

Green Lumber

is not satisfactory. To make a good job lumber must be well seasoned. That is it must have been cut for at least two years. The lumber you get from us will suit you in every respect.

United Ice & Coal Co. Forster & Cowden Sts.

Steam Pump Changes Job on River Wall Gap at Market St.

The steam dredge and pump that had been busily working on the river wall gap at Market street for weeks, reversed its job yesterday.

During the construction of the concrete "stringers" for the steps across the gap the pump's efforts had been confined to removing the tons of water from the "coffer dams"; yesterday the pump threw Father Susquehanna by the ton upon the bank behind the newly completed wall for "puddling" purposes.

"Puddling" consists of the flooding of the filled in section behind the wall in order to "settle" the earth and other material. Following the settling process, additional "fill" is laid on and packed in such a way as to form a solid, nonsinkable foundation for the fourteen-foot granolithic walk.

All the "stringers" have been completed and in a few days the steps will be moulded into the forms. The laying of the granolithic walk will be well under way by the end of next week.

FRANK SPITTLE DIES SUDDENLY

Tower City, Pa., Oct. 9. — Frank Spittle, well-known resident of Reimertown, died at his home, aged 40 years. He had been illing for some time, but his sudden death was unexpected. He was a native of this place and resided in this valley nearly all his life. He is survived by a widow and six children. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon and the services will be conducted by the Rev. Ira Frankenhoff, pastor of the Lutheran church.



It Pays to KNOW

To make money with poultry, you have got to know how to hatch, feed and care for them. Guess-work is expensive and unnecessary.

The International Correspondence Schools will give you the exact information that you need. Their course in Poultry Farming is sensible, comprehensive and practical. It will help you to get the last dollar out of your flock.

Learn Poultry Keeping Avoid Costly Mistakes

The time to learn how to keep poultry is before you make costly mistakes. The I. C. S. will train you in the methods followed by the most profitable poultry plants. Hundreds of money-making poultrymen owe their success to the I. C. S.

"I made several attempts to establish a poultry business; but it was not until I had learned the principles contained in the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming that I was able to meet with any degree of success," writes G. M. Barr, Meshoppen, Pa. "I now have a well established and successful poultry business."

"The I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming is full of valuable information and very practical," writes Frank Borton, Etba, N. Y. "I have had the best results from applying the methods taught by you."

Poultry Book Sent Free

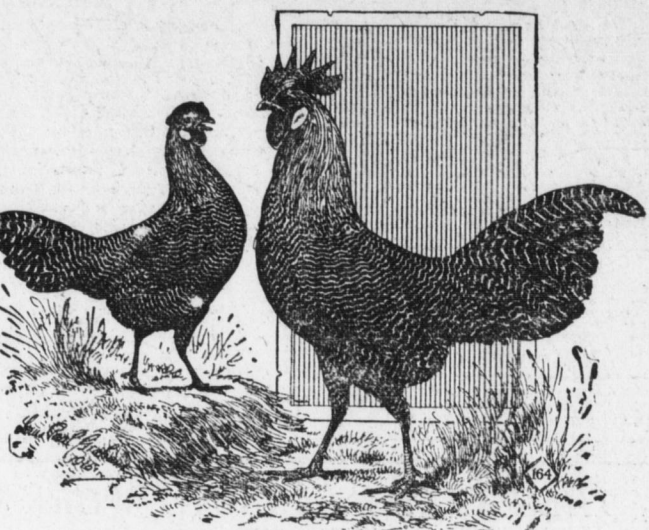
The I. C. S. will be glad to send you free, a handsome 56-page book that tells how you can get the special training that you need to make poultry-keeping profitable. They will show you the best way to hatch, how to feed and raise poultry, how to build poultry houses, how to establish and operate a money-making poultry farm, and how to breed stock that will win prizes.

To get this valuable book, simply Mark and Mail the Coupon

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Box 1800 SCANTON, PA. Explain without any obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X: Poultry Farming, Poultry Breeding, General Farming, Soil Improvement, Fruit and Vegetable, Live Stock and Dairying, Civil Service, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Building Contracting, Heating Vent. & Plumbing, Mechanical Drafting, Automobile Running, Gas Engines, Stationary Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electric Light & Railways, Civil Engineering, Salesmanship, Bookkeeping, Window Blinds.

