Agricultural Department

Gen. Patton's Essay on Poultry.-(Continued.)

FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Fowls are carniverous as well as graniverous, and require animal as well as vegetable food. In winter, or when cooped, give them refuse meat twice a week, and occasionally lights, or a beef or hogs liver, suspended above them but within their reach. Buckwheat is the best grain to make them lay; and boiled potatoes mixed with pulverized charcoal, or Indian meal, and other vegetables are good also. Slacked lime or some form or other to form egg shells, is indispensable for laying hens. Sand to wallow in and plenty of clean water to drink, and a clean coop are also essential.

HOW TO MAKE COOPS.

The coops, if not wholly, should at least be partly roofed, and should, if possible, be rat proof; for rats will carry off eggs and young chickens; but they don't like to gnaw hemlock, and hence hemlock palings for the outside, an inch apart, and hemlock bottom boards, will keep them out, and also keep out other depredators upon the chickery.

HOW TO MAKE ROOSTS.

Take four round straight poles one and one-half inches thick, and from three to eight feet long, depending upon the number of fowls to be provided for; arrange them horizontally on four sides in the centre of the coop, and suspend them at the ends from the roof or ceiling with thick wire or small iron rods to within six or eight feet of the floor of the coop; or valings with holes bored in the lower ends of them for inserting the roosting poles therein, may be substituted for the wire or iron rods, if they cannot be obtained. Roosts with shorter poles inside, or longer ones outside, of such roosts, may be added if necessary, to keep up with the increase of the stock of poultry. Six inches of space enough for hens on a roost. To enable the large breeds to get up to the roosts, place moveable benches near the roosts; chickens are warmer on the roosts in the centre, than next to the outside of the coops. Roosts made in this way places the fowls beyond the reach of nocturnal depredators such as foxes, minks, skunks or weasels, as they can neither climb down the wires or jump up to the roosts.

HOW TO MAKE NESTS.

Make your nests upon the ground if you want eggs for hatching. The nests should be about ten inches wide and twelve inches long, and a foot deep. Place the rows of nests within eight or ten inches of the outside wall of the coop; cover the nests with a steep board roof, sloping downward from the wall towards the inside of the chicken house to prevent its becoming dirty. Nail two palings, horizontally, outside and inside of the row of nests, next to the top and bottom of the row. Attach little doors to the bottom palings, next to the inside of the coop, with hinges; the doors to be fastened at the top by buttons, which closes up the nests so that the hens can occupy them without being seen or disturbed, as they like hidden or dark places to lay or hatch in; and their eggs can be taken out of the nests through the little doors. Artificial China nest eggs are preferable, because they are not liable to be frozen, stolen, or eaten by the rats or hens, as real eggs are.

HOW TO MAKE A SELF-FEEDING BOX.

Take two boards, each a foot wide, two feet long, and two more from two and one-half to five feet long and same width, according to the number of your fowls; nail the long boards on the edges and flush with the tops of the two foot boards; nail cleets sloping downwards and inwards from the lower edge of the long boards, at an angle of about 60 degrees, till they meet at lower ends. Then take two boards and let them rest on, and fasten them to, the cleets, leaving a throat about half an inch wide, at their lower edges, like a hopper, and cover it partly with a board six inches wide, nail and attach to it another board of same width, by hinges, and put your grain into it, which will pass through the throat as fast as the fowls need it to eat, and can have access to it at all times without dirtying it. The covering boards may be put on sloping downwards to prevent the fowls from standing on it and dirtying it.

HOW TO MAKE A WATERING TROUGH.

Make a water-tight box, open at top, fourteen inches wide, three to five feet long, (according to the number of your fowls,) nail a strip one and one-half to two inches wide on the middle of the top, attach to each side of it, with hinges, a board six inches wide, raise the outer edges of the boards thus attached to an angle of about 45 degrees, to rest on triangular blocks nailed to the ends of the trough; bore a one-half inch hole through the bottom of the trough, near one corner, (with a wooden pin in it,) to carry off the stale water before putting fresh water into it. Thus constructed the fowls can not get into the water or over it to dirty it.

A box, like the above, without being water tight, may be used as a convenient feeding trough, by which the grain put into it will be kept clean also.

HOW TO STOP HENS FROM EATING THEIR EGGS.

Boil an egg hard, break a hole in the shell, and give it to the hen while it is hot.

HOW TO PREVENT COCKS FROM FIGHTING.

Cover their legs with leather reaching beyond their toes.

