The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 18
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LIII, NO 3

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Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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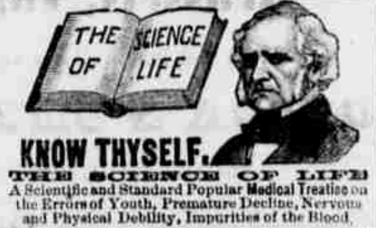

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"That Farm of Mine."

BY E. M. TEWKSBURY, CATAWISSA—READ AT FARMERS' INSTITUTE, MILLVILLE, JANUARY 10TH, 1889.

In the discussion of this subject there is so much to be said that I am at a loss *where* to begin, and in view of the fact, that so much has been said, and so *well* said, about farming, I am troubled *what* to say.

To discuss this subject as the title of this paper would seem to indicate that it would be treated—"That Farm of Mine"—might bring upon me the charge of *egotism*, or desiring to present my own farm, and air my own surroundings. This is not my desire, nor my intention. I desire to state some facts, advance some ideas or theories, that may not simply *please*, but profit; that will set in motion a train of thought that will result in good to the farmer.

I shall therefore present, for the present at least, "That Farm of Mine" in a general sense. In the first place I want the law making, or rather law muddling powers, to keep their hands off "That Farm of Mine"; that is to say, I want no laws enacted for the especial benefit of "That Farm of Mine." Why? To have a legal enactment either State or National for my *particular* interest must most certainly be opposed to the individual interest of somebody else and their business, and thereby engender strife, and contempt of my business. The best protection that can be afforded me and "That Farm of Mine," is to be "severely left alone." I tell you sir, what I do want is just what the story says the old woman wanted when her husband and the bear had a fight, that was "every body should stand back and give them fair play." "That Farm of Mine" wants fair play. It does not want to be tied hand and foot and thrown in the river and asked to *swim* by the side of every other business, untrammeled and unfettered. I desire to present "That Farm of Mine" at present as an *individual*, living, moving and having a being among other individuals, entitled to all the rights, privileges and protection of any other individual, and no more, but just so much. I demand that "That Farm of Mine" shall be treated in every legal respect as an equal with any other business set up along side of it and that no enactment shall be made compelling by law that it shall pay five dollars out of every six dollars of the taxes levied for the public need. As an individual, that farm of mine has rights that every other individual is bound to respect. Why? Because my farm has to yield *its individual* rights to the rights of others; therefore, others morally are bound by the same law. That farm of mine has no moral right to turn out upon the highway its cattle, horses, sheep and dogs, to forage and pillage upon the lands of another, compelling him for self-preservation to fence and fortify *against* the stock of my farm; hence, no other farm has a right morally, neither do I believe legally, to compel my farm to fence against its stock turned out to pasture in the public highway. I may be met just here by the question, is not the public highway a public place? I answer, yes. It is a public place for public *travel*, but not for public or private *pasture*. My farm, for instance, has a public road laid out by law through it for one-fourth of a mile thirty-three feet wide. For what purpose? The order of court for opening of said road says it is for *public travel*. Who presumes that any one of my neighbors, or anybody else has a right, moral or legal, to put up anywhere along that eighty rods of road a hog pen, cow or horse stable. If then you have no right to *stable* on my land taken for public *travel*, what right can you possibly have to *pasture*? You have a right to *drive* your cattle along that highway, but no right to *turn* them therein to *pasture*. If all cattle found upon the public highway without a driver or keeper, were taken up and treated as estrays, in my opinion it would be doing not only the land owners, but the cattle owners as well, a great favor. If there is any class of animals I pity it is those turned out upon our highways to struggle for an existence, subjected to the assaults of the vexed land owners, as he and "Tige" gives the old brindle cow, with crumpled horn and looks all forlorn, exercise up and down the road, ceasing only when one or all are completely exhausted.

