

# POULTRY & BEES

## CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE

Serviceable Design Showing Comfortable Quarters, Roost House and Scratching Shed.

One can give a design of a poultry house that will be acceptable to all for reason that ideas differ regarding poultry houses, as they do of dwelling houses. The kind of poultry house to be constructed depends upon the cost, whether how much one is willing to set in it. A person can have any preferred if he is willing to pay

How much room can one get at lowest cost? A poultry house I have, first of all, the most room on the floor. It should be ventilated without draughts of air, and it should be warm in winter and cool in summer. The size depends upon the number of fowls in the flock. Bear in mind that while a house may afford a fine place for a large lot of fowls, the main point is to afford plenty of room for exercising in winter, and



PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE

Another point is that fowls will remain outside exposed to the storms before they will seek refuge in a dark house. They love the light and they are partial to the open air if they can have a hindbreak.

With these facts impressed upon the reader, we give a design (not the "best," there can be no best), which shows roosting-house and scratching shed, should be for a flock of 15 fowls, about 10 by 20 feet, the roosting place being 8 by 10 feet, and the shed 8 by 8 feet. If made deeper it will be an advantage. The roosts may be placed along the rear or at the east side, the house supposed to be facing the south. It should be 8 feet high at the front, and 6 or 7 feet at the rear, tarred paper roof. The nests should be under a platform with the roost over the platform.

The advantages of this house are as follows: While not elaborate, it costs but little (according to locality); the front of the shed can be inclosed with wire netting in summer, and used as a cool roosting place; it is warm in winter, the shed serving as a wind-break for the roosting portion when a wind is in the west; the hens can work and scratch under the shed in winter, being really in the open air, and a muslin curtain (which admits the light) may be suspended in front during stormy days. The floor of the house may be of dirt, boards, or cement, but the floor of the shed may be of dirt, covered with cut straw, leaves, or other litter.

It may be claimed that we allow but a small flock for such a house, but the way to get eggs is to give plenty of room. It is better to have a few hens that lay than to have a crowded flock that produces nothing. The design is a house that is simple, cheap, can be built by almost anyone, and in some cases can be built for \$20, but we give the design, as it may be made larger, extended, or more elaborate, as preferred.—American Gardening.

### Successful Egg Storage.

An interesting experiment in egg storage was recently tried in Scotland. At Leith last June 50,000 Scottish-Irish and Danish eggs were sealed up in a storage apparatus, says the Scientific American, and were opened and examined four months afterward, and only a small proportion of the eggs were found unfit for use. In this method the eggs are kept cool and the air allowed to have free access around each egg, which is kept in an upright position. The eggs are turned periodically, so that the yolk of the egg is constantly embedded in albumen. This is accomplished by placing the eggs in frames, which, by the action of a lever, can be inclined in different directions as needed. In this way 23,000 eggs can be turned over in a minute without any chance of breakage.

### Corn for Cold Weather.

Corn, which has been the staple food for winter, has found a rival in wheat; but while wheat is quoted at a very low price, those who buy in very small quantities will find it still nearly up to old prices. The wheat sold for uses of poultry is usually of the lowest grade, but the retailers seem to make no difference on that account. While wheat is an excellent food when fed in connection with oats for spring, summer and fall use, yet we believe corn the best and cheapest during the very cold weather, as it is nearly always of better quality than the wheat sold to poultrymen.—Farm and Fireside.

### Incubators for Chickens.

However resolutely a breeder may resolve to do without incubators, he cannot very well dispense with them if he wants the very earliest-hatched chicks. Anyone who has tried to get a hen to sit steadily early in spring for sufficient time to hatch out the chicks will know that it is impossible. The broodiest hen after two or three days on the nest will probably leave the eggs and go to laying again. Yet it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early, so that they begin laying next fall before the cold weather comes, in which case most of them, if well fed and given clean, light rooms, will continue to lay.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Artificial Ivory is now made chiefly from skimmed milk and borax. Even billiard balls are sometimes made of this artificial compound.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes of Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists largely of potatoes.

