THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The Difficulties with Root Crops.

Englishmon who visit this country express great surprise that our farmers de vote so little attention to the production I can!

vote so little attention to the production of root crops for feeding to stock. They declare that roots, especially turnips and mangolds, are their main reliance for feeding stock animals and for making beef, mutton and pork. They speak of the productiveness of root crops, of their ex-cellence for food, and of their beneficial influence in preparing land for a crop of wheat or other small grains. Their state-ments are all true in relation to their But, stop a moment. I don't mean that most boys can't run fast-I mean they can't run far. I don't believe there that most boys can. I don't believe there is one boy in fifty, of those who may read this, who can run a quarter of a mile at a good sma.t pace without having to blow like a porpoise by the time he has mide his distance. And how many bays are there who can run, fast or slow,

ments are all true in relation to their own country, but they do not furnish conclusive evidence that the same kinds a full mile without stopping ? It hardly speaks well for our race,

does it, that almost any unimal in crea-tion that pretends to run at all can outof crops would be profitable here. The climate of Great Britain is very favorarun any of ns !

ble for the production of root crops, be-ing mild and moist. It is also favorable Take the smallest terrier dog you can ing mid and moist. It is also favorable for keeping them after they are raised. In many portions of England turnips and beets can be eaten in the fields where they grow, and all the trouble of pro-tecting them saved. In other places the ground freezes so little that only a slight covering is required to keep them till spring. Land is high, and it is accord-ingly, economical to produce as much, as find, that is sound and not a puppy, and try a race with him. He'll beat you badly. He'll run a third faster than you can, and ten times as far, and this with legs not more than six inches long. I have a hound so active that he always runs at least seventy-five miles when I stay a day in the woods with him; for he ingly economical to produce as much as possible from it. Commercial fertilizers certainly runs more than seven miles an possible from it. Commercial fertilizers are largely employed for enriching the soil, and these manures contain no seed that will cause the soil to become foul. hourd will sometimes follow a fox for The food for stock purchased from two days and nights without stopping, abroad is very rich in its character, being going more than three handred and fifty chiefly oil cake and corn meal. These miles, and substances can be fed to excellent advanmiles, and he will do it without cating or

Then, you may have heard how some tage with turnips and beets. Labor is comparatively cheup, and there is no trouble in obtaining hands to weed and will run for long distances—hundreds of thin out plants. miles-carrying dispatches, and making

These circumstances are nearly all re-versed in most parts of this country. The very few stops. I make these comparisons to show that climate is very unfavorable for the proour boys who can not run a mile without duction of the root crops that are in the highest favor abroad. A large part of being badly winded are very poor run

But I believe I can tell the boys some-thing that will help them to run better. I was a pretty old boy when I first found it out, but the first time I tried it I ran a mile and a quarter at one dash, and I the country is subject to drouth during the country is subject to drouth during portions of the year when most edible roots attain the greater part of their growth. Roots like turnips and beets, that extend a considerable distance above the surface of the ground, make a very slow growth during hot and dry weather, while the avproad portions become tough

and stringy. The climate is also very anfavorable for keeping roots long after they have matured. They must be stored they have matured. They must be stored in cellars or kept in pits from the time freezing weather commences. To pre-serve them in this way involves much trouble and expense, and is attended with considerable risk. More labor is required to feed them out than is re-quired to feed them out than is re-quired for other kinds of food. Land is cheap and there is less necessity for cheap and there is less necessity for but they do this to cool themselves, and not because they can not get air enough through their noses. I found once, through a sad experience

cheap and there is less necessity for making it as productive as possible. Stable manure is generally used for fertil-izing purposes, and as it is ordinarily ap-plied it is almost certain to cause the land to be full of weeds. Little oil cake is fed to any kind of stock, and there is, accordingly, less used for vegetables in the feeding ration. Labor is comparawith a pet dog, that dogs must die if their nostrils become stopped. They will breathe through the mouth only while it is forcibly held open; if left to themselves they always breathe through the nose. the feeding ration. Labor is compara-So, possibly, we are intended to take all our breath through the nose, unless necessity drives us to breathe through tively high, and there is a great difficulty in obtaining men who are willing to the mouth.

weed and thin out small plants. As the employment of machinery is general in the production of other food crops, un-assisted manual labor seems degrading. It is true that implements have been beenedt into macfor series degrad whi There are many other reasons why we ought to make our noses furnish all the air to our lungs. One is, the nose is filled brought into use for sowing seed, culti-vating, and for doing much of the work of harvesting, but it is still necessary to with a little forest of hair, which is always kept moist, like all the inner sur faces of the nose, and particles of dust perform considerable manual labor in raising and harvesting a crop of roots. that would otherwise rush into the lungs and make trouble, are caught and kept

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out by this little hairy net-work. Then the passages of the nose are longer, and ler, and more crooked than that the mouth, so that as it passes through them the air becomes warm But these are only a few reasons why the nose ought not to be switched off and left idle, as so many noses are, while their owners go puffing through their mouths. All trainers of men for racing and rowing, and all other athletic contests. understand this, and teach their pupils accordingly. If the boys will try this plan, they will soon see what a difference it will make in their endurance. After Last year Mr. Mills fed for seven months you have run a few rods holding your month tightly closed, there will come a time when it will seem as though you could not get air enough through the nose alone; but don't give up; keep right on, and in a few moments you will over-come this. A little practice of this method will go far to make you the best ranner in the neighborhood. - Theo. B. Wilson, St. Nicholas for February,

