

**RAILROAD TIME TABLES**

Table with columns for 'EAST', 'WEST', and 'SUNDAYS'. It lists various train routes and their scheduled departure and arrival times.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. SOUTH. 7:42 A. M. 11:25 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. NORTH. 7:42 A. M. 11:25 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. BLOOM STREET. 7:42 A. M. 11:25 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. DANVILLE, PA. 7:42 A. M. 11:25 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

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**LEARNING THE BICYCLE.**

Experience of a Man Who Enjoys Knowledge of the Wheel. Elwood Rathbone told of an experience he had in trying to learn how to ride the bicycle. "I first tried to learn with some friends, but I made such a poor list of it that I gave up. However, I was nettled by my failure. I saw stout women and men riding about on bicycles, and it hurt me that I could not do the same. Then I remembered learning to swim when a lad; how I first got so I could propel myself through the water, but could never get my head up and consequently could only swim for so long as my breath held out. Then one day I found I could keep my head above water, and since then I have been able to swim as far as my strength would endure.

"This determined me to make another trial, and I sought a school in a neighborhood where I was unknown. Entering and finding no one present whom I knew, I engaged a helper and thought I was making excellent progress, when my attendant slipped something and let me go. My wheel immediately turned round and with childish intent made for the path the rest of the bicyclists were following. Realizing the awful design of the monster beneath me, but powerless to control it, I screamed to a blond haired young maiden with soulful blue eyes, who led the van, to get out of the way. But my bicycle would not be denied. It crashed as we came together, and lit on one ear, with the young maiden—who was a heavyweight, by the way—on top. Eighteen or 20 others who were following promptly piled themselves on top of me. As soon as I was extricated and had got the dirt out of my eyes and throat, I essayed an apology to the soulful eyed girl. She received it in scornful silence, and then remarking, 'You lobster, what you need is a nurse,' started off on her career again. I paid the attendant and quit, but I staid long enough to see a dozen similar accidents happen to others. The last one was brought about by the golden haired maiden's wheel executing the identical maneuver that mine did. She brought to the earth an exceedingly stout man, as she happened to be between him and that earth he lit on her with a squish. I dragged her from the wreck and stood her on her feet. 'You lobster, I'm the lobster man, you know,' I was going to say a lot more, but there was a look in her eye that caused me to hold my tongue, but nevertheless, to go on my way rejoicing. I've let the wheel alone since.'—New York Tribune.

**Don't For Bantam Buyers.** Don't be hasty in passing judgment on a trio or pair just received. They rarely look well after a long journey and will generally please you much better after a day or two.

Don't because the chicks when hatched are nearly white or mottled and write a stinging and sarcastic letter to the man from whom you bought a sitting of Black Cochins or Black Japanese bantam eggs. That's the right color for chicks. Feed and treat them right, and they will become "sheeny green black beauties."

Don't discard a Cochins bantam because of a little oversize. Some of the finest shaped birds in the world are larger than our standard calls for.

Don't lose sight of color for shape and shape for color, but if one of the two must go let color slide and cling to shape.

Don't fall to get on hand a goodly number of your badly marked or otherwise imperfect hens and pullets to use for hatching the eggs of your fine stock. Our experience has always been that they beat incubators and brooders two to one.

Don't expect the newer varieties, such as Light and Dark Bantams and Partridge Cochins, to be as perfect in marking as the corresponding large breeds they are bred down from. If you do, you will be woefully disappointed. Nearly all are yet too large in size and imperfect in coloring.—John J. Quinius in American Farmer.

**Coral Reefs.** In a lecture on "Coral Reefs" Professor Watts of Mason University of California said that Darwin's theory was that the reefs had grown round islands which had subsided, while Murray's theory supposed the ocean bed to remain stationary, while the reef grew outward like fairy rings on their own debris. The Royal Society, with the co-operation of the admiralty and the government of New South Wales, has adopted Darwin's suggestion that a millionaire might enable the problem to be solved by arranging for a boring through a coral island. A boring to a depth of about 1,100 feet had been carried out on the island of Funafuti, in the south Pacific, while the admiralty had surveyed the island and sounded the ocean round its shores. The result had been to give a clearer picture than had ever been obtained before, but sufficient details had not yet been made known to justify an absolute conclusion.

