

So called "Fancy Farmers"

They have tested theories, while others raised crops for markets they have given a glory to farming it would not otherwise possess. Fancy farmers have changed the wild herds into the flocks and Berkshires, the wild cattle of Britain into short horns and the mountain sheep with its lean body and hairy fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from plants to gallons. They have lengthened the hair of the hallock, enlarged the frame of the hog, given strength to the shoulder of the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fineness to the horse, and made more beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals till they scarcely resemble the ones they sprang from. Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and under-drainage, also grinding and cooking for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They introduced and domesticated all the plants of foreign origin. They brought the bluetoe, increased its fertility, and increased the fertility of the soil. The first ground up gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make the manure of peculiar value. They first analyzed soil as a means of determining what was wanted to increase its fertility. They introduced the most improved methods of raising and distributing water. Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont, a few years ago, originated the Early Rose, which has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape. But it is unnecessary to enumerate; any one who will take the trouble to investigate a little or reflect will readily see and will cheerfully accord the praise that is justly due to men that are called fancy farmers.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Keep One Jersey Cow.

No matter what kind of cows a farmer may select for other purposes, he should keep at least one Jersey cow for supplying the milk for his family. It need not be an imported animal, one with a long pedigree, or one recorded in the herd book. It need not be of solid color or possessed of fancy points. It is not necessary to trace back its ancestry further than to some good old cow. It is not absolutely necessary that it be of pure blood, as some good Jersey cows give as rich milk and as much of it as cows that are of full blood. Unless one is so situated that he can make "gilt-edged" butter and dispose of it near where he lives, it is hardly likely that it will pay to keep a fancy cow of Jerseys. They are not good "general purpose" cows. Being very small, they are unprofitable for beef. No one can afford to produce Jersey milk and sell it at the price obtained for that not famed for its richness. No one can afford to sell Jersey milk to a high rate of cheese factory if the other patrons supply milk obtained from Ayrshire, Devons, short horns or grade cows. But every farmer can afford to keep one Jersey cow for supplying milk for home consumption. In fact he is a gainer by so doing. Jersey milk is the best among the luxuries, and it is one that every person who has a few acres of grass land can enjoy at a very little expense. When a Jersey cow is kept to supply a family with milk it should be well fed and cared for. In England they are often kept on lawns, that they may have a good supply of rich tender grass and where they will be petted by the different members of the family. If a Jersey cow is liberally fed and carefully tended it will give milk enough to supply the table during ten months of the year. Its diet should be varied, as its native island it is accustomed to have a large number of vegetables as well as grass and grain to eat.

Fall Preparation for Potatoes.

An exchange says that it may be well to state some points in potato culture that are generally accepted by experienced cultivators, as good methods for practice, that can be safely followed. First ploughing, eight inches deep, is especially recommended for heavy soil and hardpan or clayey subsoil. In the spring the land should be harrowed and then ploughed six inches deep, as early as it is sufficiently dry to be friable. Then if the manure is not too coarse, it should be spread on, and harrowed in. If the manure is very coarse, it should either be spread on before the spring ploughing, or put in the furrow. After harrow, the land should be furrowed out, the furrows three feet and a half apart and four inches deep. Then drop the seed potatoes cut into pieces with two eyes each, two or three apart in the furrows. Then cover it with a plow by turning the furrow back. Harrow the whole surface, regardless of the rows, a week before the potatoes come up, and drag with a smoothing drag just before they break ground.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Many hen roasts have become infested with vermin through the hot weather but now they should be put in order for winter. Scrape up the droppings and then sprinkle kerosene over the premises—nests, boxes, roosts and floor. If you want to be as economical about it as possible and don't much mind the time, paint all the places mentioned with kerosene, and the whole inside of the house, and lastly, brush a little among the feathers of each fowl. Don't fear to hurt the rooster, but use liberally. Saturate the wood-work thoroughly and then you can count on a rest from lice, though they will come again next year.

Caster oil is undoubtedly the best and therefore the cheapest for iron scales, which should always be wiped clean. A correspondent informs us that his market-wagon would only run twenty miles before requiring to be re-greased when land was used, but with castor oil it ran sixty miles, and it was good for twenty more—a big difference and worth remembering. He further remarks that "a wheel well lubricated will turn one half easier, and wear as long again, a gain of one hundred and fifty per cent. by the liberal use of oil.

