#### SPRAYING OF PLANTS.

Circumstances Have Made Copious tse of Inscetteldes and Fungicides Imperative,

In an address on spraying, Prof. F. M. Webster sald: The canker worm, the tent caterpular, leafrollers and other native leaf-eating insects, find instead of an occasional wild cherry tree, wild crabapple tree or wild plum tree, whole acres of improved varieties of these, acres upon acres of 'raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and grape. Grass feeding insects find hundreds and thousands of acres of grassy plants more tender and julcy than the natural grasses. Is it any conder that native insects, before onfined to a less number of less mitful trees, with an occasional year at permitted almost no fruit at all grow, thus almost exterminating hem, should, under such favorable onditions as are offered by our presnt system of fruit, vegetable and grain culture, thrive and increase in numbers far beyond what they would under less artificial and less favorable surroundings? We first create an environment, unnatural and vastly more favorable than the original for the development of insect enemies of our crops, and bring about the very conditions that these insects are intended to prevent, and then wonder why it is that they do what is the most natural thing in the world for themfeed and breed in the midst of plenty. It has always seemed to me that the fiult grower who planted out his orchards, vineyards and berry fields, and gave them no protection from their natural enemies, was doing what a commanding general would do if he were to send a division of his army into the enemy's country and not support it with other troops. It is as plain as can possibly be that the fruit-grower must se artificial measures to fight the enemies of his crops, If he expects to succeed. The present conditions are now what they are. and we cannot now change them. This being true, it is manifestly the proper course to pursue, in seeking by artificial means to counteract, so far as possible, the adverse effect of these present conditions. Thus, the spraying of plants with insecticides and fungicides becomes imperative .-Farmers' Review.

#### HOW TO KEEP ROOTS.

Every Farmer Who Keeps Stock Should Build a Substantial Cellar for Them.

crops of Canada and the northern states. They are a crop it pays to winter properly. My root cellar is 24x30 feet and on feet high, having stone sides. The of is first covered with three-inch dar plank, then with a covering of awdust six inches thick, and a shingled oof with space between to keep out the rost. There is an alleyway at entrance f cellar six feet long. Doors close tight



SUBSTANTIAL ROOT CELLAR.

to both cellar and alley. There are three windows, one at each side and one at end. These are well banked in winter.

Roots are aired from doorway during severe weather. There is also a loose stone wall, built four feet high around the cellar about four feet from wall of cellar. The space between is filled with clay six feet high. There is no danger of roots freezing even in cold-

In such a cellar they winter perfect-I winter over 1,500 bushels Swedes: 2,000 bushels could be put in, but if too many are together they are liable to heat and spoil. I keep turnips until there is green feed ready to cut in the fields for my show sheep and lambs. The celfar shown was built about 35 years ago. Material was cheaper then, but such a cellar would cost here now from \$200 to \$250. Mine are well built and will last many winters yet.-Henry Arkell, in Farm and Home.

Cabbage Worm Remedies. The only sure and abiding remedy for cabbage worm, says an authority, is a small handful of fine sawdust. It is cheap, sure, harmless and effectual. Probably the best and cheapest way to combat worms on cabbages is simply to sprinkle salt on the infested heads. From the moment the sait is applied the worms cease to feed, and in an hour or two they drop from the heads to the ground. Get five cents' worth of cavenne pepper, put it in the teakettle and make a strong tea. When cool put it in a bottle and squirt some on each head or sprinkle out of a pan with a whick

The Art of Transplanting.

Set plants into freshly turned soil so that moist earth will come into contact with the fine roots. A rainy, or at least a cloudy, day late in the afternoon is a favorable time. Make the hole about the depth of the root, insert plant and press the earth closely and firmly to the roots. in dry weather press the soil with the foot, and then go over lightly with a rake to stir the surface and to hold in the moleture. Keep the plants wet during setting. Ten minutes of wilting either before or after setting would often settle the fate of the plant.—American Cul-IVELOT.

### TITLED MUTUR CAR AGENTS. FISH THAT CARRIES WEAPONS.

Thriving Business Introducing Automobiles.

The automobile craze has opened a new field for the impecunious woman in high society, and many are making much money acting as agents for the various makes of machines, says a London report. A certain woman of title is known to have sold, within six months, five high power cars and 14 smaller ones, and made in commissions about \$15,000. There was no trouble in making the transactions, for all she had to do was to tell her wealthy friends that her car was the best on the market, and give her card to the intending purchaser, to be presented to the maker.