The amount of public land subject to entry in the western states is still very considerable. In Colorado there are 4,434,846 acres; Minnesota, 2,473,829; Montana, 54,674,779; North Dakota, 8,837,335; and South Dakota, 2,692,542. But a large portion of this land is unfit for cultivation.

The enormous growth of the orange cultivating industry in California in recent years is demonstrated by the fact that in 1885-86 a total of 15 cars laden with the fruit were shipped east from Riverside, Cal., while in the season of 1897-98 the shipments amounted to 4,760 cars.

John Y. Stone, of Glenwood, In., has what is believed to be the biggest apple orchard in the world. It embraces 800 acres, upon which are growing 133,000 trees, most of which have reached the bearing age.

The broom factory of the City Mission and Tract society, of Brooklyn, has for years been more than self-supporting by the work of otherwise unemployed men. From all parts of the city applicants for relief are offered a good home under religious influences, paid for by only six hours' work per day.

Cork is one of the most difficult of substances to pulverize, because its elasticity prevents crushing, and it quickly dulls the edge of a knife. The only method found thus far for powdering it is by means of a machine in which it is torn apart on saw-toothed bars. Even these need frequent sharpening. The powdered cork is very light, remains in the air for a long time, and when in this condition is extremely explosive. One who has handled it states that dynamite is much safer to handle in bulk than ground cork.

### IN VARIOUS PLACES

The curious custom of taxing beards prevails in certain districts in Japan.

One of the curiosities of the isle of Mahe, in the Indian ocean, is the chapel that is built of coral.

Professional etiquette prevents French judges and judicial officials riding in omnibuses.

In Persia a bonfire plays an important part in the marriage ceremony, the service being read over in front of it.

The Swiss are very thrifty people. Four-tenths of the grown-up people of Switzerland have bank accounts, and beggars are few.

There are parts of Spain where the hat is unknown except in pictures. The men, when they need a covering, tie up their heads, and the women use flowers.

In New Guinea the single young woman lets her hair hang about her shoulders in all its glory, but immediately after marriage she must have it cut short.

The strongest sentiment of the Turk is his reverence for his mother. He always stands in her presence, until invited to sit down—a compliment he pays to no one else.

If a tradesman in Madagascar is found out in giving short weight, he is sentenced to pay a fine of five oxen and £1, or go to prison and work in chains for 12 months.

In the first four weeks after the opening of the electric railway at Cairo it is said that no less than 80 persons were killed, and since that time the weekly average of victims is seven or eight.

### A BOOKISH LOT.

For 40 years Jules Verne's writings have averaged two books a year.

The earliest dictionary of slang was perhaps the one published in London about 1690: "A New Dictionary of the Canting Crew in Its Several Tribes of Gypsies, Beggars, Thieves, Cheats." This volume is shortly to be republished in fac-simile.

The London Publishers' Circular declares that fewer books were issued in England in 1898 than in 1897, and that the falling off is largest in the number of novels. It seems that the experiment of substituting one-volume for three-volume editions of novels, from which much was hoped, has not proved thus far a striking financial success.

Literature states that the finest-known collection of chained books is that in Hereford cathedral. It includes about 2,000 volumes, arranged in five book-cases, of which not less than 1,500 are secured by chains three or four feet long, each with a swivel in the center. A small collection of chained books, long forgotten, has just come to light in the vestry of the church at Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

### TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

Street railway companies in Philadelphia pay the city yearly about \$70,000 for car licenses.

"Wait Awhile," a railroad station in New South Wales, has just won a fight to retain its name, which the railroad company wished to change.

Steam-omnibus lines are being established between Newcastle and Hull and other cities of northern England. The fares are only a cent per mile.

