



You Expect

full weight when you buy Coal, just as you do when you purchase a pound of tea or sugar. Do you always get it? That question is sure to be answered in the affirmative if you get your coal of us.

E. S. MOORE

Dealer in

Coal, Lumber, Grain

Feed, Hay, Straw, Slate, Salt, Cement and Fertilizer

A large stock of Feed constantly on hand. Highest cash price paid for grain

Estimates on Lumber and Mill Work a Specialty

FLORIN, PENNA.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

The Central Pennsylvania Newspaper Entering Over 19,000 Homes Daily. \$3.00 a Year 6 Cents a Week

The Telegraph is printed principally for the particular people who live within a radius of fifty miles of Harrisburg; the people who want the news of their own section first and foremost, and with it first-hand accounts of events at the State Capital, with complete telegraphic news and intelligent comment on the happenings of the day.

The only complete encyclopedia of Central Pennsylvania's State and county governments, business and agricultural interests is to be found in

The 1912 Year Book & Almanac

The Daily Telegraph

216 FEDERAL SQUARE

HARRISBURG, PA.

If You Do Not Have Time

to come to this bank and join our CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB you can get some one else to attend to the matter for you.

There's NO "Red Tape"

All that is necessary is to get some one to hand in your name and pay the first week's dues. A child can easily do all that is to be done to have you enrolled as a member. Any one can hand in your payments after you are a member.

You Can Join Any Day This Week During Banking Hours Between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH MONEY FOR NEXT CHRISTMAS

First National Bank

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

FOOD VALUE OF CHESTNUTS

Are Rich in Starch and Fat, Better Than Potatoes and Almost as Good as Bread.

In France much attention is given to the propagating of the chestnut, and the fruit is spoken of with enthusiasm and respect. In French literature, especially in stories for children, the chestnut tree is quite as important a feature as the plum tree in the politics of this country, where we speak lightly of the chestnut and then pay at the rate of \$5 a bushel for them. The small French chestnut is called the "chataigne," but the large or giant chestnut is the "marron." The marron is cultivated extensively in France and Italy, where it is used in large quantities. "Every soda fountain menu," says the New York Soda Fountain, a trade journal, "has some reference to marrons, and marrons glace are a favorite after-dinner morsel at all the large hotels, yet few persons realize that, while primarily a dessert delicacy, marrons are an exceedingly wholesome and valuable food. It is not generally known that the fruit of the chestnut tree is nearly as valuable as bread and more valuable than potatoes as a food, being rich in starch and fat."

In some districts of Pennsylvania much attention is now given to the planting of chestnut trees. There are several hill counties in Indiana, like Brown, Monroe and Morgan, where the marron and the smaller sized chestnuts could be made a source of profit.

MAKES A BIG DISCOVERY

Shortington Finds That Things Once Bemoaned May Prove Great Blessing.

"You know how opposites are attracted," said Mr. Shortington. "When I was a younger man my very particular friend and chum was a chap who was six feet four, while I wasn't much more than four feet six. Despite the disparity in our dimensions we were the closest of friends, and as far as I was concerned there was only one thing that marred my otherwise complete happiness and that was that I could not be as tall as he. But the time came when I thought differently about that, and when in fact, he, instead of being proud of his altitude, wished only that he had been built on my more limited scale, and that was when in our later life we had both come to be afflicted with rheumatism. "Then when I looked at him, racked with pain throughout his tall frame, I was glad that I was not tall but short; and when he reflected on the nearly two feet more of space in himself that the rheumatism had to roam over he used to groan and wish that he had been built short like me. "Isn't it singular how things come about? The things that at one time we may most bemoan may prove in the end our greatest blessing."

Wife Wins, as Usual.

"Of course, one can never win an argument with one's wife," remarked a broker the other day. "Even if one is perfectly right in his contention, or something else will turn up to make it appear that the man is wrong. For instance, a few days ago my wife remarked that a letter in a plain envelope dropped in a letter box would be delivered even if it had no stamp. Of course I knew better, and told her so, but she was obstinate. Just to prove my contention when I was at the office the next day I drew a picture of a goose on a sheet of paper. Underneath the likeness I wrote: "Dear Madam: If you pay two cents to get this you are a goose." I put the sheet in a plain envelope and addressed it to my wife. The next morning the doorman rang furiously while I was still in bed. I waited for the wife or the maid to respond, but both had gone out. Finally I went to the door myself. There was a fool letter carrier with that crazy letter, and I had to dig down and pay the two cents postage due. If I had given the letter to my wife she would have been still more firmly convinced that she was right."