"F. O. B." writes in praise of the sunflower as a productive and valuable crop. It can be grown on poor land and produces a large quantity of seed, which being pressed, yields a clear, sweet oil, while the residue forms a rich, palatable and nutritious food for cattle, horses and poultry. The sunflower can be advantageously grown among potatoes and beans, on dry, sunny land, where shade is a benefit. The ashes of the stalks furnish a valuable alkaline fertilizer for land, and the growing plants are said to be efficacious in warding off malaria.

Many who long suffered from nervous debility would now be in their graves had they not used Brown's Iron Bitters

Laborer Canning

The factory canning at one end of the wharf close to the water. Two men bring in the spinning loads on a stretcher and dump the mass into copper for boiling. At intervals the covers are hoisted by ropes and pulleys, and dense clouds of steam arise, through which we catch vistas of men, women and children at work. Two men approach the coppers with stretchers and soap mops, and they throw rapid scoopsful down to a sculler, backward over their shoulders. The sculler has it soon in all quarters—the steaming stretcher, in the great heaps on the tables, in scattered individuals on the floor, in a large pile of shells and refuse seen through the open door, and in an ox cart load of the same refuse, farther off, which is being taken away for use as a fertilizer. The boiler laborer is separated on long tables into his constituent parts. The meat of the most of the joints is thrust out with a punch. A functionary called a "breaker" trims that of the claws with a couple of delts cut with a cleaver, and the connecting arms are passed on to be packed out with a fork by the girls. In another department the meat is placed in the cans. The first girl puts in roughly a suitable selection of the several parts. The next weights it and adds or subtracts enough to complete the exact amount desired (one or two pounds). The next forces down the contents with a stamp in order especially for the purpose. The next puts in a tin cover with blows of a little hammer. Then a tray is rapidly filled with the cans, and they are carried to the solderers, who seal them tight, except for minute openings in the covers, and put them in another tray, which, by means of a pulley tackle, then plunges in both caldrons, in order that the cans may be boiled till the air is expelled from their contents through the minute openings. Then they are sealed up and are boiled again for several hours, when the process of cooking is complete.

A new celluloid is said to be obtained from well pecked potatoes, which are treated for thirty-six hours with a solution of eight parts of sulphuric acid to 100 parts of water. The mass is dried between blotting paper and then pressed. It is further stated that in France marking pipes are manufactured out of this new material, which are equal in appearance to the motherlode. By heavy pressure the material acquires such a hardness that billiard balls can be manufactured from it.

Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night. Look at Adam who got into trouble by eating an apple after Eve.


He came up a little late, stepping in without ringing and, striding softly into the parlor, dropped into an easy chair with the careless grace of a young man who is accustomed to the program. "By Jove!" he said to the figure, sitting in dim obscurity on the sofa. "By Jove!" I thought I was never going to see you alone again. Your mother never goes from the house nowadays. Does she, Minnie?" "Well, not amazingly frequently," cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa. "Minnie's away so much of her time now I have to stay in."

A member of the New Hampshire Legislature denounced a bill that was under discussion as "treacherous as was the stabbing of Caesar by Judas in the Roman capital."

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Bloombsburg, Pa

At the "COLUMBIAN OFFICE" AT THIS OFFICE

GENERAL ELECTION.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, Wash. D. C. Tuesday, November 8th, 1881.

(Being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

One person for State Treasurer, Pennsylvania. (One person for Prothonotary of Columbia County.)

One person for Register and Recorder of Columbia County.)

Three persons for County Commissioners of Columbia County.)

Three persons for County Auditors of Columbia County.)

Two persons for Associate Judges of Columbia County.)

Also hereby to make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, precincts, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, to-wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Joseph H. Smith, in the town of Beaver.

Beacon township, at the public house of Brian Hess, in the town of Beacon.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloombsburg, West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloombsburg, Borough of Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the town of Berwick.

Borough of Centonia, at the public house of W. E. Peltz, in Centonia.

Hempstead township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Carversville township, at the public house of G. L. Koster, in the town of Carversville.

Contra township, at the school house near Lafayette.

North Conyngham district, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co. in the town of North Conyngham.

South Conyngham district, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Motz.

Craneburg township, at the school house near C. R. White.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house, in Frankfort township, at the house of L. B. Patton.

Hempstead township, at the public house of Chas. H. Hays, in the town of Hempstead.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole, in Jackson.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Kline, in Locust.

Minna township, at the public house of Aaron Hill, in the town of Minna.

Moravia township, at the public school house in Moravia.

Montour township, at the public house of Reuben Smith, in the town of Montour.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Lehigh, in the town of Main.

