

FARM NOTES.

There is always danger to corn in a cold May. It is always well to have a plant a supply of early maturing seed to plant in case the first planting fails.

Sheep men are fast adopting the custom of dipping their necks a few weeks after shearing, and the results certainly justify the small expense and trouble.

As soon as the foal-feeding season is over, remove the feeding racks from the yard to some place where they will not be damaged during summer. Stored under shelter, they will last years.

It is well to keep a supply of lime on hand, but not much at a time. It assists greatly in ameliorating stiff clays, in composting muck and weeds, etc., and checks the ravages of insects.

Manure is like money. No farmer ever has too much of it, who appreciates in what his wealth lies. The days of profligate waste of manure, even on the prairies, are fast coming to an end. Manure hoed crops heavily, especially corn.

Every farmer ought to raise roots enough to feed his horses and neat stock, including calves, from a peck to half a bushel a day, on an average, and have enough for his sheep besides. Calculate to get, with good cultivation, 800 to 1,000 bushels to the acre.

Working oxen and steers that have not been much used during the winter, must be gradually accustomed to hard labor. There will be light work enough that may be distributed among them, to get their necks toughened and the muscles and wind strengthened before the hard labor of plowing and harrowing comes on.

The temptation to a farmer to turn his stock into his meadows both in fall and spring is great. But is it not a mistaken policy? If the grass could be allowed to grow after haying time until winter, and then be and protect its own roots in winter, and, at the same time, slowly rot, the annual crop of hay would be much increased.

See that every laborer has a good hoe. A poor hoe is like a poor ax. A man who attempts to work with either, will, in a short time, expend time and strength enough to no good purpose, to purchase a new one. See that they hang correctly, are made of good material; that they are kept sharp, the surfaces bright, that they may be applied with skill and efficiency.

Examine under-drains all over the farm in wet weather, and see that surface water does not work in and displace the tiles or fill the channels with earth. Shovel away all sediment at the outlets, so that the water will flow out freely. A half day's work cleaning out ditches and surface water channels may be very profitably laid out on every farm. Mark the spots which need draining most, and lay out work for next fall.

Make timely and suitable preparations for protecting all kinds of sheep from the cold storms of rain and snow, which are usually called "May Lamb Killers." If sheep have been turned to grass, they ought to be allowed access to a good shed, during most of the time, while such storms prevail. Also, to prevent scours, caused by changing from dry feed to grass, let them have only a small quantity of grass daily for several days, at the close of the foal-feeding season.

Tons of good fertilizing matter are carried off in small streams, which might be conducted over our farms, especially grass lands with great profit. Turn streams of muddy water from the highway on fields so that it will spread over a large surface. Fine earth, horse-droppings, etc., washed from the beaten track will increase the quantity of grass quite as much as a top-dressing of manure, and the water, aside from what is suspended or dissolved in it, is of great benefit.

To cure lice on stock proceed as follows: 1. Wash thoroughly with strong soap suds. 2. Wet every part of the animal with a strong solution of alum in water, well sopped in. 3. Take of mercurial ointment a portion as large as a filbert, mix it with five times as much lard, or more, apply it rubbing it in behind the horns on the neck and dewlap and along the spine till all disappears. Keep the animal housed during storms or cold weather, and apply again at the end of a week. The last is a very dangerous remedy if not used with care.

A Popular French Fowl.
The Crevecoeur is better known than any of the French fowls. It is one of the best layers, not only on account of number, but also of size, being equal in this respect to the Spanish. It is a short-legged breed, square-bodied, deep chest, well shaped for the table.

Like most of the French breeds, it is bearded and top-knotted, but the latter appendage is like a crest, and allows room in front for the comb. This is singularly shaped, and we quote Mr. Jacques: "Comb various, but always forming two horns; sometimes parallel, straight and fleshy, sometimes joined at the base, slightly notched, pointed and separating at their extremities; sometimes adding to this latter description interior ramifications like the horns of a young deer." The same author says: "The comb, shaped like horns, gives the Crevecoeur the appearance of a devil." The legs should be black, or very dark slate blue. Their plumage should be entirely black, having bright blue and green metallic lustre, except the feathers of the belly, which are dark brown. The hens should weigh from five pounds to six pounds each; the weight of the cock should be seven to seven and one-half pounds. The department of the Crevecoeur is staid, solemn and grave.