HOW TO PACK OR KEEP EGGS.

To keep eggs for hatching—put them, edge together small ends down, in sand, wood ashes, oats, wheat bran, or any other dry material that will exclude the air.

For long keeping—dip them, when fresh, in oil, or warm, (not hot) hogs lard; rub the grease into the pores of the shell with the finger, and pack them closely as above, and for a sea voyage put a coat of varnish on them.

The French mode is to dissolve 4oz beeswax in 8oz of warm olive oil and anoint the eggs all round with the ends of the finger dipped into the mixture. They will keep by this process for two years.

DISEASES.

The pip or grapes are the most fatal and common diseases to which young chickens are subjected.

For the *pip* (which forms a horney sheath on the end of the tongue) give the chickens affected three grains of ground black pepper, mixed with fresh butter, three times a day. But a more effectual cure is to take a cup full of air slacked lime and mix it with a quart of coarse meal, feed them on the mixture until cured.

Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
REV. D. CRAFT,
G. W. RYAN,
A. A. KEENEY,
Committee of Associate Editors.

Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.
REV. DAVID CRAFT, Editor present week.

☞ Examinations of Teachers for the public schools will be held as follows:

Oct. 30, Burlington and Burlington West at Boro' School House; Oct 31, Columbia and Springfield, Columbia X Roads School House; Nov. 1, Troy, borough School House; Nov. 2, Granville, Windfall school House; Nov. 3, Canton, boro' school house; Nov. 4, LeRoy and Franklin, Chapel school house; Nov. 6, Asylum and Monroe, Monroeton school house; Nov. 7, Ulster, village school house; Nov. 8, Standing Stone, Fisher school house; Nov. 9, Wysusing, Camptown school house; Nov. 13, Pike, Leraysville school house; Nov. 14, Warren, Bowen Hollow School house; Nov. 15, Windham and Litchfield, Windham Centre school house; Nov. 16, Orwell, Orwell Hill school house; Nov. 17, Rome, borough school house; Nov. 18, Herrick, Landon school house; Nov. 20, Tuscarora, Keeney school house; Nov. 22, Ridgbury, Doty Hill school house; Nov. 23, Wells and South Creek, Gilletts school house; Nov. 24, Athens, borough school house; Nov 25, Sheshequin, Valley school house; Nov. 27, Wyalusing, East Towanda school House; Nov. 28, Albany and Overton, Bahr school house; Nov. 29, Wilmot and Terry, Terrytown; Dec 2, Towanda, Boro' school house.

Applicants will please come provided with pen, ink, foolscap, lead pencil and reader.

Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock A. M.

A. A. KEENEY, Co. Supt.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 7, 1876.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

As the time is rapidly approaching when Directors are making arrangements for the winter schools, it may be well to remind all parties of their mutual relations and responsibilities. At the late meeting of the County Teachers' Association, in Herrick, a resolution was passed hurriedly, just at the close of the session, which may afford a text for the present article.

The resolution, as it finally passed the Association, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the present reduction of teachers' wages is unjust to well-qualified teachers, has a tendency to lower the standard of teaching, and is detrimental to the cause of education."

Two things are essential to a successful school; a well-qualified teacher and a generous support. There can be no question but that many schools suffer from both these causes.

As to what a qualification to teach consists in, too many, even teachers, have altogether too vague an idea. We may enumerate those which are most essential.

(1). The teacher should be a person of good moral character. By this is meant not merely a proper deportment in the school room, an absence from all profanity and vulgarity, from drunkenness and immorality of all kinds, but such positive and firm adherence to truth and uprightness as will be seen and felt by every pupil committed to his care. The school-room should be pervaded with a pure and healthful moral atmosphere. It is not enough that vice should be discountenanced, virtue should be inculcated, manliness, honor and integrity should be encouraged, fostered and developed; industry and good order should be enforced, not simply from motives of expediency and success, but as an obligation and a duty. The conscience should be awakened, and the pupil taught, both by precept and example, the necessity of earnest, conscientious work. There can be no question but this is too little insisted upon, especially in our country schools, and that teachers oftener depend upon motives of ambition, emulation, or pride to win success, than upon those appeals to conscience, to which the young will ever respond.