**Small Points of Social Form.** The unwritten laws of society are continually changing. For instance, invitations were always sent by hand. Now they are almost always given to the postman. This is an obvious advantage unless the messenger or footman is perfectly reliable. Besides, it gives much less trouble and expense.

At a dinner small differences are more observable than at large and less smart functions, and there are many little things that he behaves as a waiter or a debutante to remember. Women should not rise when a man is introduced to them, and they should also remain seated when an acquaintance greets them, putting out their hands to be shaken. Of course in the case of a hostess or an old or particularly distinguished person this is different. A hostess will receive all her guests standing and do all she can to show polite hospitality.—New York Tribune.

**Feed More Animal Food.** Observations among the breeding pens and chicken yards indicate that the poultry breeders are not feeding sufficient animal food to the fowls. So far as possible this animal food should be given fresh in preference to beef scraps, animal meal, etc. Boll and grind or cut up the feet, necks and heads of the poultry killed for the table and add this to the mash of cornmeal. Do the same with the eggs which are tested out from the incubators and sitting hens and with all scraps of meat from the table. Get fresh fish heads and tails or cheap fresh fish and mix this with occasionally with the growing chicks or laying hens. It will pay you better than patent "egg producing foods." Send to Director Brigham of the agricultural experiment station, Kingston, R. I. for bulletin No. 61, which every poultry grower ought to read and study.—Professor A. Brigham.

**The Jamaica correspondent of the London Times reports an interesting discovery in the island. Dr. Grabham, a local investigator, has discovered a specimen of the malarial mosquito in the neighborhood of Kingston corresponding to that determined by Major Ross. The importance of this discovery to Jamaica may be judged from the admissions to the Kingston hospital last year, one-third of whom were suffering from malaria. Fifty years ago so malarious were the Caymans marshes, between Kingston and Spanish Town, that it was considered suicide for a white man to venture near them after dark or before sunrise.**

**WOMAN AND FASHION.**

**The Novel Manner in Which He Secures Meals of Fishes.** "One of the most knowing little animal pets I ever had is a frog about half grown," said a well known artist the other day to a reporter. "I made him my first acquaintance some time ago, one morning two weeks ago, when he hopped from the garden through an open French window into my studio, where his frequent daily visits afford me much amusement during idle moments. He is so tame that he will take worms from my fingers and perch upon my hand like a bird and sing and croak as long as I choose to hold him.

"As an illustration of the little fellow's cunning, I was one morning feeding my favorite cat with a saucer of bread and milk, all of which pussy did not eat. The food that the cat left scattered about quite a number of flies. The observant frog noticed this, and, hopping into the saucer, he rolled over and over until he was fairly covered with a batter of bread and milk, having done which he lay perfectly motionless and awaited developments. The flies, enticed by the prospect of a morsel beneath them, but powerless to reach them, buzzed about him, and when one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the frog makes a regular business of rolling himself in the cat's hand like a bird and sing and croak as long as I choose to hold him.

"One day I wanted to paint him in a picture and tried to take a profile view. But he evidently had a dislike to being sketched, for whenever I placed him in the right position he would hop around so as to face me and then go on my drawing paper. Then I would put him on a plate with some water so that he might be more comfortable. This plan answered very well as far as keeping him off the paper went, but when I turned the plate so as to get a side view he hobbled around and would face me. Then I tried edging around the table, but with the same result, so that I was obliged to hold him sideways while I drew him. But whenever I raised my head to look at him he raised his, too, and lowered it again when I began to paint, and so we went on nodding at each other like two Chinese mandarins."

**Electricity and Crops.** Some Russian scientists have been trying interesting experiments in electro-culture. One of them ascertained that electrified seeds germinated more rapidly and gave better and quicker results than those which were not submitted to preliminary electrification.