Having treated imperfectly, as must be in a paper like this, "That Farm of Mine," as a *person or individual*, I desire now briefly to consider it as an *object or thing* "That Farm of Mine," in the first place must be well fenced Benjamin Franklin said, "first fortify, then beautify." In considering this feature, I am taking the law of course as it is not as it should be, in relation to my farm. What do I mean, you ask, by a good fence? I mean one no matter of what material, that shall be able to "repel invasion and suppress insurrection." One, that by its very appearance declares emphatically to all riotous cattle "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Economy must be used in laying out the line of fences, and arranging the fields, so that not an unnecessary rod of fence is built thereon. In the first place "That Farm of Mine" must consist of but *one* field, and then sub-divide into lots, such as are *absolutely necessary* for the use of the farm. "That Farm of Mine" must not be pastured to any very great extent, therefore I shall not need many *inside* fences.

We talk of taxes, and tariffs, and reduction of revenues, and all that, but the greater tax or tariff upon that "Farm of Mine" is the fence tax and and must be reduced. This can not be done by letting it "go to the dogs" for generally the more dogs the poorer the fence, if not farm; but by a judicious overhauling, re-arranging and careful study of the whole subject.

Having now fenced that farm of mine I am prepared to stock it. What shall that stock consist of? There must be a few good sheep on that farm of mine. No matter whether wool be taxed, or put upon the free list, of imported raw material, sheep there must be. Why? If I pasture my farm with them, they rid it of briars, brambles and weeds. The wild carrot and white daisy becoming so general, are greedily and readily eaten by sheep, and are perfectly eradicated where they are allowed to run. Their flesh makes the best and most wholesome food, while for clothing and bedding how glorious is their fleece! The other animals of the farm I shall not dispute with you about. If you want a Percheron or a pony, a Morgan or a Hambletonian horse, it is all the same to me, only I ask that the eternal fitness of things be observed and that you get the right horse in the right place, and have that regard for him that you can say "My kingdom for a horse." On that farm of mine, of course cattle and cows will form the principal stock. Why? Because, unless you make the raising of horses a *specialty*, they are the essential thing upon the farm by way of health, wealth and comfort, and general utility.

Milk, butter, beef and leather have been, and now and ever will be in demand in civilized society. More and more as the population becomes dense do we find the demand increasing for milk, and you will observe that in the large cities, next to the demand for water comes the call for milk. You will some of you remember that last winter during the two days' blizzard that shut off the milk supply of New York city that twenty-five cents per quart was offered for milk in the market. The time was when the doctors bled, blistered, gave calomel and iron in some form to cure or kill or give strength to their patients. Now they order milk even in cases of fever. I am told that the *inebriate asylums*, instead of giving them milk punch and other stimulants to wean their patients from the intoxicating cup they give them pure hot milk. Of course there is none of us here that need *hot milk* and perhaps I should not have spoken of it. Butter, pure butter, that obtained from the churning of cream, will always more and more be an article of demand among our population. Beef will ever be a prime necessity of the people of all lands and climes. For another reason, "That Farm of Mine" must keep the line of stock indicated is, that the general fertility of the soil must be kept up and enhanced from its own resourses. Barnyard manure is the great fertilizer needed by the American farmer, with plenty of that he needs nothing else to enrich his wasting soil. That farm of mine must have an abundant supply of fruit both of the smaller and larger varieties. Not simply a plant here, a briar, vine and tree there, in a haphazard way, but there must be system, and variety not only for profit, but for beauty and utility. Flora may bring her garland of flowers, rich in perfume of the field and bowers, Ceres may come burdened by her load of grain, the rich harvest of field and plain; but, unless Pomona comes, the goddess of fruits, with her offerings from plant, vine and tree, the feast to me is incomplete. As the subject of fruits has been or will be specially discussed by others I pass from this branch of my subject to the buildings upon that farm of mine. The house should be sufficiently large for comfort, convenience and home purposes; and, so arranged internally that the greatest amount of heat can be diffused with the least amount of fuel burned. It has been ascertained by some one who has investigated the case that *four-fifths* of the fuel burned goes up the stove pipe; therefore, it seems to me very necessary to so arrange the house that all this heat may be utilized. Some people are very fond of cold sleeping rooms, but for my part, I am partial to warm quarters—a warm house. While the farmhouse should be large and roomy, or rather *full* of rooms, it should not be so large as to make *slaves* of its occupants. The *kitchen* should be *the* room of the house. Around it let every other room revolve—let that be the centre. Every farm house should be built so that in it there may be a hospital room or two, connected, yet separate from the living part of the house. To that end every room should be *connected* by doors for the convenience of the occupants and the general diffusion of heat. The outbuildings, such as summer cookhouse, coal, wood, and other *necessary* outbuildings should be all connected and under roof, so that the aged, infirm, and all may enjoy the greatest amount of possible convenience. The cellar should be the largest and best room in the house, and in it should start all the flues or chimneys of the house.