Burgess township, at the house of Samuel Miller, in Burgess.

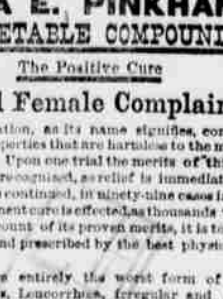
Unangist township, at the public house of H. Unangist in Orangeville.

Mountain township, at the Centre School House, lately closed by the citizens of said township.

Sugarhart township, at the house of Norman Cole, in Sugarhart.

West Scott at the public house of John Eckroth in East Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in East Scott.

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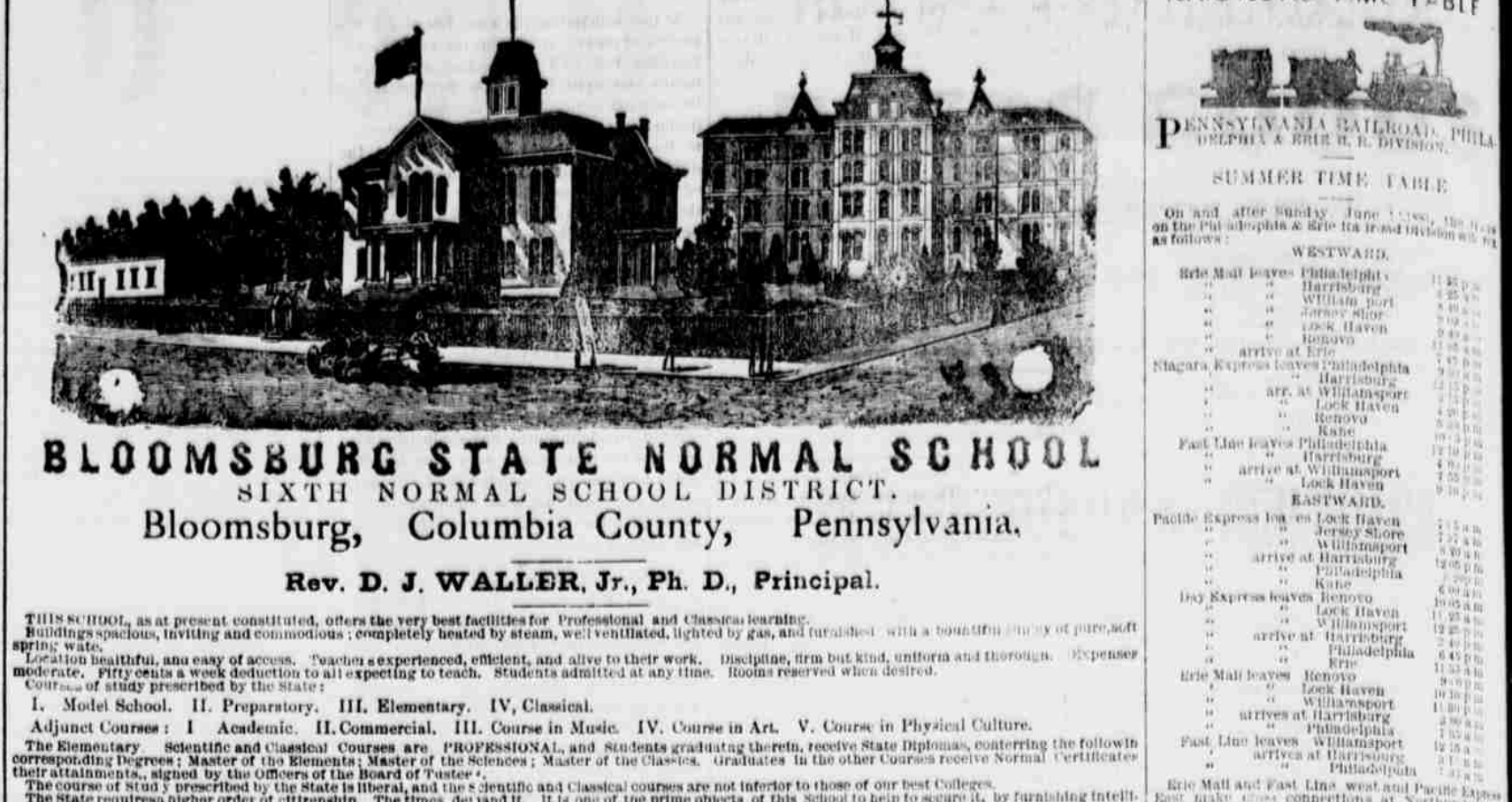
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