## Jury List.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Snyder county held at June Term, commencing Monday, June 5, 1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Bowersox, Jerro B., Farmer.		Centre
Chelan, Alfred, Carpenter.		Middleburg
Fisher, Louis, Farmer.		Chapman
Frantz, Wilson, Laborer.		West Perry
Glenn, George S., Farmer.		Franklin
Gitt, William H.,		Franklin
Glass, J. Owen, Gentleman.		Franklin
Graybill, William L., Laborer.		Franklin
Hackenberg, Danby, Jr.,		Franklin
Haines, Jacob R., Linberman.		Franklin
Helffner, Ed., Tailor.		Franklin
Hiltner, John, Farmer.		Franklin
Klose, Ammon,		Franklin
Kline, Solomon, Thresher.		Franklin
Klingler, Al, Farmer.		Franklin
Mason, George, Laborer.		Franklin
McIntyre, Henry, Farmer.		Franklin
Road, Daniel,		Franklin
Rathbone, Cyrus, Laborer.		Franklin
Specht, Charles, Clerk.		Franklin
Sud, A. George, Traveler.		Franklin
Stroh, Amos M., Laborer.		Franklin
Specht, Henry,		Franklin
Ulrich, S. Oliver, Merchant.		Franklin

### PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery of Snyder county, Pa., held at June Term, commencing June 5, 1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Amie, Louis, Gentleman.		Selingsgrove
Aumiller, John D., Farmer.		Spring
Baldorf, Charles M., Mason.		Selingsgrove
Bolender, John, Laborer.		Spring
Beaver, Jerry, Farmer.		Monroe
Bolz, Amos,		Penn
Bowes, Newton, Tailor.		Mid Perry
Bowersox, Asaph, Farmer.		Franklin
Beaver, Jerome W., Blacksmith.		Beaver
Derk, Henry M., Merchant.		Franklin
Derr, T. S., Mason.		West Perry
Folk, Howard, Painter.		Middleburg
Fuhrman, Daniel, Carpenter.		Adams
Farleman, Charles, Blacksmith.		Monroe
Graybill, Peter L., Farmer.		West Perry
Gitt, Austin, Farmer.		Franklin
Gemberling, Ed. R., Farmer.		Selingsgrove
Hesler, Ira, Truckee.		Monroe
Howell, Adam, Laborer.		Middleburg
Hummel, Charles,		Monroe
Kratzer, Peter, Farmer.		Washington
Keister, James, Laborer.		West Perry
Keister, Clinton,		West Perry
Keek, Albert H., Merchant.		Selingsgrove
Kinney, J. W., Laborer.		Beaver
Longacre, Isaac, Auctioneer.		Union
Leitzel, John, Farmer.		Middleburg
Light, Thomas, Laborer.		Chapman
Miller, M. Archibald, Clerk.		Selingsgrove
Miller, John J., Blacksmith.		West Beaver
Manbeck, Louis, Gentleman.		West Beaver
Moyer, Philip L., Laborer.		Washington
Musser, Levi, Farmer.		Centre
Nace, Philip, Laborer.		Monroe
Newman, Henry, Farmer.		Franklin
Oldt, George, Blacksmith.		Spring
Row, Ammon A., Farmer.		Penn
Reichenbach, William, Laborer.		Union
Reinhart, James, Farmer.		"
Stahl, Levi, Farmer.		"
Stambauch, Elmer E., Farmer.		Centre
Stineberg, Esoworth,		Washington
Specht, Harry, Laborer.		Middleburg
Shater, John G., Farmer.		Perry
Smith, Charles A., Undertaker.		West Beaver
Stimeling, Renben C., Teacher.		Chapman
Uppinger, Charles, Farmer.		Middleburg
Walter, Charles H., Confectioner.		Middleburg

### BARRELS OF SAMPLES.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Trial Bottles Sent Free by Mail.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers of that justly famous Kidney Medicine, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the readers of the POST are enabled to obtain a trial bottle and pamphlet of valuable medical advice absolutely free, by sending their full name and address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper.