The barn should be a bank barn, large and roomy, thirty-six feet wide, and after you get it forty feet long, then add one foot for every acre of cultivated land, and you have about the right proportion for the average farm. There must be sufficient shed room for straw and corn-fodder. On a farm where one hundred acres are cultivated should require a storage capacity of one hundred tons. A barn thirty-six feet wide and one hundred feet long will give that, besides the bank for stabling, and there must be enough of that to perfectly shelter every hoof kept on "That Farm of Mine," sheep included. None of the stock must be allowed to seek shelter on the south side of a barbed wire fence, with a straw stack in the distance. That's cruelty to animals, and a shame to civilization, to say the least of it. The yard connected with the barn must also be large and convenient. Connected with it must be the hog pens, and other necessary barn outbuildings. The implements of the farm when not in use must be as perfectly housed as is the stock. These outbuildings and barn must be sufficiently far from the house building that in no event will they be subject to one fire, and all insured in some good farm insurance company. The barn buildings should have a hospital room or two, as well as the house. Ordinarily, box stalls in the bank barn if properly arranged are sufficiently warm for general hospital use. What farmer has not felt the necessity of a warm room for some sick animal? I repeat, let there be a good barn hospital, where you can put a stove, and keep your animal at a blood heat if need be. Hundreds of dollars may thereby be saved to the farm. Last, but not least of the building arrangements, a never failing supply of pure water must be at hand. Locate, if possible, the farm buildings so that a supply of water may be obtained through pipes by gravitation from some good spring upon higher ground. If this cannot be done, let the next best thing be done, take the water from your building roofs into good cisterns, well cemented, which are preferable to poor wells for both house and barn use. Co-operation will some times secure two or more farms with an abundant water supply, where it would be next to impossible for one farm to obtain it by gravitation. Here allow me to say that *co-operation* is a word poorly understood by the American farmer. Every other business co-operates, combines, forms pools, trusts, syndicates, and are vested by co-operate powers, while "That Farm of Mine" stands all alone, a prey to the combinations and trusts, depreciating in intrinsic value at least ten per cent. per annum, it behooves me to inquire what shall I do? I answer, *co-operate*, meet together, talk together, work together, buy and sell together, and if possible be freemen, depositing together our votes only for men who are true to the principle of making all equal before the law. The Bible speaks of co-operation:

Isaiah XLI., 6 7:

They helped everyone his neighbor: and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage.

So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for the sodering; and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved.

Proverbs XXVII., 17-18:

Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.

Whoso keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof.

Galatians VI., 2:

Bear ye one anothers burdens, etc.

Having thus ramblingly and hastily passed over two points of my subject, I will now briefly discuss the third, and last point, in a different strain as to *where* "That Farm of Mine" *shall be*.