POULTRY NEWS

Poultry Raising by Amateurs Grows Rapidly in Importance



SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS

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In England the Black Leghorn ranks high as a utility fowl, but in America it has not been bred widely. Of late, however, there has been a revival of interest in this variety, and some fanciers are predicting a boom in Black Leghorns. They point to the fact that this variety always presents a neat appearance, and is more attractive than a white bird with soiled plumage, such as is found frequently when the birds are kept in limited quarters. Their color has prevented the Black Leghorns from attaining widespread popularity. This variety is supposed to be the original Leghorn—the kind native to Italy, from which the White Buff and Brown varieties have sprung. It is noted for egg production. The Black Leghorn has made remarkable records in egg production, and the eggs are larger than those of the other Leghorns. It is sprightly and active, being a good forager, and has sufficient farm chicken, its plumage is a glossy greenish black, contrasting strongly with its white earlobes and large red combs and wattles. Like all the other Leghorns, the Blacks grow fast. They have a yellow skin, but the dark pin feathers show to disadvantage in the dressed fowl. Until recently most Black Leghorns had dark legs, but of late fanciers have succeeded in breeding them with pure yellow legs. Like other legs of the same breed, the Black Leghorns are practically non-sitters.

other business it requires hard work, some experience, and a little capital to get adequate results. The beginner will make mistakes and have setbacks, and if he starts on too large a scale his enterprise, instead of proving a source of revenue and profit, will be more likely a source of loss. The number of hens that can be kept on any given ground space depends largely on the care that is given the hens. A space 10 by 20 feet is sufficient for from ten to fifteen hens if it is spaded up once a week, so as to keep the ground fresh and clean. The house should have not less than three to four square feet of floor space for each bird. For a house the cheaper the cost the better, provided it is wind and rain-tight, and has sufficient ventilation and light. It should be not less than five feet high in the rear, and from seven to eight feet high in the front. It should have a shed roof, covered with either muslin or burlap, for ventilation, and this latter should be in the rear, over drooping boards two feet above the floor, so as to allow the fowls opportunity to exercise over the entire floor space. There should be two windows, one of glass to let in the light, and the other covered with either muslin or burlap, for ventilation, and this latter window should be kept open all the time possible. The door should be at the side or front. Nest boxes should be under the windows, and arranged with a cover that can be let down at night to prevent the fowls from soiling the nests. The fixtures, nest boxes, drinking fountain and feed troughs should be simple, easily removable for disinfecting purposes and cleaning.

Hens Cost From \$1 to \$3 Each. An economical house for 25 hens may be built for from \$30 to \$50. The hens themselves will cost from \$1 to \$3 each, according to the quality, variety, and time when bought. The Fall is as good a time as any to start in the poultry business on a small scale. A beginner starting at this time should buy hens that have finished their molting and are ready to begin laying again. These should lay through the winter when the price of eggs is high. Pullets will lay a few more eggs than hens, and when ready to lay by November will lay more winter eggs than the older hens, but usually they cost more than hens. It is not necessary to have male birds with the hens unless it is desired to breed young chicks. Many amateurs buy pullets annually, while others buy baby chicks each year and raise their own layers. While it is cheaper to have a male bird in the breeding yard in the Spring when it is desired to use eggs for hatching purposes and raise laying pullets for the next Fall, yet there is considerable work and risk for the inexperienced poultryman in the incubating and raising of chicks. The safer plan is to buy either chicks or mature fowls, and sell the eggs produced by the home flock. Where a surplus of eggs is produced, there is no trouble in disposing of them in the neighborhood at a

Every Season Finds Thousands More Keeping Hens in Effort to Reduce High Cost of Living

By Reese V. Hicks, Former President of the American Poultry Association. COPYRIGHT, 1915. The economic importance of poultry raising by amateurs scarcely can be estimated. It is known that the number who keep chickens for their own use is increasing by thousands every season. Mr. Hicks points out some of the reasons for this increase, and gives suggestions for the amateur engaging in poultry keeping.

TEN years ago poultry raising was regarded as work fit only for women and children. The man who devoted his entire time to the poultry business, or who spent a few hours each day in taking care of his chickens was derisively termed "a chicken crank." In the last decade the public attitude toward the poultry business has undergone a radical change. More and more each year it is being recognized that poultry raising on a small scale is an established source of revenue to residents of villages and cities as well as to farmers. Increased interest in poultry keeping is due to many causes. The "back to the farm" idea has been the subject of articles in practically every daily newspaper. Added to this has been the campaign by Federal and State officials for better farm conditions generally. Boys' and girls' poultry clubs and local poultry shows have aroused interest in better poultry. All these have caused hundreds of people, who previously looked with disdain upon poultry keeping, to investigate carefully the advisability of keeping a few hens on the back lot.