What He Remembered.

When a prospective voter in one of Chicago's election districts was asked the date of his naturalization he replied that he had taken out his papers so long before that he could not remember just when he had become an American. The officer to whom this statement was made was extremely thoughtful for a moment. Then he added: "Can you remember who was the Republican candidate for president that year?" "Sure, I don't remember who was running for president," was the response, "but it was the same year that Stuffy McGinnis was appointed Dog Drover."

Common in New York.

The stranger in New York was startled by the clanging of an ambulance bell. The ambulance stopped at the side door of a hotel and the attendants hurriedly entered the building with their stretcher. But there was no crowd, no confusion. "What's the excitement?" the stranger asked a native. "There's no excitement," the latter replied. "A stage lady has shot a wealthy gentleman. That's all." And he hurried along.—Cleveland Dealer.

Want Gap Road Extended

A delegation of Lancaster county citizens, headed by ex-Attorney General W. U. Hensel and Senator John Homsher, of Lancaster, and the Lancaster county legislative representatives, called upon State Highway Commissioner Bigelow Thursday, to petition for the extension of a section of road near Gap.

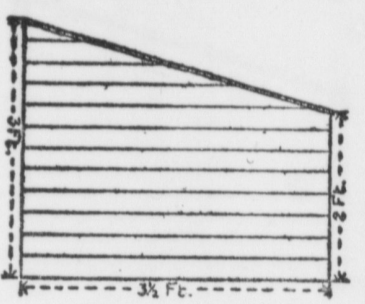
Read the Mt. Joy Bulletin. Advertise in the Mt. Joy Bulletin.



COLONY HOUSES PROVE BEST

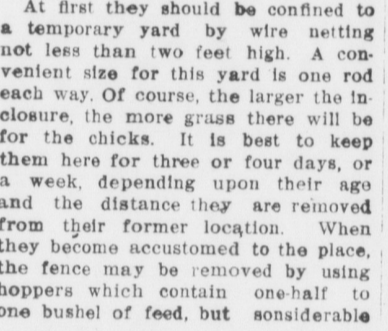
Have Many Advantages Because They Can Be Moved From Place to Place With Little Trouble.

I like colony houses because they can be moved easily from place to place and thus insure clean surroundings for the chicks. They also enable one to take the broods from an undesirable place such as the dooryard or



Side Elevation.

the garden and keep them in a field where there is plenty of insect food or scattered grain left by the bird or the reaper, writes W. J. Judson in the orange Juice Farmer. In such surroundings the chicks can have considerable outlay for food by converting into flesh what would otherwise go to waste. Young chickens can be removed from the house or the brooders when about six weeks old. If taken from broods, they should be dusted thoroughly for lice at that time and if not already marked should be marked with a poultry punch. At first they should be confined to a temporary yard by wire netting not less than two feet high. A convenient size for this yard is one rod each way. Of course, the larger the inclosure, the more grass there will be for the chicks. It is best to keep them here for three or four days, or a week, depending upon their age and the distance they are removed from their former location. When they become accustomed to the place, the fence may be removed by using hoppers which contain one-half to one bushel of feed, but considerable



Front of Colony House.

time may be saved in feeding, it being necessary to fill the hoppers only once or twice a week. A very convenient sized house for 50 to 75 chicks is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is six by three and one-half feet on the ground, three feet high in front and two feet behind. Iron roofing or building paper may be used, both on the top and on the sides. For floors, one-inch matched stuff is best. The bottom may be made of rough boards, the upper side planed. In the summer the chicks need an opening about ten inches wide, running the entire length of the front. This may be covered on the inside with one-inch mesh poultry wire. Where the door is full high, three feet, it is much handier to have a screened opening on the top, ten inches in width, as shown in the drawing. Two men can carry such houses from place to place or one person can shift them by moving one end at a time. By using colony houses, I believe the farmer can produce healthier chicks with less expense and better than by the ordinary methods practiced on most farms.

MUSCOVY DUCK IS PECULIAR

They Are Very Tame and Easier to Raise Than Chickens—Make Excellent Fowl for the Table.