(2). A teacher should also possess a large measure of self-control. Without this all attempts to control others will be futile. The government of others is conditioned upon the government of one's self. To this should be added firmness and perseverence, but these qualities are usually found united with genuine self-government, indeed necessary to it. For it must be remembered, there is a broad distinction between stoid indifference and real self-control. There may be those who manifest an even temper, who are never ruffled nor disturbed, for the simple reason that they are of such a sluggish disposition that nothing affects their sensibilities. They are always unruffled, because they are so heavy that no storm can disturb their tranquility. But when a truly sensitive person can speak calmly when annoyed, can keep passion in check when provoked, can so hold the reins over his temper that he can think clearly and act prudently when tried and chaffed by disorder or rudeness, or by things which are even worse than these, he has reached a high degree of self-government and attained a discipline which only patience and firmness could confer.

(3). A third qualification for teaching is a thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught. This means something more than a mere acquaintance with the text books in use. The teacher who asks the questions at the foot of the page, and observes that the proper answers are selected from the text, and confines himself to this, will make sorry work at teaching; and much worse the one who, becomes perplexed and confused and unable to solve the problems in the course of the recitation, or of the pupil's work. If the matter be arithmetic, there should be a knowledge of arithmetic, not of one or two text-books merely, but of the whole subject, its principles, its operations, its rules and its limitations. The same remark holds good with Geography, Grammar, Orthography, and whatever is required to be taught. And then this knowledge should be so complete and thorough, so perfectly arranged and systematized, that it is ready for use at a moment's call.

(4). Then the teacher must himself be a student. In all other professions but that of teaching, we accept this without a question. Everybody is willing to admit the physician should keep himself familiar with new forms of disease and new remedies, that the lawyer should be posted as to new legislation and decisions of courts, that the theologian should be acquainted with the most recent forms of thought, with new theories and new interpretations; and for the same reason the teacher should understand every new development in the science which he teaches, as well as maintain that general knowledge and culture which is becoming to a literary man and essential to success in his calling. In fact there exists a greater necessity for the teacher to be a student than for the others. The very nature of his profession leads him and keeps him in a routine. He must of necessity move in a narrow circle. The tendencies are to fixed methods of work, of explanations, of stereotyped forms, until his habits of thought become contracted to a narrow limit, and his work a drudgery. To obviate this there must needs be study—new theories, new methods, new experiments, new generalizations and new rules. And then no teacher is so well prepared to impart instruction, and to infuse enthusiasm into his school as when his own minds is active in the acquisition of fresh knowledge.

(5). Passing by other things which might be mentioned in this list of qualifications, we mention only one other, and that is ability to teach. A teacher, to be the best possible, needs not merely a natural aptness to impart instruction, but a special professional training. To say let a person acquire knowledge, become thoroughly acquainted with science, be educated, and then offer his attainments and abilities to that calling which will promise the largest remuneration, is not strictly the true way of stating the question. Each individual has a peculiar aptness for one kind of employment in preference to any other. His tastes lead him in a certain direction, and to a certain class of pursuits. In these he will not only derive the greatest pleasure, but ordinarily be the most successful. If this work be teaching, he needs the proper and peculiar training just as truly as the mechanic needs training for his business, or the Physician, the Lawyer, or the Clergyman needs training for his business—nay, even more, as his work is a more delicate, and in many respects a more important one.

It will be seen that to possess these qualifications, even in a moderate degree, requires no little talent, and no [illegible] and the plan [illegible] of teaching, [illegible] experience [illegible] and the science of teaching. Why should [illegible] be the science of teaching? Is the [illegible] been written above, that we cannot forego the privilege of transcribing some of them, which are as follows:

"The truth is the ranks of the country schoolmaster have been, and are now recruited from among the large class in this country who are affected by that most dangerous of diseases, a little learning, and comprise broken-down preachers, quack doctors, bankrupt or lazy farmers, and superannuated old fossils who fail at everything, and end their days in teaching the young idea how to shoot. It is true that among the country schoolmasters may be found some young men of more than average education, but these take to the profession for a time, waiting for something to 'turn up.'" He might have added, "and young ladies." * * * "The position of teacher is too precarious for any person of fair ability to make it a profession, and the salary paid is entirely too small. * * * The length of the 'school year,' so called, is too limited, being an average of six or seven months. * * * The schools lack completeness in beginning and ending, as they do in most cases, with the district school. In most European countries having any pretensions to an educational system, the order is district or village school, high school or academy, and college. Teachers in city schools know that the best incentive to study in the grammar schools is the desire to attain the proficiency necessary to enter the high school. The pupils in most district schools have no such incentives, and only too often pursue their studies listlessly and mechanically, in consequence. * * Schools should be graded according to the attendance, and none but teachers holding certificates of the first grade should be appointed as teachers of first grade schools. * * * All appointments of teachers should be during good behavior, and salaries should depend on classification. * * * For every five or seven district schools there should be a high school, the standard of admission to which should not be too high, so that the district schools may be relieved of the larger scholars and the number of classes thereby lessened. The time during which the high school should remain in session might be so arranged as to give the larger boys a chance to assist their parents during the busy season of the year."