Mr. Mills, the apostle of ensilage, or the preservation of crops in a green state for fodder, the possibilities of which he is illustrating at Arrabeck farm, Pompton, N. J , lays down the following conditions as essential to success: Air must be perfectly excluded from the pit or sile by a uniform and continuous pressure of about 250 pounds to the square foot; the the crop should have flowered before being cut, and the knives should be sharp enough not to tear the succharine sacks. 140 animals, cows and horses, from ten acres of corn fodder. The past summer he fed for six weeks 100 cattle, mostly milch cows, from five acres of oats sown in the Spring, and he believes that during this Winter and antil his corn crop of 1882 is ready he can, in spite of an inferior yield occasioned by the drouth, keep 125 cattle on the corn fod-

882. der cut from twenty-five acres. Mr. Mills states that one ton of grass preserved green in a silo possesses as great feeding capacity as twenty tons of the best hay. These are startling figures, but if anyone feels disposed to dispute them Mr. Mills will gladly furnish the proof, and tri-umphantly point to his sleek and happy cows, whose rich milk brings one cent a quart more than the usual price.

Does Farming Pay?

Does farming pay? Does anything but farming pay? Is it not the source of all individual wealth; the foundation of our prosperity? It is true farmers do not

as a general thing get large salaries; not as a general thing get large salaries, not many of them are millionaires; wealth does not come in upon them like water into a leaky boat. They generally give an equivalent for what they get, and learn the real value of a dollar by the amount of labor they give acquiring it. Sometimes the tile of events turns in their favor.

Like men in other occupations, we hear most about the rich and the successful. It is far better to leave a treasure of kind thoughts, righteous actions and hallowed memories, than to leave a mil-lion dollars if they were acquired by taking advantage of the gracious and unsuspecting, who disdain to exchange honor for wealth. Men that amass fabulous fortunes rapidly, by cheating better men than themselves, are not good men to set before our young farmers as examples.

True, lasting and real success is enjoyed where a class of men like farmers well in the aggregate, and during their whole lives. The great majority of farmers, by living lives of industry and economy, are safe and solveut, and never need a bankrupt law to protect them. When periods of commercial disaster sweep over the land, and the mercantile establishments and business men go down like reeds before the blast, farmers stand like apple trees in their orchards, shaking down fruit during all the storm, and gaining strength of root and vigor of fibre, while battling with the breeze.

Professor Huxley says: "If the sound of music doesn't cause a dog acute pain why does the animal sit up on his ---haunches and howl when a German

band is doing its worst in the street? o get rid of a book peddler's importani-We'll tell you professor. The dog acts ies, bought an almanae from him, and that way because it loves music, and is sutting it in his pocket left the inn, waiting for an opportunity to grab the leader of the band by the throat. It is wife just then coming in to take not a sign that a dog doesn't love music because a street band makes him how! to buy an almanae, not knowing that her husband had one already. The hus-band shortly returning and discovering Old Mendelssohn would sit up on his legs and howl, too, if he could hear some of the street music of our day .- 7%s Judge. that he wanted to see him on business

"Oh, yes," said the peddler, "I know, he wants one of my almanaes, but I really give me a quarter and take the almanae name of common sense did the man want with a million hods! He must have to him." The porter paid the money and been a hod fellow of cocentric degree. _____ carried a third almanac to the innkceper. Norristown Herald. _____ Tableau!

A Lady Lawyer's Retort.

Judge Tyler, of San Francisco, is well known to the bar of that city as a most ormidable opponent, both forensically and physically, as many a "learned coun sel" upon the other side has found out to his sorrow.

The judge, who is so used to dominat-ing his brethren of the bar, recently met his match in the lady lawyer of San Francisco, Clara S. Foltz, who clipped his wind in a manner that well-nigh suffocated him. The story is too good to

be lost. The case of Tyler vs. The Hibernia Savings Bank, was pending before one of the city courts, involving the right to a certain deposit of funds in said bank. Tyler was his own attorney, and Mrs. Foltz was attorney for the bank. It seems that Tyler, by a little bit of sharp

practice, was trying to ring in a "cold deck" in the shape of a default that had been erroneously dated, the admission of which by the judge upon the bench would have sent the defendant out of sourt. Mrs. Foltz showed up the mater satisfactorily to the court, and the default was promptly set aside. This

nettled Judge Tyler considerably, and turning to the lady counsel, he said sharply, in a manner intended to be intensely impressive, that "counsel had better be engaged in other business,' that "a woman's place was at home rais-

ng her children. The words were scarcely uttered be ore Mrs. Foltz rose in her queenly way, and flashing her blue eyes straight into the judge's florid face, she quictly remarked: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than in aising such men as you are, sir." The court commanded order, but in

one that seemed to appreciate the justice of the retort, while a number of lawyers in court, some of whose heads Judge Tyler has held in "chancery" on former occasions came near exploding with suppressed laughter. The counsel turned white with anger

and groaned in spirit, but concluded that it was better to drop the subject then and there.—San Jose Mercury.

STRONG COMPETITION In a small German town an innkeeper

Jano 15, '80-tr

In the manufacture of Organs is resulting in the production and sale of cheap goods, made from inferior materia's. I refer particularly to bogus Organs that are continually springing into existence, without any merit whatever, except to be offered cheap, and then when purchasplace. The woman was then persuaded ed found to be dear at any price. Will you not then, reader,

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