The soaring prices of meat gave impetus to poultry keeping. In the last ten years the price of beef has increased from 25 to 30 per cent, according to locality and distributing facilities. The average citizen naturally looks for a cheaper source of meat. When he goes to buy poultry or eggs he comes face to face with the increase in prices there also. It is here that he comes to the point of considering what he can do in a small way by keeping a few hens and thus cut down the size of his meat bill.

Start Need Not Be Costly. The beginner or amateur should not conclude that he requires a great deal of money to make a start, because he should not start on too large a scale. While money usually can be made in the poultry business, yet like every

premium above the price asked for so-called "fresh" eggs at the stores. Any prudent housewife will be glad to secure eggs from a neighbor, and pay a trifle more for them, knowing that she gets eggs that are absolutely fresh and dependable, and hence worth a premium above what she would have to pay at the corner grocery for eggs, not known to be new-laid. Give Extra Care in Fall. As eggs are highest in price from October to January, it is important that the fowls be given extra attention in Fall and winter so they will produce the most eggs during this period. On stormy days the fowls should be kept in the house. They should be fed three times a day, in the morning, at noon and late in the afternoon. The grain feed should be scattered in the litter on the floor. This litter should be straw, but hay or dry corn stalks chopped up also make a fairly good litter. The grain feed should consist of equal parts of cracked corn, oats and wheat, or a good scratch feed can usually be bought at the local poultry store for from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a hundred pounds, according to the contents of the mixture, and local prices. A dry mash should be kept in hoppers before the more active breeds like Leghorns, all the time. For heavier breeds, like Plymouth Rocks, the dry mash should be kept in a separate hopper, and composed of equal parts of wheat, bran, cornmeal and wheat middlings, to which has been added 10 per cent. of commercial beef scrap. If a large number of fowls are being fed, a mixture of alfalfa meal and ground oats in one-half the proportion of the three main ingredients should be added. But where only a few hens are kept, the bran, cornmeal and middlings, with the beef scrap added, will make an ideal dry mash. The table scraps should be saved and fed to the hens. Table scraps make rather a rich feed, and therefore should not be thrown indiscriminately before the fowls, but should be prepared and cooked and fed to them regularly once a day. The amateur is likely to have serious problems during the first winter in the way of colds and sometimes even roup, which is an aggravated case of cold. This usually is caused by damp or filthy houses, insufficient ventilation, or drafty houses. The house should be tight on three sides, so that no drafts will come on the fowls while they are on the roosts, but should have plenty of light and ventilation on the fourth side, or south. In case colds should develop the birds that are afflicted should be removed from the flock immediately. The first sign is usually a slight running at the nose, and sometimes water at the eyes. In trying to remove the obstruction the fowl will rub its head against its neck or wings, and thus make a damp, dirty spot on one, or sometimes both sides, of its neck. By watching for this dirty damp condition the owner may detect the fowls when they are first affected, and by keeping them in dry quarters and feeding them a soft mash in which pepper has been sprinkled, he will aid them to recover in a few days. If the colds have progressed to such an extent that the eyes are badly swollen and the nose and mouth contain a cheesy substance that has a fetid odor it is better to destroy the affected fowls, unless they are extremely valuable.

Your Pullets should be Laying Now

They are old enough and strong enough. Hens, too, should be through the molt and laying regularly. With fresh egg prices so high, every day lost is money lost. Get the eggs. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator. It makes them lay. Puts more "health" into feed, reduces waste, prevents sickness. It does so much and costs so little—about a cent per hen per month—you cannot afford to try to get along without it. Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. 25 lb. pail, \$2.50. Packages at \$1.00, 50c and 25c. SOME OTHER ESSENTIALS: Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, \$1.00 a gallon. Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 50c and 25c. Pratts Roup Remedy (Tablets and Powder), \$1.00, 50c and 25c. They do even more than their names suggest. PRATTS are easy to get. You will find them at Feed, Seed and Poultry Supply Houses.



Suppose you were going away for six months, with what monthly sum would you have to provide your family to enable them to meet their bills? Insert the amounts yourself and total them---you will find it interesting.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Rent, Insurance, Food, Clothes, Servant's Wages, Fuel and Lighting, Telephone, Laundry, Doctor and Medicine, Amusements, Incidentals. Total \$

If you were to go away and never return, these monthly expenditures would continue just the same. A Monthly Income policy would be a tremendous help under such circumstances. If you do not have such a policy, you should consult a member of the Central Pennsylvania Association of Life Underwriters whose names appear herewith.



This emblem identifies members of the National Association of Life Underwriters who are pledged to the highest standards of Life Insurance practice.

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WEST SHORE NEWS

DR. WILES TO SPEAK. Lemoine, Pa., Oct. 9. — Dr. C. P. Wiles, D. D., of Philadelphia, president of the Lutheran Publication Society, will be the speaker both morning and evening in the Lutheran Church to-morrow at the rally day services.