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23	3.00	2.00	.66	44	6.00	4.00	1.15
24	3.00	2.00	.67	45	6.00	4.00	1.15
25	3.00	2.00	.68	46	7.00	4.50	1.32
26	3.50	2.50	.69	47	7.00	4.50	1.35
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28	3.50	2.50	.71	49	7.00	4.50	1.47
29	3.50	2.50	.72	50	8.00	5.00	1.55
30	3.50	2.50	.73	51	8.00	5.00	1.65
31	4.00	3.00	.75	52	8.00	5.00	1.75
32	4.00	3.00	.77	53	8.00	5.00	1.85
33	4.00	3.00	.79	54	8.00	5.00	2.00
34	4.00	3.00	.81	55	8.00	5.00	2.15
35	4.00	3.00	.83	56	10.00	6.00	2.35
36	5.00	3.50	.85	57	10.00	6.00	2.50
37	5.00	3.50	.85	58	10.00	6.00	2.60
38	5.00	3.50	.88	59	10.00	6.00	2.70
39	5.00	3.50	.90	60	10.00	6.00	2.90
40	5.00	3.50	.94				

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF TUSCARORA,

Is now issuing perpetual policies on

FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

Each member pays a fee, at the time of insuring; to cover charter and incidental expenses of the Co. after which not further payment is required, except to meet actual loss by fire among the members up. This plan of insurance for FARM PROPERTY, is coming rapidly into favor.

Place of Business, SPRING HILL, PA.

The Agent will canvass the Townships of Tuscarora, Pike, Herrick, Wyalusing, Asylum, Terry and Standing Stone, and farmers in those Townships wishing insurance or information, may address,

A. R. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt., Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa.
W. M. SHUMWAY, Pres. (w1749

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

O I G

THE LITTLE STORE ROUND THE CORNER

Is the best place in Towanda to buy good

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

at low rates. Remember

MERCUR'S BLOCK, opposite COURT HOUSE

SIGN OF THE "INDIAN SQUAW"

apr2-75.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES Pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous patrons and the public generally, to the fact that he still continues a

GENERAL MARKET BUSINESS

At the OLD STAND of MYER & RUNDELL, in Carroll's Block, nearly opposite the Means House, and that he is prepared to furnish

SALT AND FRESH MEATS,

FRESH POULTRY,

VEGETABLES AND BERRIES

Of the very best quality, at as low rates as any other establishment.

C. M. MYER.

June 1, 1876-tf

BOOK BINDERY.—The public is Respectfully informed that the Book Bindery has been removed to the REPORTER Building third story, where will be done,

BOOK-BINDING

in all its various branches, on terms as reasonable as the "hard times" will allow. The Bindery will be under the charge of

H. C. WHITAKER,

An experienced Binder, and all work will be promptly done in a style and manner which cannot be excelled. Music, Magazines, Newspapers, Old Books, &c., bound in every style. Particular attention will be paid to the Ruling and Binding of

BLANK BOOKS,

to any desired pattern, which in quality and durability will be warranted.

☞ All work will be ready for delivery when promised.

The patronage of the public is solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

Dealer in

DIAMONDS,

and

FINE JEWELRY,

and

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

TOWANDA, PA.

June2-74.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

&C.

M. HENDLEMAN,

Dealer in

FINE AMERICAN AND SWISS

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

and

FINE JEWELRY.

Also

STERLING SILVER

and

SILVER PLATED WARE

CLOCKS,

FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

One door north of Dr. Porter & Son's Drug store, Main Street,

TOWANDA, PA.,

PRESENTS FOR ALL,

AT THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. A. ROCKWELL

is constantly receiving in addition to his large stock of Jewelry,

FINE GOLD SETS,

PINS,
BANDS,
RINGS,
STUDS,
CHARMS,
NECKLACES,

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

and

SILVER PLATED WARE OF ALL VARIETIES.

GOLD, Silver AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

SILVER AND PLATED RINGS AND CHARMS.

Also

CLOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES,

at the lowest prices.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

Thanks for a liberal patronage and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

nov12-73 W. A. ROCKWELL.