To help his titled agent, the manufacturer places a car, sometimes two, at her disposal, usually at her country house, sends down competent chauffeurs in smart uniforms, and keeps the cars in thorough going order, knowing well that good run is more likely to influence prospective purchaser than most

She manages to get some wealthy friends for a visit, and then talks motor from morning to night, and gives them rides until they are fit subjects for

Some of the smart women make additional profits by selling the cars placed at their disposal on the spot for \$500 more than the price, and then paying for the muchines so sold at their leisure, at the regular price, less the commission.

### DEAF-MUTES NEVER GIDDY.

Vertigo Seems to Be One of the Ills to Which They Are Never Subject.

It is a singular fact, vouched for by those who have investigated the subject, that a deaf can whirl around interminably without seeming to suffer in any way from vertigo. "I have seen them do it repeatedly," said a physician long connected with a deaf and dumb institute, "and their performances bear out a theory of Dr. William James, the Harvard psychologist-the brother, you know, of Henry James, the novelist. There is a certain tube, connecting with the ear, that is the seat, according to William James, of our sense of dizziness and vertige. In deaf-mutes this tube is deranged. Therefore, according to James' theory, deaf-mutes should be incapable of suf-

"The psychologist experimented on this matter at Harvard; he had hundreds of deaf and normal persons spinning round like these children for him. And the Roots are one of the common feeding result of the experiment bore him out. Out of a large number of mutes most were proof against vertigo, and the balance only suffered it slightly. Of 300 Harvard students submitted to the same test, but one showed vertigo in a very marked form. Thus James proved that the deaf are immune to dizziness. The boys at the Mount Airy institution prove the same thing."

# THE MEANING OF MUSIC.

Tones Have Their Specific Expressions Just as Much as Spoken Words.

"Music is a science more exact than most people suppose," said a violinist, reports the Philadelphia Ledger. "You can't, for instance, say different things ith the same tones in music any more than you can say different things with the same words in English or French. 'Black' means 'black' in English; never under any circumstances can it mean white.' In the same way, in music, a major third expresses an interrogation or an appeal, never anything else, and this appealing quality becomes exceedingly marked in the fourth descending, while the fourth ascending advances from interrogation to affirmation and finally to command. Major and minor fifths travel by regular gradations from prayer to desire, and from desire to menace. Sixths express passion-all love music is written in sixths. To a semi-tone higher, and this love, this passion, becomes a painful, an emmous, an ill-starred one. Sevenths express grief, tragedy. Perhaps you think I am exaggerating here, but I assure you I am not. What I claim you will find claimed in many treatises on music, and if you will study the works of the composers, you will find that they, too, bear me out."

# Make the Tropics Contribute.

Development of the great natural resources of the tropical belt of the earth is, in the opinion of Hon. O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, a necessity for the future progress of the world. Although this belt contains practically one-half of the land area of the globe. it now contributes but one-sixth of the exports which enter into international commerce. With the growing population of the world, and the increase of facilities for transportation, a change should be wrought in this respect. Science has shown how life and health can be protected in the tropics, and India, southern China, and other oriental countries contain populations capable of laboring, and willing to labor, in the tropics. Finally, Mr. Austin points out that in comparatively recent years practinally all the tropics, except tropical America, have been brought under the con-

# trol of temperate-zone countries.

Electricity in Dentistry. It is proposed to use currents of electricity in place of anaesthetics for operations on the teeth. One pole is connected to an electrode molded to fit the tooth and lined with wet asbestos to counteract any heating effect on the tooth itself. Five minutes suffices to render insensible a tooth with a single fang.

British Colonial Territory. Three-sevenths of the total colonial territory of the world. Egypt and the Soudan included, belongs to Great Brit-

English Women Who Are Doing & Species That Has Swin Like Sand-Pa- Scientists Are Making an Expensive per and Armed with Three-Cornered Files.

> Two of the fish at the aquarium wear trmor and carry concealed weapons. As the police seldom visit the aquarium and no complaints have been filed, the fish have not been disturbed in the possession of their armaments, says the time that is costing hundreds of thou-New York Tribune. They are the orange filefish, which are coated with a skin that resembles sandpaper in the latter's most striking characteristic, and in a hollow on the top of the back they carry sharp three-cornered flies. When not in use these lie along the back. When a grudge is to be settled the fliefish literally gets his back up and viciously tickles the object of his hatred

The two specimens at the aquarium were secured a short time ago in Gravesend bay. The fishermen in the neighborhood of the bay have other names for them. "Old sow," "old maid" and "foolfish" are some of the designations which they apply to them when they sit over the fire and spin yarns. The shape of the head and mouth is responsible for these names. mouth opens upward, the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper. Crustaceans are the diet of this fish, and the shape of the mouth and the sharp teeth within are for catching and destroying this kind of food. One would say, judging from their appearance, that their diet was not well suited to their needs, for they have a starved look. The other day a party of sightseers observed this

"Here's a fish trying the starvation cure," remarked one, turning to his companions. "There's something the matter with him. Don't you see how

#### CORRECTED HIS MISTAKE.

Klondike "Dentist" Got the Right Tooth Later On and Charged for It.