He also repeated the experiments of Ross—that is, burying in the soil one copper and one zinc plate placed vertically and connected by a wire. He found that potatoes and roots grown in the electrified spaces gave crops three times heavier than those which were grown close by on a test plot. The carrots attained an unusual size of from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, says The Scientific American. The other Russian scientist tried a series of experiments that were more original. On his experimental plot he planted wood-roses in pots. A series of laboratory experiments upon boxes of soil was also made. The temperature of the soil was raised by these currents. Its moisture decreased at first, but began to increase after a course of three weeks, and at last the amount of vegetable matter in the soil was increased by the electric current. Further researches seem promising.

**Simon Newcomb, America's great astronomer, has had an honorary degree conferred on him by the University of Cracow, Austria, something extraordinary for an American to receive. He lives in Washington and is 65 years old.**

**General Marcus P. Miller drove into a barn near Great Barrington, Mass., during a thunderstorm a few days ago. While he was there a lightning struck the barn, killing two cows and stunning a farmhand with whom he was talking, but passing over the veteran soldier.**

**Among those honored by mention in the dispatches of Generals Methuen and Buller is an American lad of 17, Middispann, W. W. Silvers, of San Francisco, whose mother is now wife of the English vice admiral, R. G. Kinahan, and who is a nephew of Mrs. Ben All Haggin. He is mentioned for conspicuous bravery.**

**The Gaunt family of Australia is versatile. The father is a Melbourne judge; a daughter, Mary, is a colonial novelist who has made a considerable reputation in England; a son in the navy, Lieutenant Gaunt, distinguished himself during the fighting in Samoa, and Captain Cecil Gaunt, another son, was among the defenders of Lady-smith.**

**DAINTY.** brodered linen, which develops into a square turnover collar. The front worn with this is of fine linen, tucked both lengthwise and crosswise in a very dainty manner.—New York Mail and Express.

**Trees Protect River Banks.** The planting of trees along the banks of streams to prevent erosion has been undertaken in a number of instances. Thus, in Arkansas one man has planted red birch, native willows and soft maple for two miles along a stream to prevent the washing of the banks. The plants were seedlings about two years old and were taken from the woods. Similar work has been done near Mahwah, N. J., on the estate of Theodore Havemeyer.—Washington Star.

**An Omission.** Chloe, a young negro housemaid in an Atlanta family, had asked permission to attend the wedding of one of her friends. This permission having been granted, Chloe set forth arrayed like us to a combination of Solomon and glory and the bliss of the field. The next day her mistress told her:

"Well, Chloe, how did the wedding go off?"

"Oh, la, missus, it was de grandest weddin I ever saw! It was jess lubly. Oh, jess ought to ob seen de flowahs an de splendid widdin suppah an de bride—de bride!" She had on de longest trail on a white veil all ovah her as a wreath ob flowahs, an, oh, it was jess de mos' elegant weddin!"

"How did de bridegroom look?"

"An expression ob infinite disgust came into de face ob Chloe as she said scornfully:

"Oh, la, missy, dat good for nigh, ne 'weddin, de nighs nebuh come a night!"—Lippincott.

**Stepped Into Live Coals.** "When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 20 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infalible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by Pauls & Co. 25c.

**A KNOWING FROG.**

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**THE GROWING STOCK.**

**Teaching Chicks to Roost—Points on Separating the Sexes.** Teaching the chicks to roost is often a puzzle, particularly to beginners. Try this method: Take a low box or a wide board resting on a block or brick and put it where the chicks are accustomed to sleep. Have it large enough so that all the chicks can get on it. After they are accustomed to it gradually raise it until it is a foot from the floor. Most of the chicks will go on it. Any that do not you should place on it night after night until they will go of their own accord. When all have learned to get up on the board, take it away and put at the same height roosts four or five inches wide. Here is another that sometimes works well: Put one or two peaceable old fowls of either sex or a few chickens that have learned to roost in with the lot you wish to teach, wide roosts being furnished, not too high from the floor. Leghorns generally need no instruction and roosted lots of chicks containing Leghorns generally follow their example very rapidly. Don't think, though, that you can teach all chickens to roost. Some breeders of Asiatics never allow their fowls to roost, and when you have stock from such fowls you are apt to find that some of the chicks will never go to roost of their own accord.