A Crevecoeur Cock.

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THE DISCOVERY OF MAPLE SUGAR.

Like Many Others, It Was Accidental. It is the Indian Story is True.

It does not appear that any record was made of aboriginal methods of tapping the maple and converting its sap into sugar, nor is the oldest maple old enough to tell us, though it had the gift of speech or sign-making intelligible to us. We can only guess that the primitive Algonquin laboriously indicated a barbarous wound with his stone hatchet, and with a stone gouge cut a place for a spout, so far setting the fashion, which was long followed by white men, with only the difference that better tools made possible. Or we may guess that the Indian, taking a hint from his little red brother, Ni-quasse, the squirrel, who taps the smooth-barked branches, broke these off and caught the sap in suspended vessels of birch bark, than which no cleaner and sweeter receptacle could be imagined. Doubtless the boiling was done in the earthen kokhs, or pots some of which had a capacity of several gallons. According to Indian myths, it was taught by a heaven-sent instructor.

The true story of the discovery of maple sugar making is in the legend of Woksis, the mighty hunter. Going forth one morning to the chase, he bade Moqua, the squaw of his bosom, to have a choice cut of moose meat boiled for him when he should return, and that she might be reminded of the time he stuck a stake in the snow, and made a straight mark out from it in the place where its shadow would then fall. She promised strict compliance, and as he departed, she hewed off the desired tidbit with her sharpest stone knife, and filling her best kokh with clean snow for melting, hung it over the fire. Then she sat down on a bearskin and began embroidering a pair of moccasins with variously dyed porcupine quills.

This was a labor of love, for the moccasins, of the finest deerskin, were for her lord. She became so absorbed in the work that the kokh was forgotten till the bark cord that suspended it was burned off, and it spilled its contents on the fire with a startling, quenching, scattering explosion that filled the wigwam with steam and smoke. She lifted the overturned vessel from the embers and ashes by a stick thrust into its four-cornered mouth, and when it was cool enough to handle she repaired it with a new ball of bark and the kokh was ready for service again. But the shadow of the stake had swung so far toward the mark that she knew there was not time to melt snow to boil the dinner.

Happily, she bethought her of the great maple behind the wigwam, tapped merely for the provision of a pleasant drink, but the sweet water might serve a better purpose now. So she filled the kokh with sap and hung it over the mended fire. In spite of impatient watching, it presently began to boil, whereupon she popped the ample ration of moose meat into it and set a cake of pounded corn to bake on the tilted slab before the fire. Then she resumed her embroidery, in which the sharp point of each thread supplied its own needle.

The work grew more and more interesting. The central figure, her husband's totem of the bear, was becoming so lifelike that it could easily be distinguished from the wolves, eagles, and turtles of the other tribal clans. In imagination she already beheld the moccasins on the feet of her noble Woksis, now stealing in awful silence along the war path, now on the neck of the fallen foe, now returning jubilant with triumph or fleeing homeward from defeat, to ease the shame of failure by kicking her, in which case she felt herself bearing, as ever, her useful part. So she dreamed and worked, stitch by stitch, while the hours passed unheeded, the shadow crept past the mark, the kokh boiled low, and the cake gave forth the smell of burning. Alas! the cake was a blackened crisp, and lo! the once juicy piece of meat was a shriveled morsel in the midst of a gummy, dark brown substance.

She snatched kokh and cake from the fire, and then, hearing her husband coming, she ran and hid herself in the nearest thicket of evergreens, for she knew that when he found not where with to appease the rage of hunger he would be seized with a more terrible one against her. Listening a while with a quaking heart, and catching no alarming sound, but aware instead of an unaccountable silence, she ventured forth and peeped into the wigwam.

