

Miscellaneous.

To Ascertain the Weight of Live Cattle

It is often important for those who are not experienced judges by the eye, to have some means beside the scales of ascertaining the weight of cattle while living, and by following these approved directions this can be done within a mere trifle.

Take a string, put it around the broadest part of the chest, just behind the shoulder blades, measure on a foot rule the feet and inches, measure on a line in circumference; this is called the girth; then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the fore rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, say six feet six inches, length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together makes thirty-three square feet, and that multiplied by twenty-three (this number of pounds is allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), make 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine feet and more than seven in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot, again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two along the back which multiplied together make four square feet, that multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed each square foot in the girth, make forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, etc., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together, make 151 square feet, then multiply by sixteen, the number of pounds allowed to cattle measuring less than five feet and more than three in girth, make 2416 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of back of cattle, sheep, calves or hogs, may be exactly taken this way as it is all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, giving the official, a sum which every man who can get [even a bit of chalk can easily figure.—Bural New Yorker.

Planting Potatoes Early.

The spring, which we may now say is here, promises to be remarkable for earliness. At least it will be remembered for the chance given to all to get work forward a month earlier than usual. It is now the month of March, and all around us, wherever we look, we see farmers busy at work hauling out manure, and in many other ways getting their spring work well in hand. There is now no frost in the ground, and as the water in consequence soon drains away, hauling is easy, and thus it is we see the men and horses busy so early. In this respect, everything being so propitious, the chance given to all to get work forward a month earlier than usual, it becomes the interest of every one to put in their potatoes at the earliest possible moment, if they wish to save themselves trouble. With the continuation of the present fine weather the ground will be in good condition for soon, and there will be but little difficulty in getting a land which is not low, in getting a large lot of the planting done in the first week in April. The experience of the past year or two will have shown all observers that potatoes planted early are well up and growing before the common enemy, the beetle, appears. Then, too, as it is not the winged insects, but their larvae, that do the main damage, the potatoes still can grow without the egg from the beetles are hatching. These delays, before the larvae get so numerous to be very troublesome, give the early potatoes an excellent chance, as they are so far forward that but little attention need be given them compared to what the later crops will require. Last year it was the experience of those around us who planted early that two dustings of Paris green were sufficient, while later planted ones required a great deal more attention.

There can be no doubt that all will save time and money by planting early. Let the aim be to have the tubers ripened just as soon as possible. There is no better early kind, well known, than the "Early Rose," and for the first crop this will be the best.—Phila. Press.

Rules for Teachers.

Be early at school, that your pupils may have a good example.

Be prompt in beginning and in dismissing.

Be slow to promise, but quick to perform.

Let the one rule of your school be "Do right."

Speak kindly, but always firmly.

Always be ready to command good work and good deportment.

Don't give your pupils long lectures on morality. Short sermons are best appreciated. Practice is better than precept.

Never undertake to teach what you do not understand.

Look carefully after the health of your pupils. Call attention to the dangers of sitting with wet feet, or damp clothing. Instruct pupils with weak eyes to guard them most carefully. Most certainly change the air in the school room several times daily.

Be a strict disciplinarian. Teach self-government; it is the best government for intelligent people.

Teach ideas and not mere words.

Never permit a day to pass without being sure that at least one point has been made.

Arouse within your students a love for their work.

Bees in Spring.

As soon as Spring opens, our bees should all be examined by the owner of each hive, to see if the stocks are weak, the bees are shut to one side of the hive by means of a division board, so as to keep up the necessary heat for brood-rearing on as many combs as they can cover. As soon as the queen has filled these combs with eggs we spread them apart, inserting an empty comb between those occupied with brood, and in a few days' time the queen will fill this one also; and so we keep on until every available cell is occupied with brood. Thus it will be seen that instead of the queen laying her eggs on the outside of the cluster, she lays them in the centre of brood-heat, where they should be. After the hive is full of brood and bees, it does not make so much difference, as the weather is warm and bees are plenty, so that the queen can deposit her eggs anywhere in the hive. As soon as the strongest stocks are full, take a frame of brood just gnawing out, and place it in the weaker ones, giving the strongest one an empty comb for the queen to fill again, and so keep on until all are full.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Drafted Fifteen Nineteen Months Service.

17th Regiment.

COMPANY G.

This company was from Montour county, except a few names, and was mustered into service mainly November 4, 1862, and mustered out July 27, 1863, and unless otherwise accounted for, the men were mustered out with the company.