High prices often prevail in frontier towns, and those who live in new settlements become accustomed to the charges and think little about it. A man who recently returned from the Klondike tells a good story which is printed in the New York Tribune.

People get used to paying big money for trifles, he said, and two dollars for a box of sardines or five dollars for a pound of bad coffee came to be regarded as reasonable prices. But once I had the surprise of hearing an unexpectedly low price named. It was like this: I had a jumping toothache-was nearly wild with it-and went to a shanty where I was told there was a dentist. A rough-looking fellow told me that he was the dentist, and I asked him to draw my tooth. He looked me over, got his forceps fastened on my tooth and yanked it out after a couple of hard twists.

"How much?" I asked. "Well, two dollars, I guess," said the dentist.

I paid him, although my jaw still ached badly.

"That's the cheapest thing I've seen round here," I remarked, as I gave him the money "Well," he said, "I thought I'd make

it low, because on account of the bad light I pulled the wrong tooth." I had to go the next day and have the

and he made matters square by charging me ten dollars.

# INDIAN BANK DEPOSITORS.

Red Men of Kansas Are Learning How to Put Away Their Money Like White Men.

The Lawton Enterprise states that many Indians near its city have learned how to take care of their money. Nearly every bank in Lawton has several Indian cash deposits, says the Kansas City Journal.

A week ago a withered squaw with buckskin leggings and moccasins went to the bank. From under a leather thong which she wore as a substitute for a belt she produced a leather pouch. with fringe and beads. From out of this receptacle she produced a little buckskin sack. After fumbling about in it she secured a small purse. Tucked into the corner of it was a wad of paper twisted smaller than the end of your little finger. She began to untwist and unfold the wad with the care of a specialist performing an operation on the human eye.

Gradually the paper developed into a crumpled deposit check. She had some difficulty in explaining to the teller how much money she wanted. She signed with her hand, grunted, held up her brown fingers. Finally he understood, grunted three times and she grunted one and smiled-when the sum that she asked for was handed over.

A Full House.

According to a Washington story writer President Roosevelt says that the incident on his long trip that amused him most occurred at a small town in Kansas, where a two-minute stop was made. The president had been talking freely of his "race suicide" notion that day, says the Kansas City Journal. At the station in Kansas a man stood holding three small children on his shoulder and a woman close beside him carried two bables. The president's speech was going along smoothly when suddenly the man with three children broke in with a voice that could be heard a quarter of a mile.

"Hey! Teddy," he shouted, "can you beat this? It's a full house, Teddytriplets and twins; three of a kind and

Coal Lands for Indians. In the Indian territory 440,000 acres of coal lands are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds divided among the In-

Search for Measing Stateenth of a Secont.

A sixteenth of a second is missing, and despite the work or scores of learned scientists no one can teil where it has

A search for this minute fraction of sands of dollars is under way, and it will be continued till the lost is found, for its recovery is of world-wide importance, states the New York World.

If one grain of sand on the shore of the ocean were lost and scientists were to spend years in trying to find it, their search would seem to be little more hopeless and unimportant than this task, upon which the leading astronomers of England and France are now

The sixteenth of a second is missing between the sun's time as recorded at Greenwich and as understood in Paris. The failure to discover the discrepancy in observations may change the nationality of thousands of people.

Longitude is calculated on the basis of Greenwich time. The boundaries of countries are determined by the calculations at this famous observatory. If the Paris calculations and not the Greenwich observations are found correct, boundaries may be moved miles.

No expense is being spared to trace the missing fraction. A special building has been erected at Paris, costly instruments installed, a corps of skilled mathematicians engaged and a process that may take years to complete has been commenced.

#### MASSAGE BY THE BLIND.

London Institution to Open New Occupation for Which They Are Peculiarly Adapted.

There is to be a very new field of work opened for the blind by the London Institute for Massage by the Blind, which is about to be started under a committee that includes many representative medical men. It is not an experiment. It has proved that the blind can become expert in the practice of massage, which in Japan is commonly recognized as their work, reports the Philadelphia Press. The occupations open to the blind are few and rarely remunerative. The difficulty is one of the gravest obstacles to the improvement of the condition of this afflicted class. There are already several blind masseurs in that country. Some £500 is needed, and central rooms are then to be secured under a hospitzd matron. Blind students must obtain first-class medical certificates in an art which is daily more used, especially by surgeons in sprains and bruises, and masseuses will be allowed to treat only women and children and masseurs only men. The whole scheme needs only to be mentioned to be approved. It is also worthy of note that the blind are usually endowed with a sense of touch exceptionally fine, so that here, and perhaps here alone, is a field in which they may surpass their seeing brothers, massage being dependent for its success upon the nicety of its application, dependent in its turn on the nicety of the operator's tactile sense.