Woksis sat by the fire eating with his fingers from the kokh, while his face shone with an expression of supreme content and enjoyment. With wonder she watched him devour the last morsel, but her wonder was greater when she saw him deliberately break the earthen pot and lick the last vestige of spoiled cookery from the shards. She could not restrain a surprised cry, and, discovering her, he addressed her:

"O, woman of women! Didst thou conceive this marvel of cookery, or has Klose-kur-Beh been thy instructor?" Being a woman, she had the wit to withhold the exact truth, but permitted him to believe whatever he would. "Let me embrace thee," he cried, and upon his lips she tasted the first maple sugar.

The discovery was made public, and kokhs of sap were presently boiling in every wigwam. All were anxious to get every atom of the precious sweet that they broke the kokhs and scraped the pieces, just as Koksis, the first sugar eater, had done. And that is why there are so many fragments of broken pottery and so few whole vessels to be found.—Atlantic Monthly.

The Balance Restored.
Mrs. Henry Peck—Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you. Mr. Henry Peck (wearily)—Ah, well, my dear, every body pities me now.—Punch.

Fishing.
"What is to fish?" he repeated.
"Oh, you just sit and sit all day long."
"And then?"
"And then you lie."—Detroit Tribune.

Putting Him on Skates.
"Why did the doctor advise Stimson to use roller skates?"
"He thought the effort to keep up with them would give him the exercise he needed."—Detroit Free Press.

FASHION NOTES

Knife pleating has come around again. Some of the summer walking costumes have deep lace-edged trills falling singly from the shoulders to the waist.

Light-weight serge, the canvas cloths, and the mohairs, all made with skirt and jacket, are used for traveling dresses.

Blond lace is revived again as the natural accompaniment of flannels and flounces which are very much in evidence in all latest modes.

White linen lawn vests with hem-stitched tucks and frill down the front and a turn-over linen-collar, are one of the novelties to wear with the coat and skirt gown.

It is rumored that earrings are coming into favor again. We are threatened, too, with the old-time bracelets of black velvet, with gold and jeweled clasps.

One of the perennials of fashion is the Figaro Jacket, which crops up with great regularity. This season it is very short to display the wide folded belt, and made of Oriental embroidery.

The new crepe de chine is decidedly the very latest dress material in Paris, and it resembles crepon in its crinkled surface, thickness and weight, but has all the lustre and softness of the old fashioned article.

Costumes of pure white, from the plain taffeta silk or crepon parasol to the tip of the shoes, will be one of the prevailing fashions in summer dress, and they will be worn morning, noon and night in all the varying grades of elegance or simplicity.

Black canvas skirts made over a black silk lining, and worn with fancy silk waists, are still another French fashion which may serve many a good turn, since nearly every one has an old black silk skirt which can be renovated, with a very little new for the lining.

Many of the bodices for slender youthful wearers are made with short, sharp points and fasten under the arm or else at the back rows of insertion, flat fan folds or passementerie bands covering the darts, or often the bodice lining has darts with the outside laid in surplice pleats.

The wearing of gems, according to jewelers, has never been so widespread and extensive as at the present time. While a year or two ago it was considered bad form to wear any but the plainest jewels, the other extreme will soon be reached, and jewels will be worn in ways never thought of before.

That sleeves are small, skirts still full, but gradually decreasing in size, and holo jacket effects well to the fore are three noteworthy points in fashion which it is well to remember; and other marked features are the very short full basques, showing frills of colored silk underneath, and belts of all sorts and descriptions, which seem to be everywhere at the same time.

In all the infinite variety of dress materials used for summer gowns, silk canvas and grenadines are perhaps the most fashionable and most expensive, too, since a silk lining of good quality is a positive necessity with these transparent fabrics. But wool canvas and mohairs are quite as good style and then there are batistes galore, and an endless diversity of cotton materials adapted to the most fitted purpose.

Making Silver Shine.
A great deal of extra fuss is made about cleaning silver in everyday use says a writer in the Household News. Repousse articles will hold dust in their crevices, but plain pieces, washed in hot suds and instantly rinsed out to keep bright a long time. Egg stalks yield to a rub of salt, and if discolorations are treated to a touch of silver soap when first discovered there will be no need of a weekly cleaning.