To appreciate the beauty of Muscovy ducks it is necessary to see them. There are two varieties, the colored and the white. The colored may be either blue, black, green or fawn, but whichever shade they chance to be they are lustrous and shiny, and the dark coloring is relieved by underwings and sides of snowy white, says the Prairie Farmer. They have scarlet faces all around their eyes down to their bills; on their heads is a crescent of feathers that lays flat until the bird is excited or angry, then they stand up, forming a cap. The hen duck is about the size of a Pekin, dainty and very beautiful. The drake is extremely large, weighing when matured between ten and twelve pounds. The white Muscovies are the same as the colored excepting that they are entirely white. The peculiarities of the Muscovies are numerous and interesting. They never quack, but make a queer husky, hissing sound. Both ducks and drakes fly like pigeons, but the ducks being of lighter weight, can fly a greater distance. They will rise from the barnyard, circle a forty-acre field and finally alight in almost the same spot from which they started. They roost on barns and other high places. The ducks are splendid layers. They usually build their nests in lofts and in the high boxes in the henhouse.

Seed Potatoes

We wish to call the attention of our many readers to the advertisement of John Klenzie, the extensive seed potato dealer, of Philadelphia, in another column of this issue. If it's seed potatoes, any variety, he can supply you.

A Birthday Party

Miss Alta Gingrich celebrated her ninth birthday last Wednesday and in the evening was given a surprise party by a number of her friends. The following were present: Martha Hensley, Beatrice Hawthorne, Mary Moyer, Mildred Murray, Dorothy Hillix, Pearl Schroll, Emily Gingrich, Ruth Conrad, Hilda Frank, Blanche Kauffman, Alice Way, Lottie Eshleman, Ella Cunningham, Anna Hershey, Mary Kramer, Marie Carson and Miss Verna Chandler. At the same time Miss Dorothy Johnson, also entertained the friends: Misses Hilda Johns, Blanche Eshleman, Rose Albrig, Mary Rapp, Esther Gingrich, L. Cunningham, Fannie Gingrich, R. Murray, Christine Moyer and Vivi Chandler. The evening was spent playing games and refreshments were served.

CUTTING DOWN THE FLESH

Heroic Struggles of a Fat Man Who Thought the Scales Were Deceiving Him.

I have about come to the conclusion that the good Lord intended some of his creatures to be fat and some thin, regardless of medicines and so-called infallible cures, writes a western man. For a long while I tried all the alleged obesity cures and none of them did me any good. Then I determined to starve myself and take lots of exercise. All my life I had been a lover of good eating, and counted that day lost on which I did not consume for my dinner the better part of a sirloin steak as thick as a darky's foot, with all the trimmings. For breakfast I usually destroyed a platter of cakes, three eggs and no end of thin-sliced bacon, besides fruits and two cups of coffee. This lifelong system I abandoned for an entire month, cutting out all the meat and about all the vegetables, replacing them with a glass of milk taking the place of my morning meals and a little rice being the chief item on the meager dinner bill of fare. Lunch I omitted wholly. In addition I walked at least six miles every day and did all sorts of stunts in my room with a gymnastium outfit. Prior to going to bed I perpetrated all sorts of muscular contortions and rolled on the floor till my body was bruised. At the end of thirty days I felt fit to run a three-mile foot-race or go in the ring with the champion. About this time it occurred to me that I ought to get weighed and I made a bet for the scales. My grocer assured me that they were correct to an ounce, but they showed I had gained 14 pounds in the period of my abstinence.—Exchange.

PURE FOOD LAW NOT MODERN

Centuries Ago Tradesmen Who Adulterated Goods Were Most Severely Punished.