THE BOSTON 99 CENT STORE,

NORTH END MERCUR BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TOWANDA, PA.

At the 99 cent Store you can buy Beautiful Walnut Brackets, Picture Frames, Pitchers, Walnut Stands, Croquet Sets, 8 balls and 8 mallets, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Perfumery, Velvet Hassocks, at

99 CENTS EACH.

All goods warranted as represented, and prices guaranteed 25 per cent lower than same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Don't neglect to call and see us when in town, whether you desire to purchase or not.

Towanda, June 27, 1877. C. S. CORNWELL.

LAND FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES,

Of beautiful

LAND FOR SALE.

3 miles from Towanda. Will be sold for cash or

ON TIME,

To suit purchasers.

100 ACRES IMPROVED,

With house and barn thereon; balance

WELL TIMBERED,

And easily cleared. Whole farm well watered.

Will be sold in lots of 50 or 100 acres, or more, as purchasers shall desire.

Inquire of

R. C. LOCKWOOD,

Wellsburg, N. Y., or of

J. P. KIRBY,
or JAMES WOOD,

may4 Towanda, Pa.

Coal, Lime and Plaster.

COAL,

COAL,

COAL.

We keep on hand at our yard all sizes of Pittston and Wilkes Barre coal, and Loyal Sock coal, from the Fullman County Mines. Also, Barclay Lump and Smith.

We keep the best quality of Lime, Hair and Cement, Brick and Plaster, all of which we will sell at bottom prices.

PIERCE & SCOTT.

Towanda May 1st, 1876.

PURE GROUND PLASTER

AT

RUMMERFIELD!

I have just received a large supply of

FRESH GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER

Manufactured from stone selected by myself, and warranted PURE.

PRICE.—Cash, $6 50; on time, $7 00. Send in your orders

PETER LANDMESSER.

Rumerfield, March 1, 1876.

NEW COAL YARD!

The undersigned having taken the large and commodious yard, at the foot of PARK Street, has now on hand a full supply of

ALL SIZES

OF

ANTHRACITE,

LOYAL SOCK,

And

BARCLAY COAL.

Also

LIME AND CEMENT.

Coal delivered on short notice.

TERMS:—Cash.

HENRY MERCUR.

Oct21-75-tf.

CHEAP COAL AND LIME.

From and after July 1, I will sell coal, lime, &c., for cash only, and the price list will be corrected monthly.

PRICE OF COAL FOR JULY, PER TON OF 2,000 lbs.

AT THE YARD:

Pittston Stove, Chestnut and Furnace	$5 00
" Pea	3 50
Carbon Run Lump	4 00
" " Smith	3 00
Barclay Mountain Lump	3 50
" " Smith	2 75
Allentown Lime ⅌ bushel	22
Lath ⅌ M	2 25
Hair ⅌ bushel	40
Brick ⅌ M	10 00

I am always prepared to deliver purchases on short notice at the usual price of delivery.

I also tender my thanks to my many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage in the past and hope under the new departure to make it to their interest to continue to buy where they can get the best goods for the least money.

Those who are indebted to me will take notice that I must have money or I can't buy for cash and pay freights. They must settle by the first of August next.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. H. PHINNY.

Towanda, July 1, 1875.

Carriages.

NOW IS YOUR

OPPORTUNITY,

TO BUY

CARRIAGES

AND

WAGONS

AT

BRYANT'S,

Cheaper than you will ever again have the opportunity of doing.

I have a large assortment of my

OWN MANUFACTURE,

Warranted in every particular, which I will

SELL SO LOW

That everybody can afford to have one of his own.

I also have the sole agency in this place of

OVIATT'S PATENT RUNNERS,

An invention which has come into very general use all through the west. They give the best satisfaction wherever they have been introduced

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

JAMES BRYANT.

Jan6-76.

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY!

Opposite the new Jail,

TOWANDA, PENN'A.

HENRY STULEN

Respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has built a

NEW BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Where he will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

PLATFORM WAGONS,

TROTTING SULKYS, AND SKELETONS

Made of the best material and finished in the best city style. His long experience in city Carriage Factories gives him a decided advantage over others in the

FINISH, STYLE AND DURABILITY

Of wagons. All he asks is an

INSPECTION OF HIS WORK

Previous to purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT ATISFATION.

Thankful for the liberal patronage formerly extended and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HENRY STULEN.

Towanda, Jan. 8, 75-tf.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N.Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect April 17, 1876.

SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | 15 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 29 | 31