Of course this involves enormous expense to the manufacturer, but they have received so many grateful letters from those who have been benefited and cured of the various diseases of the Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation, and all weaknesses peculiar to women, that they willingly send trial bottles to all sufferers.

Upon investigation it was found that 91 per cent. of those who had used the trial bottle had received such benefit from it that they purchased large sized bottles of their druggists.

It matters not how sick you are or how many physicians have failed to help you, send for a trial bottle of this great medicine, it costs you but a postal card, and benefit and cure will most certainly be the result.

Put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or if it is pale or discolored, milky or cloudy, stringy orropy, your Kidneys or Bladder are in a bad condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold urine, a burning, scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen by your urine and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects on the system produced by the use of whiskey, wine or beer. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 for a large bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

### Elkhart Normal School

and Business Institute. The Elkhart Normal School and Business Institute offers the best Courses, Methods, and Instructions in Pedagogy, Book-keeping, Stenography, Penmanship, Drawing, Elocution and Oratory, and Physical Culture, and at the lowest rates for tuition and board. Students can enter at any time. Circular, blotter, and a copy Educational News free on application. Address, Dr. H. A. Mumaw, Sec'y, Elkhart, Ind. 3-23-2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary J. Sampson, late of Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., deceased, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate should present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. C. MAURER, Executor.

## DOES FARMING PAY?

Thousands of Times Has This Question Been Asked, But the Answers Have Been Few.

How often this question has been asked and how seldom answered; how can it be answered, when there is not one farmer in 100 who can tell the number of each kind of live stock he had, and what they were worth, one year ago?

There is not one in 1,000 who can tell how much it has cost him the past year in household and other expenses. Bookkeeping is a terrible bugbear to the average farmer, but one would think he might take account of stock once a year, and make a memorandum of it, so as to be able to compare one year with another, and if he kept an expense account, and also an account of his income, he would know where he could retrench, if necessary, and when he might safely expend, or indulge in something besides the bare necessities of life. Few farmers know how much it would take to support their families in the way they live now, if they had to pay house rent, and hand out the cold cash for everything they consume; and that is the reason so many come to grief after rearing or renting their farms and going to live in town. A farmer can, and frequently does, drive as fine a horse as any man in town, but he doesn't realize how much it costs the other fellow to keep a horse just for pleasure.

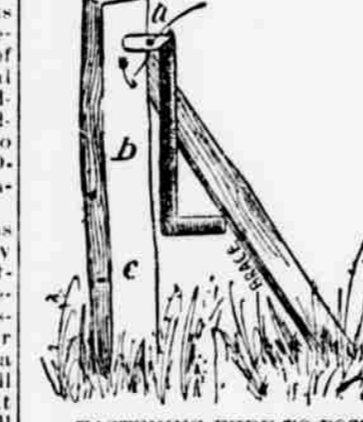
It is getting quite common for well-to-do farmers to move into town to educate their children, and both they and the children frequently learn more than is good for them. The cost of keeping a pony for the children to ride or drive to school would be small in comparison, and would be keeping the whole family out of the way of temptation.

The moral side of this question is a great deal more important than the financial. The farmer doesn't have to solicit the patronage of anyone. He doesn't have to enter into competition and strive with his neighbor like a merchant; he doesn't have to wrangle and warp the truth for a living like a lawyer; he doesn't have to depend on donations reluctantly doled out like many ministers; in short, he can be the most independent man on God's green earth if he manages his affairs in a business-like manner. He has more time and equal opportunities for improving his mind, he has less allurements for corrupting his morals, and his occupation is conducive to the highest development of his physical powers. He can be on intimate terms with his own family, at peace with the world, and he can worship God under his own grape vine and apple tree, none daring to molest or make him afraid. Yes! Farming does pay!—William Gill, in Agricultural Epitomist.