Pure food laws are not quite so modern an invention as we may believe. Dr. Reinsner has made discoveries in Palestine that seem to indicate some sort of supervision of the food supplies delivered to the palace nearly 3000 years ago. Labels have been found that were once affixed to a jar of pure olive oil. We may wonder what tests were employed and what would happen to the man whose oil was found to be not pure. Probably something unpleasant, for there was no Supreme Court in those days. We know what happened in the middle ages to the enterprising tradesman who adulterated his goods. In 1444 a Nuremberg merchant was burned alive for making foreign material with his saffron and the saffron itself was used for fuel. Probably that artistic touch impressed the matter upon his memory. Some Augsburg bakers who used false weights and bad flour were ducked in a muddy pool, and through a faulty knowledge of the human respiratory system, or sheer carelessness, they came to the surface dead. In 1821 a wine merchant was ordered to drink six quarts of his own adulterated wine, and as he died soon after it is evident that the adulteration must have been serious. It is true that he had to finish the draft in a given number of minutes, and a small number at that, but in those days they had a pleasant way of weighing the scales and loading the dice upon the side of justice. Civilization has changed all that. Nowadays we shiver with apprehension lest a rogue shall be punished.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Men and Women.

As times go on we have the two results to be anticipated. Men reach the point—usually early in life—where business or politics absorbs their whole attention, and they have little time, strength or interest left for the broader culture and the amenities of life, while women are prone to be too much preoccupied with these things, to the injury of the home—not, perhaps, in its smooth running, for in the average American home the wheels of its machinery do usually run smoothly, though at great expense and to the injury of the home spirit. If the two could be averaged we should more nearly approach the ideal. Men need more relaxation, more rest, more variety, especially as they advance in life. Women need more concentration, more definiteness in their work, and especially more interest and a different kind of field in their homemaking.—Mrs. N. D. Hillis, in the American Woman and Her Home.

The Rothschilds.

What chiefly struck one at the funeral of the late Baron Gustave de Rothschild was the great multiplicity of relatives descended from his father, the first Baron James, the shrewdest and most funnily humorous member of the Paris branch of the Rothschilds, that he founded. Among these descendants were a son, grandsons, and great and great-great-grandsons—Rothschilds, Lamberts, Leoninis, Ephrussis, Sterns, Sassoons, Gubbays. They represented not only the principle of blood relationship, but the finance of Paris, Brussels, Genoa, Milan, Odessa, Bombay and Calcutta. Among the numerous multi-millionaires descended from the first Baron James there was one who devoted himself to medical science, dramatic literature and the collection of autographs of great writers—Baron Henri, only son of the second Baron James.



SOME MISTAKES IN POULTRY

Too Many Beginners Start on Too Large Scale—Most Common Error is "Learning Too Fast."

It is well for the beginner to adopt the advice of men who are veterans in the service, in order that they may avoid many of the stumbling blocks, says the Poultry Journal. Too many novices start on too large a scale. They are not content to begin at the bottom round of the ladder and gradually climb to the top. That is too slow for them. If blessed with sufficient capital they are pretty sure to start on a large scale. Without experience, is it any wonder that they do not succeed?

But this is not the only cause of failure with the beginner. The others might briefly be stated as having too much land; buildings too scattered, entailing too much unnecessary labor; the breed or breeds selected not being suitable for the purpose intended; house not built upon the sanitary plan; too much changing of the bill of fare; unmindful of small details; carelessness in caring for all birds; relying too much on hired help, and learning too fast. It is a waste of money to buy too much land. From 5 to 10 acres is sufficient for the greatest variety possible, but the system should not be changed. New articles of food should not be given to the exclusion of others until the fowls have had a chance to become acquainted with them. All additions or changes should be gradually made. If the fowls are doing well on what they are getting, no change should be made at all. Probably the most common error is "learning too fast." It is a noteworthy fact that, as a rule, by the close of the first year the beginner forms the opinion that he knows it all. Thirty years spent in the poultry yard has taught the writer that he has much yet to learn. There is always something new turning up. The wise man reads studies, practices and investigates, thus daily adding to his store of knowledge.

SUCCESS IN TURKEY RAISING

Inadvisable for One to Attempt to Rear Large Fowls Unless Abundance of Space Available.

It is inadvisable for any one to attempt turkey rearing unless they have abundance of space, for these birds, more perhaps than any other denizens of the poultry yard, are unable to bear confinement. Sundry attempts have been made to rear them in limited runs, but as yet the effort has not met with success. Those who are favored with space will find turkey rearing profitable, provided that they can secure attention being given to the birds.

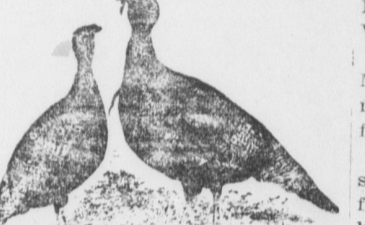
COMBATING LICE IN CHICKS

Small Quantity of Olive Oil Rubbed on Fowl's Head Will Prove Quite Effectual.