INJURED BY HORSE. Marysville, Pa., Oct. 9. — While Mr. and Mrs. Eli Souder of Keystone, were returning home from Marysville on Thursday evening their horse was frightened at a threshing machine, near Salem Church. Mr. Souder jumped out of the buggy to hold the animal, but he was thrown to the ground and trampled upon. His breastbone was fractured and he suffered severe bruises. Mrs. Souder was thrown from the buggy but escaped uninjured.

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE. Lemoine, Pa., Oct. 9. — The local Trinity Lutheran Church will be represented at the annual meeting of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church to be held at Gettysburg October 11 to 14, by F. E. Kennedy. The Rev. E. L. Manges pastor of the church will also attend the meeting.

MINISTER CALLED HOME. New Cumberland, Pa., Oct. 9. — The Rev. A. R. Ayres, pastor of Trinity United Brethren Church, who was attending conference at Baltimore was summoned home yesterday on account of the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ayres of Harrisburg.

VISITING MINISTER TO PREACH. The Rev. Mr. Hershey of Landisville, Pa., who is attending the Eldership of the Church of God at Goldsboro, will preach in the First Church of God to-morrow morning.

PROGRAM AT PENBROOK. Penbrook, Pa., Oct. 9. — A program has been prepared for St. Andrew's Reformed church rally day service. The service will begin at 10 a. m. and include the regular service of the church. An address will be made by Christian W. Myers of the Second Reformed church of Harrisburg. There will also be special exercises by the pupils of the school.

Boys Make Money Keeping Poultry

Two boys, by putting into practice improved methods of poultry culture, made a flock of pullets produce 186 eggs each in one year, and after paying the entire cost of the pullets, of the house, feed etc., had a net profit of more than \$1 per bird. Next week Professor Harry R. Lewis will tell how these boys managed their flock and will show how other boys can make money with poultry.

PENN STATE'S BIG REGIMENT HAS LONG TARGET PRACTICE

State College, Pa., Oct. 9. — The cadet regiment at the Pennsylvania State College last Spring numbered 1468 men, being the third largest body of student troops in the country. There were twelve companies, divided into three battalions, officered by 52 students. These units, in addition to a student band of 88 pieces were welded into a regiment commanded by a colonel and three majors, all appointed from the collegiate body. The regiment at Penn State is equipped with modern rifles of the Springfield model 98 type, having a velocity of 3200 feet per second. More than 600,000 rifles of this identical design are stored in governmental arsenals. It was for this reserve supply of arms that representatives of the allied nations are said to have negotiated. Target practice is religiously followed on the college range throughout the year under the supervision of the regular army officer detailed by the government. Each cadet is required to discharge a specified number of shots at targets. His score is tabulated, and the results forwarded to the war department. Familiarity with the weapon is obtained in this constant handling. Nomenclature of the rifle is taught in this practical manner, as well as the principles of firing. First Lieutenant, A. D. Chaffin, U. S. A., is commandant of the cadet regiment at present. His detail to the State College is of two years duration. At the expiration of his assignment Lieutenant Chaffin may be reappointed or may be relieved by another regular army officer, at the option of the department at Washington.

HEALTH SERVICE ESTABLISHED FOR STUDENTS AT PENN STATE

State College, Pa., Oct. 9. — The Pennsylvania State College has established a Health Service to care for the large body of students now in attendance at the institution. It is under the supervision of Dr. Warren E. Forsythe, recently of the University of Michigan. Consultation, office treatment and simple medicines are given free at the dispensary to both men and women students. Patients occupying a room in either the hospital or the infirmary are charged a reasonable price for board, nurse's care and physician's attendance. Students may summon the college physician to their rooms and are charged fifty cents by day, or one dollar by night for every call.

Save Fertilizer by Using the Subsoil

The subsoil contains plant food to last for generations. Use the fertility. Get below the hard-worked topsoil and make the fresh, fertile subsoil feed your crops. Break up the subsoil 4 or 5 feet deep, protect your fields from drought and washing, and harvest profitable, record-breaking crops by using

Atlas Farm Powder THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

It is easy to use Atlas Farm Powder. You need no experience and no expert help. It is prepared especially for use on the farm—made to explode only with a blasting cap or electric fuse. You can buy it at a low price. Send Coupon for "Better Farming" Book—FREE. Our new illustrated book, "Better Farming," shows how to increase the fertility of your soil and do many kinds of work most cheaply and quickly with Atlas Farm Powder. It is valuable to every farmer. Fill out the coupon, mail it today, and get it FREE.

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