"That Farm of Mine," no matter where—
In zone torrid or temperate,
In latitude south or north,
In altitude high or low;
Whether out on prairie wild
With Nature's green sod
Piled up to shelter me,
For neighbors only
The fast receding red man;
Or, in valley old, rich and fertile,
With ancestral halls in which
For generations my fathers trod,
On whose walls the trophies
Of their prowess hang—
That farm of mine, no matter where,
No farm it surely is
Unless thereon a home is found.
A home! a home! aye, a shrine!
Where generations may gathered be
Comfort and rest to find.
Husband, wife, and children, too,
Olive plants, some call them,
A haven here find at home,
Upon that farm of mine.
From fashion, guile, deceit, how free!
Free? free as the air they breathe.
In character and life, how pure
That home upon that farm of mine!
Pure! pure as the limpid streams
From which they quench their thirst
When noonday heat upon them fall
As from morning labors they return.
A home, strong, oh, how strong
It should be upon that farm of mine.
Strong in rectitude and right,
For God and man a power
To stay the tide of corruption's
Blighting, withering curse;
Strong as the everlasting hills
Standing all about us
By God's own hand set up,
Of his power the monuments.
That farm of mine a home must have
Wherein are taught precepts
That shall guide hand and
Head, and heart as well.
A place, a home, a mother's shrine
It must be. There are her jewels.
Earth yields no such gems.
From God's own rich diadem
They came like stars to shine
In the mother's crown
Till he shall call for them again.
A question here I ask,
Dear friends, and dear friends I mean,
Where else on earth's green round,
In city, town or mart, find you
Such open doors and wide
For good and doing good,
As on that farm of mine is found?
That farm of mine, no matter where—
Whether on sides of two converging hills,
Or nestling in some quiet vale
Where rippling brooks forever run,
Or beside the stronger flowing stream,
Like your own fair Fishing creek;
Pure mountain stream!
Out from 'neath mountain side
In streams perpetual doth pour
Like arterial currents down,
Through valleys fair and scenery grand,
Till mingling with the stronger flood
Of Susquehanna's widening current,
Through valleys rich and fertile,
Till at last with ocean wave
Finds rest. That farm of mine
May be close nestled
'Neath the base of mountain,
Where beast so wild did roam,
And savage men uncivilized
Their wigwams made. But now,
The homes of men are here;
Friends hither came; green woods
Into fertile fields were made.
That farm of mine, where shall it be?
Friends, Chairman kind, please let
That farm of mine, for now,
Located be just here.
Just here, where Friendship,
Love and Truth, Angelic guests,
I trust are ever found.

IN GUY'S (London) Hospital Reports, vol. I, page 395, is found the statement: "Simple hypertrophy (enlargement) of the heart, especially of the left ventricle, is found without valvular incompetency. In this numerous class the cardiac is secondary (a symptom) to the renal affection." This explains why Warner's Safe Cure is effectual in cases of heart disease. It removes from the blood the kidney acid which causes the heart disease.

"They will pay for my joke on publication," groaned Crabley, as he dropped the editor's note to the floor. "Great Scott! I wanted that money for a board bill, not a tombstone!"

That tired feeling

Afflicts nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Harrison as a Physiognomist.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AMUSES HIMSELF READING THE FACES OF HIS VISITORS.

[Washington Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.]

President Harrison is a physiognomist. He has great confidence in his ability to read character through the expressions of the human face. There is a fascination for him in the pursuit of this theoretical science. He has an abundant opportunity just now to gratify this fancy. While the throng of eager office-seekers press upon him and pour their arguments into his ear, fondly hoping to convince the court by an ex parte statement of their cases, the President is carefully reading their countenances. In this way he forms an idea of the men he has to deal with, and at the same time amuses himself. Now and then when a face especially interests him, he will detain its possessor for a moment and betray him in a variety of expressions by cross-questioning in a manner to put the man off his guard or disturb him with emotions.

Mr. Harrison has been a Senator himself and knows how it is with them in this matter of indorsement. He knows how they are cajoled or coerced into recommending parties for appointment of whom they know little or have little confidence in. He consults the Congressmen of his party, but has almost as much confidence in his own judgment of human nature as in their recommendations. When he has studied a man's face and cross questioned him, if the impression is not favorable it would take a good deal of argument and very strong influence to make him think favorably of the man for appointment. I know of a man now in Washington who is being recommended in the strongest possible manner for a certain very important appointment. While he may be suited for the position there is something in his face and manner that is the reverse of that of the ideal man for this office of dignity.