A spoonful of ammonia in the suds is presupposed, and the water must be boiling hot, both in that and the rinsing water. If each piece be taken separately from the latter and wiped before it has a chance to cool, and this practice is persisted in, it will be seen how little rubbing is needed.

Silversmiths keep in stock a specialty made tissue paper and also a certain bleach of Canton flannel in which to wrap silver not in everyday use, where they tarnish less than in common cloth and paper. It is said that camphor, wrapped with silver, will preserve its brightness. It is well known that camphor will keep white flanne from showing a yellow tinge if laid away for some time.

Once a week the mistress should count her spoons and other small articles, and every month the contents of the china closet should be inspected. Happy she who does not find a lot of debris ticked away, or of dishes nicked and cracked.

Times Have Changed.
Half a century ago the first thing the average girl did after leaving school was to cast about in search of a husband. To-day things are different. Now the first thing she does is to begin the work of fitting herself for a professional career. The result is seen in the gradual multiplication of "bachelor maids," the fruit of college education and professional life for women. Considering the fact that there are more females than males in the country, it is perhaps just as well that so many of the gentler sex are determined to remain in the state of single blessedness. The average woman who has the good sense to prepare herself for earning her own living is possibly as well off single as married.

Men, Women and Mirrors.
Alexis Piron, a native of Dijon, is perhaps most notorious for his epigrams. "Here lies Piron, who was nothing—no even an Academician." One night he was asked at a party if he could tell the difference between a woman and a mirror. "A woman," he replied, "talks without reflecting; a mirror reflects without talking." Upon this, a lady asked: "Can you now, M. Piron, tell me the difference between a man and a mirror?" And, as Piron remained silent, she went on: "A mirror is always polished, while a man sometimes is not."—Argonaut.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF Wm. NEAL.
The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of J. M. Clark, assignee of the estate of Wm. Neal, and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office over the First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the performance of the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims upon this estate will present them, or be forever barred from coming in for a share of this fund.
C. R. BUCKALEW,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF Wm. NEAL & SONS.
The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of J. M. Clark, assignee of the estate of Wm. Neal & Sons, and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office over the First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the performance of the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims upon this estate will present them, or be forever barred from coming in for a share of this fund.
C. R. BUCKALEW,
Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, on the first Monday of next term, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, by Wm. H. Smith, Ira R. McHenry, H. L. McHenry, N. G. McHenry and J. A. Snyder, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "First Christian Church of Bloomsburg," the charter and objects of which is the support of the public worship of Almighty God according to the constitution, canons, discipline, doctrine, faith, government and forms of the Christian Church, which is hereby declared to be the purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and to be forever barred from coming in for a share of this fund.
W. H. SNYDER,
Solicitor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF I. W. McKELVY.
The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. Z. Schuch, assignee of the estate of I. W. McKelvy, will sit at his office in Peacock's building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, the 8th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said balance will present them, or be forever barred from coming in for a share of said fund.
C. W. MILLER,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELVINA WHITENIGHT DECD.
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Whitenight, late of Fishing Creek township, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, August 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said balance will present them, or be forever barred from any share in said fund.
W. A. EVERT,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca Bogert, late of Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, Pa.
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Moses McHenry, executor, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, August 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.
H. A. MCKILLIP,
Auditor.

NOTICE.

TOWN TAXES.
Notice is hereby given that the Town Treasurer of Bloomsburg will receive Town taxes for the year 1896, at his office in the Wirt Building, from July 29, 1896, to August 29, 1896, after which time five per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid at the expiration of said period.
A. N. YOST,
Town Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary J. Vanhorn, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary J. Vanhorn, late of Hemlock township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to
H. W. SHADE,
Administrator,
Mentor Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susan Rumbach, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Susan Rumbach, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Boyd A. Kile, late of Jackson township, Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Boyd A. Kile, late of Jackson township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to
ANNIE SAVAGE,
Administrator,
Newcopec, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Sallie A. Buckingham, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Sallie A. Buckingham, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,
Executor.

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Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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