A great deal is said of the necessity for separating the sexes, some insisting that it should be done as soon as sex can be determined. In Asiatics it is not often necessary until the chicks are one or two weeks old. In fowls of the Mediterranean varieties separation must be made quite early. In American varieties it depends on the stock and the stage of development of the individual cockerels. Frequently the removal of a few of the cockerels disposed to annoy the pullets makes it possible to keep male and females peaceably together until well along in the season. In many cases the separation can be made early as well as late, the chicks being divided into small lots anyway and it being just as easy to separate by sex, but where it is not convenient to separate the sexes they may often be kept together by removing those cockerels disposed to make trouble.

What is of much greater importance than separation according to sex is assortment according to size. Except in very rare cases, when chicks of different sizes are kept together the smaller ones have to be a lot of roosting. Many breeders have facilities for doing this. The next best thing is to keep them in as small flocks as possible and have them so nearly matched in size and strength that none will be much imposed on. Most breeders keep entirely too many cockerels with their hens. The birds that sell for only \$2 or \$3 each in the spring it does not pay to winter, yet thousands of them are carried through every season, and thousands go to the pot in March and April every year which ought to have gone to the frying pan seven or eight months earlier.—Farm Policy.

**A Big Goose Establishment.** At Alameda, B. L. there is a large goose fattening establishment. The proprietors pick up the geese in carts when about half grown—that is, about the age that the quills begin to start. Many farmers prefer to dispose of the geese in this way rather than have the trouble of fattening them themselves. The geese are fattened in pens, and are given in four to six weeks. There is nothing secret about the method of fattening. They are given mostly cornmeal, bran and meat and fed all they will eat. At killing time five or six pickers are employed, and these become very expert, dressing off from 20 to 25 a day. The geese must be shipped to New York and Boston. Sometimes the demand is better in one city and sometimes in the other. The poultry are dry picked and the feathers sold, being kept until winter and shipped all together. Goose feathers are usually worth about 25 cents per pound. Mr. Cornell, owner of this establishment, said that last year he fattened about 10,000 geese and 4,000 ducks, not so many as usual, as it was a poor season. He feeds 100 bushels of meal per day and two tons of meat scraps per week. He does not coop them in houses to fatten, but lets them out in yards about 30 to 40 feet square. He employs eight pickers and three or four men to take care of the geese. He pays 10 cents for picking.

**Money Making Ostriches.** Mr. Beatty, who now owns the greatest number of ostriches in southern California or in the country, receives over \$100 a month net as gate money. He charges visitors 25 cents to see his birds, and it is well worth more. Mr. Beatty, together with his other gentlemen, exhibited 30 of their ostriches at the fair of the Chicago World's fair. Their gate receipts there were a trifle over \$88,000. From the fair this gentleman went to Europe with his stock, exhibiting in the largest cities and wintering one season in Hamburg, Germany. He employs eight pickers and three or four men to take care of the geese. He pays 10 cents for picking.

**Bliss Her Heart!** "Mamma," said the little 5-year-old at the matinee, "I want to take off my hat."

"So the hat in the seat behind me can see over my head!"—Chicago Tribune.

**Strong Encouragement.** "Bibby has given up his job to devote himself entirely to literary work."

"He must have had some strong encouragement to do that."

"Yes, he married a wealthy girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**The Effect of Marriage.** McJigger—He should have had sense enough not to marry Miss Strongquind. He was very stupid.

"Thankabob—Yes, but he's shrewed now!"—Philadelphia Press.

**Quinine for Colds.** Many people who use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krane's Cold Cure is prepared in a convenient, capsule form, and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by Rossmann & Son's Pharmacy.

**What's Your Face Worth?** Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moist patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Pauls & Co's Drug Store.

**Heller's Testimony.** Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krane's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Rossmann & Son's Pharmacy.

**BONE AND ANIMAL MEAL.**

**Boyer, After Experimenting on Meat Feed, Tells the Result.** Time and again we have referred to the value of meat in some form or other to poultry, especially when they are confined to runs. Fowls in free range, especially in an orchard range, gather a vast amount of bugs, worms and insects generally that furnishes them with all the animal food they need. But not more than five flocks out of a hundred are able to enjoy the luxury of a free orchard. Hence, being deprived of natural supply of this much needed food, it is necessary for every poultry keeper to look well into the question and secure the very best that can be had.