One of his prominent supporters, who is a very astute gentleman, was quick to recognize that his friend would not make a good impression upon the physiognomist at the White House. He intimated as much to the candidate, and that gentleman, although he has been here since March 4, has never called at the White House nor let the President know of his presence at the Capital. Mr. Harrison is an accomplished cross-examiner. He acquired this at the bar, and has quite a reputation in the Indiana courts for the sharpness of his questions. What he can't make out of the candidate's face he endeavors to learn by cross-questioning his backers, when a Senator or member goes to recommend the appointment of a constituent to some office, Mr. Harrison's first aim is to ascertain by carefully put questions whether or not the Senator or member is very anxious about the matter. Satisfied as to this he proceeds to discover his motive in asking the appointment and whether he really knows the man. All this is done by diplomatic questioning.

Mr. Harrison remembers what he learned by this examination of the multitudes. A hundred cases are brought to his attention each day, but he seldom knows what he will do with any of them until the moment he is about to act. He then sends for 'Lije' to bring the papers in a certain case. As he goes over those his personal impression of the candidate goes a long ways towards influencing the selection,

How a Circus is Run.

THE RULES GOVERNING BARNUM'S ATTRACTIONS.

The following statement of J. A. Bailey, of the firm of Barnum & Bailey, the great circus owners, appears in the current number of the *Epoch:* "The amount of money invested in a large circus like ours, and the daily expenses are something enormous. Barnum & Bailey's United Shows represent an invested capital of $3,000,000, and the expenses aggregate $6,800 a day. A bill was recently introduced in the Connecticut Legislature to impose a tax on circuses—one in the nature of an income tax. It may surprise the public (as it did the Solons of the Nutmeg State, to whom we presented our books), to learn that we make only three cents' profit on each ticket we sell during the season. Our treasurer has made a sworn statement of this fact; our profit is small but it comes from immense numbers. All the expenses of the show are included in the $6,800; our advertising costs us nearly as much as the show itself; our bills for lithograph printing alone for the season will amount to $125,000. The smaller programmes are printed by the million and scattered broadcast in every town we visit. The salaries of performers range from $20 to $250 a week; the riders and the aerial performers receive the highest pay. After each show the receipts are counted by the treasurer, whose account is balanced within half an hour after the performance, our treasurer and our bookkeeper being exceptionally quick at their work. As our business is for cash, there is not much difficulty in keeping the accounts. Every day is a salary day; the musicians are paid one day, the workmen another. Some performers get their salary one day and others on another day. There are nearly seven hundred people connected with the show. One item of expense which amounts to $50 a day is the system by which our patrons are protected from pickpockets and improper characters. We have in charge of a captain four Pinkerton detectives, who are on the lookout for suspicious characters of all sorts; they prohibit gambling on the streets and work in connection with the officers of the town as far as possible.

"The proprietors of a great circus calculate beforehand its popularity from the business or money-making point of view. The number of cities and towns that we visit during a season is determined by the financial condition of each town, its general prosperity, the number of circuses it has had in the past years and whether or not it is a railroad centre to which people living within a radius of sixty or a hundred miles can be easily drawn. We 'prospect' for the most eligible places, the same as a man does for a business site. I have an agent whose special business it is to draw up a plan of the route, which is submitted to me. The selection of a good route is the result of years of experience.

"Some days of the week certain towns will be very bad for our business on account of a local cause; on other days, when factory hands are paid off, our receipts will be very large.

"The people of a country town will sometimes subscribe from $5,000 to $10,000 for some local celebration which will draw people from the surrounding country, and so make a 'boom' in business. The circus comes along and draws a bigger crowd than any local celebration could possibly draw, and brings not one sort of people that would be attracted by the local celebration, but 'all sorts and conditions of men.'"