### THE FENCE QUESTION.

How to Fasten Wire to Posts so That It Will Hold and How to Trace the Posts.

To secure fence wire to posts, make a handle as illustrated, of one inch round iron, three feet long, and with a hole in the handles near the turn. Each



FASTENING WIRE TO POST.

handle should be about six inches long. Stretch wire along the posts, staple lightly in place and cut wire at end post. Then bore as many holes in end posts, shown at a, b, c, as there are strands of wire to be fastened in place. Slip end wire through hole in handle, insert in post hole, as at a, reel the wire up tight, fasten with staple and cut the wire on reel. Posts should be firmly braced.—E. A. Tustman, in Farm and Home.

### Thrashing by Hand.

In the older portions of the country, especially among those who grow little grain, the steam thrasher is much less in demand than it used to be. Unless there is grain enough to make a full day's work the job will not pay. A great deal of extra help has to be hired, and the money thus expended will hire the small job thrashed by hand in winter, thus giving work for several days when there is little work to be had, and when for the poor the necessity of earning something is the greatest. There are other advantages of hand thrashing. Much of the newly-threshed straw will be eaten by stock that would not touch the same straw if it had been thrashed by machine weeks before, and had lain ever since in the stack.—American Cultivator.

### About the Hulls of Oats.

All who have fed oats know that there is the greatest difference in their feeding qualities. It is largely dependent on the character of the hull. It has been thought that black-hulled oats had not only a greater amount of hull, but that it was also coarser and rougher than white-hulled oats. But there are some comparatively new varieties with white hulls that are as coarse and rough as barley hulls. Most new kinds of oats originate in cold or at least cool climates. If they are also moist, as Ireland and Scotland are, the hulls will be large but not rough. The roughest hulled oats have their origin in Norway, Sweden and Russia.

# An Ambitious Girl.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she has been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambition are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her removed from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home.

For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally

did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school."

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come in glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies.

## Liberal Adjustments.

—REMEMBER—

# H. HARVEY SCHOOL,

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### CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, May 9th, 1899, by Hurley Romig, J. D. Haines, Clymer Romig, H. B. Spahn and H. S. Spangler, under the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," which shall be the "Spring Electric Company," the character and object of which is to erect, construct, maintain, purchase lease and operate telegraph and telephone lines, and change in and through the cities of Snyder, Centre, Union, Middleburg and Juniata in the State of Pennsylvania, for the private use of individuals, firms, and corporations, commercial and otherwise, for general business, and for police, fire alarm or messenger business, or for the transaction of any business in which electricity or through wires may be applied, for and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, at the right and privileges in such case made and provided by said Act of Assembly and its supplements. J. M. BARKER, Solicitor, April 10, 1899.

### SHERIFF'S SALE OF

Hotel Property!

By virtue of certain writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Common Pleas Court of Snyder County, Pa., and through me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Middleburg, on

Thursday, May 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate to wit:

The property known as the CENTRAL HOTEL in Middleburg, Pa., occupying Lots Nos. 5 and 6 of the General Plan of said Borough of Lot No. 5, bounded on the North by Market Street, on the East by lot of David Ocker, on the South by an Alley and on the West by Sugar Street, containing 3 ACRES, more or less, whereon is erected the Hotel Building, being a large frame structure with out Kitchen, Ice House filled with ice and other outbuildings. Lot No. 6, bounded on the North by an Alley, on the East by lot of Elizabeth VanZandt, on the South by lot of D. Bolender and on the West by Sugar Street, whereon is erected a large Stable used as the Hotel Stable and to be sold as the property of W. H. Smith.

P. S. RITTER, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, April 10, 1899.

### Rule on Heirs, Proceedings in Partition.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM HOLLENBACH, LATE OF PERRY TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

SVYDER COUNTY. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Hannah Hollenbach, widow of William Hollenbach, deceased, of Chapman