William Y Young Captain, mustered out July 27, 1863.

Thomas Butler, 1st Lieutenant.

Stephen O Vansant, 2d Lieutenant.

Charles D Lewis, 1st Sergeant.

John H Larky, Sergeant.

John S Mahan " "

Phineas Haldren " "

James S Heddings " "

Thomas W Lowry, Corporal.

James P Perry " "

Henry D Geiger " "

George Haldren " "

Thomas M Vansant " "

Daniel M Adams " "

Jacob J Bardole " "

Anten Thomas Y Private.

Albeck Jacob, deserted November 20, 1862.

Butler John S " "

Burch Peter J " "

Bombard Daniel " "

Beers David " "

Biddle James B, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Bechtel Jacob, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Bechtel Daniel S, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Barber Silas W, discharged, date unknown.

Barber Nicholas, deserted November 21, '62.

Cooper Abraham, Private.

Confer William " "

Cox William J " "

Cox Philip, died at Yorktown, Virginia, February 7, 1863.

Carr Alexander, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.

Cox Amos, discharged November 15, 1862.

Carr Andrew J, deserted November 4, 1862.

Cotter Daniel, absent without leave at muster.

Conway Jesse, deserted November 15, 1862.

Derr Thomas " "

Derr Hiram " "

Degreen Augustus " "

Dyer Jacob " "

Evan John " "

Evan David, deserted date unknown.

Ginder Jacob, Private.

Gordon Enoch " "

John E H, deserted November 18, 1862.

Huntstien J Private.

Herner John " "

Harrier John " "

Heiner William, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Hiltz Samuel deserted November 22, 1862.

Hartman Lewis, deserted November 21, 1862.

Kelly John Private.

Keller J Private.

Kentwell Leonard " "

Kline Isaac " "

Kitchen John H, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Kirkner Leonard, deserted November 21, 1862.

Labell Wm S Private.

Madden James " "

Magonial Thomas " "

Murray Joseph K " "

Morris John " "

Morse George " "

Miller W B " "

Manning W L " "

Myers James D, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Morris Edward M, deserted November 13, 1862.

McCracken James, Private.

McMahan James Jr, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Richard Hiram, Private.

Ruse Cornelius " "

Roads Mahlon " "

Stineman Frederick " "

Starr John D " "

Smith Alexander " "

Sweitzer John " "

Shiras Bowman D " "

Sweitzer W W " "

Strouse Wm " "

Shock Emanuel, discharged November 21, 1862.

Shires Wm, discharged November 17, 1862.

Stocker Moses I, discharged November 17, 1862.

Shultz Robert M, deserted November 9, '62.

Swisher Burgess, deserted November 9, '62.

Smith David, deserted November 6, 1862.

Thomas Benj F Private.

Taylor Cyrus " "

Thomas John " "

Tindall Andrew, discharged surgeon's certificate May 2, 1863.

Tanner Henry J, deserted November 15, 1862.

Vansickle John A, Private.

Weiner Wm " "

Wyckoff Wm W " "

Waller Andrew J " "

Wanich Amos " "

Warner Christian, died at Newport News, Virginia, December 16, 1862.

Weiser Augustus, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 22, 1862.

Werman Henry I, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 13, 1863.

Young George W deserted November 20, '62.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure alls," but are specified in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigations of natural selection have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the fittest survive, and the unfit are exterminated.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy is Pleasant to Use.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures by its mild, soothing effect.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh of the Nose.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale on the premises of

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1873,

containing 17 ACRES or more, situate in Sugarloaf township, County of Columbia adjoining lands of Samuel Hoss on the north, lands of Jacob B. Hoss on the east, lands of Andrew and Philip Hoss on the south and a public road running to Mary Peters and land of William B. Petersman on the west, whereon are erected

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

one and a half stories high—A Frame Barn, a Good Small Apple Orchard on the premises—also a good Spring of Water.

The lands will be sold for payment of debts and sold subject to the same or subject to purchase money one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the purchase money, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of one month from the date of sale, and the balance of said purchase money to be paid in one year from the continuation of said contract and one-half balance from the continuation and end of said sale.

JOSEPH P. FRITZ, Administrator.

Central P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.—March 23, 1873.

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can get gold you can get greenbacks.

where to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world.

One agent reports making over \$100 a week.

Agents report making over \$