If fowls are healthy, the premises kept clean, and a dust bath or ashes provided, lice rarely get the upper hand, it being through the brood hens, transmitting them to the chickens, that most harm ensues. A hen with many or few lice on her when she sits transmits them to the chicks, and immediately they are hatched. They are to be found stationary on the chicken's head, above the beak and eyes, and in a few days when they get more plentiful, are to be found behind and on top of head and throat. A simple and effective treatment adopted by the government station in New South Wales is to place a small quantity of olive oil in a saucer, and the day after hatching dip the finger in the oil and thoroughly rub it into the fluff of the chicken's head and under the throat. This will kill the lice if present and if repeated the second or third day there will be little fear of any escaping. When a week or ten days old the chickens should be examined again and if any of the vermin are found at this age a little kerosene can be added to the olive oil. It is best to anoint all chickens with the oil immediately after they are hatched, such being a sure preventive of the scourge.

Care of Poultry Runs.

Plowing and liming the poultry runs purifies the soil.



Gobbler and Hen.

That's Too Bad, Perry

On Saturday Butcher Samuel Fiesel of this place, slaughtered a steer for Mr. Perry Bates, a farmer on the Garber farm south of town. When the steer was being dressed Mr. Fiesel noticed a few things very unusual in cattle. A veterinary surgeon was sent for at once and he pronounced it tuberculosis. The steer could not be used and Mr. Bates is now having all his stock examined for further developments.

TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who are passing through the Change of Life, as it made me a well woman after suffering three years."

Mrs. MARY BOGART, Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La.—"When passing through the Change of Life I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy spells and backache. I was not fit for anything until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which proved worth its weight in gold to me."

Mrs. GASTON BLONDEAU, 1541 Polymnia St., New Orleans.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women passing through the Change of Life can take nothing better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am recommending it to all my friends because of what it has done for me."

Mrs. CHAS. BAUER, 523 E. Marion St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Alton Station, Ky.—"For months I suffered from troubles in consequence of my age and thought I could not live. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and I want other suffering women to know about it."

Mrs. EMMA BAILEY, Alton Station, Ky.

Deism, No. Dak.—"I was passing through Change of Life and felt very bad. I could not sleep and was very nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health and I would not be without it."

Mrs. F. M. THORN, Deism, No. Dak.

MARIETTA

Chester Shields of Steelton, is here on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. P. Mutch, of York, was the guest of relatives and friends in town several days.

Mrs. E. E. Greenawald of Philadelphia, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Emswiler.

Mrs. James White, of Harrisburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paris Epler, near Maytown.

Mrs. Cobo and daughter, Miss Sadie, of Reading, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Grady.

Mrs. William J. Wike of New York City, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Reinhold.

Charles Eisenhardt and family, of near Middletown, have removed to Bainbridge, to make their future home.

Mrs. James A. Bousack of Philadelphia, is visiting her sisters, the Misses Josephine and Anna Musser, West Marietta.

Mrs. William Kolo and daughter, Miss Mary, and Miss Hatch, of Palmyra, are visiting relatives and friends in town.

A number of sportsmen from this section attended the big fox chase from the Manston house, near Elizabethtown, Saturday.

Rev. J. H. Gordon, D. D. occupied the pulpit at the Parkesburg church on Sunday morning and evening. He returned home today.

Miss Anna Johnson, of Lancaster, is the guest of the family of John Stauffer, at the eastern end of town. She formerly resided here.

The supper held by the Parish Guild of St. John's Church, this place on Saturday night, was a decided success. Over one hundred dollars was realized.

A eucher and bridge was held in the basement of St. Mary's church, this place. Valuable prizes were given. Refreshments were served and all welcomed.

Leonard Shields yesterday celebrated his sixty-first birthday anniversary at his home, and received besides a number of gifts many congratulations from his friends. He was a resident of town all his life. He is one of the few raftsmen left.

Levi M. Longenecker yesterday celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary at his home. He has a record of making tables out of various kinds of wood, and only recently completed a fine one. He is working on another. He does it to put in the time and enjoys the work. He has pieces of wood gathered from all parts of the United States.

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