch of soda, salt and pepper to taste. Way of preparing: Place the tomato in a saucepan and add the onion, cloves, peppers, celery and bay leaf. Cook 25 minutes and strain. Add enough boiling water if necessary to make 1 pint. Add this to the chicken stock and bring to the boiling point. Serve in hot cups and salt to taste. Top with whipped cream.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAWPILLS
The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Get a 25-cent bottle and if you are not perfectly satisfied I will refund your money.—MUNYON.
212 N. 3rd and Jefferson Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure,

Oil only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best **Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.** Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of **CASCARETS** and try them just once. You'll see. **50**

Misinterpreted.
The boss entered the office, his face clouded, his brow wrinkled in angry thought. He called the office boy. Regarding the youth sternly, he said:

"Johnny, do you smoke cigarettes?"
"I d-d-do a little, sir," stammered Johnny, paling beneath the tan of the baseball field.
The boss fixed him with his eagle eye.
"Then gimme one," he said. "I left mine on the bureau."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Waste Paper Heavy Loss.

Hearing of processes for the reclamation of waste timber brings to mind the tremendous quantity of paper daily thrown aside as useless. An office of ordinary size produces at least a ton of waste in paper a month, which is disposed of at a price ranging from five to ten dollars. The purchasers of this office by-product feed it to machines that bundle the paper by a sort of hay-press process, and the magic of machinery returns the soiled scraps in pristine whiteness. Waste paper has become so much a matter of course that new offices are built with a paper shed, a contrivance for caring directly for this waste. In some businesses this product amounts to hundreds of tons in a year, and where the amount is large, as in a city printing office, it is gathered every day.

In addition to the paper of commercial and manufacturing concerns there is the constant waste going on in every home, which would aggregate thousands of dollars every year if accounted for in the economics of the country. Possibly, when the Conservation Commission has disposed of its big problems, it will find means to eliminate this source of waste.—National Magazine.

Great Head.

Mrs. Kicker—If you are going to another one of those banquets I don't suppose you will know the number of the house when you get back.
Mr. Kicker—Oh, yes, I will; I unscrewed it from the door and am taking it with me.—Kansas City Journal.

Investigation of the nutritive values of the various varieties of potatoes shows that the violet tinted tubers stand highest.

HOME TESTING

A Sure and Easy Test on Coffee.

To decide the all important question of coffee, whether or not it is really the hidden cause of physical ills and approaching fixed disease, one should make a test of 10 days by leaving off coffee entirely and using well-made Postum.

If relief follows you may know to a certainty that coffee has been your vicious enemy. Of course you can take it back to your heart again, if you like to keep sick.

"Then I read so many articles about Postum that I decided to give it a fair trial. I had not used it two weeks in place of coffee until I began to feel like a different person. The headaches and nervousness disappeared, and whereas I used to be sick two or three days out of a week while drinking coffee I am now well and strong and study seven days a week, thanks to Postum.