# CHEESES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

Some Familiar Kinds That Have Become Well Liked in the United States.

Each country has its favorite cheese. The Swiss make the gruyere cheese. It is made of goats' milk, and is full of holes, caused by the gases in fermentation. The typical English cheese is the cheddar, first made in the English town after which it is named.

Brie is a popular French soft cheese; and camembert, originating in Normandy, is another. These cheeses are cured in caves, where the temperature never rises above 12 to 14 degrees.

Roquefort, a celebrated French cheese, is made from the mingled milk of goats and sheep that browse on the thyme-clad banks of the Arno. These cheeses are also ripened in caves, but the temperature is kept at 40 degrees.

Akin to the roquefort cheese is that called gorgonzola, made in Italy after similar processes. It is milder than roquefort, and not quite so good; but it sold much cheaper. Another Italian cheese, the parmesan, is very hard, and is usually grated. .

Limburger cheese, so beloved by the Germans, originated in Belgium. It is, extraordinarily rich, being allowed to ripen by putrefaction, hence its horrifying odor to unaccustomed nostrils. Some persons have a saying: "Gorgonzola is a cheese to swear by, limburger to swear at!"

Name Famine in Denmark.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt has sent his paper an interesting article on the "name famine" in Denmark. In no nation, he says, is the choice of the family name so limited. It very often happens that four persons unknown to cach other sit down to a game of whist, and later present themselves, respectively, as Hansen. He proves this statement by quoting Dr. Krak, the compiler and publisher of the Copenhagen Wegweiser, the largest Danish street directory. According to Dr. Krak, out of a population of 500,000 in the Danish capital, 42 per cent. end their names with "sen." Some 50,000 are named Hansen, which is used by the largest number of persons.

Queer Underelothes. Eskimo women wear the most curt-

ous kind of underclothing, its peculiarity being that it is made of the skins of birds. These skins before being sewed are chewed well by the women in order to make them soft. About a hundred skins are required to make a shirt, and the labor of chewing the skins which form their garments is quite enough to account for the massive, well-developed jaws of Eskimo women.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has becu in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

# What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotle substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

----DEALERS IN----

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Henry Millard's Fine Candies. Fresh Ever Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Sole Agents for JUPITER, KING OSCAR, COLUMBIAN. WRITTEN GUARANTEE, Etc. Also F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

.ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET.

MATTING.

or OIL CLOTH.

70U WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT BROWER'S

2 Poors above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

In some of the Swiss valleys the inhabitants are all afflicted with goitre or "thick-neck." Instead of regarding this as a de-formity they seem to think it a natural featare of physical development, and tourists passing through the valleys are sometimes eered by the goitrous inhabitants, because they are without this offensive swelling. Thus a form of disease may become so common that it is regarded as a natural and necessary condition of life. It is so, to a large extent, with what are called diseases of women. "very woman suffers more or less from irreg-ularity, ulceration, debilitating drains, or female weakness, and this suffering is so common and so universal that many women eccept it as a condition natural and necessary to their sex. But it is a condition as natural as it is unnecessary. The use of D . Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the delicate womanly organs and requires the womanly furctions, so that women is parctically celivered from the pain end misery which eat up ten years of her life— between the eges of fifteen and forty-five. 'Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Wigwag-"As a poet he stands alone." Borrowell-"Nonsense! I never heard of a poet who had money enough to stand a loan."

"My Heart was Thursping My Life out" is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockwille, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttaring and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health, The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether .- 11 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Tommy-"Pop, what is a chaperone?" Tommy's Pop-"A chaperone, my son, is an old lady who keeps her eye on the chaps."

AVOID ALL DRYING INMALANTS AND USE that which cleanses and heals the membrane, Elys Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

#### MARKETS. HE

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Rutter, per pound...... Eggs, per dozen..... Lard, per pound .... do ..... Oats, Tallow, per pound. do Shoulder, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Bacon, Vinegar, par qt.

Dried apples, per pound.

Cow hides, do

Steer do do Calf skin ..... Sheep pelts
Shelled corn, per bushel.
Corn meal, cwt. Bran, cwt..... Middlings, cwt ..... old..... Turkeys do \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* do ...... Ducks, do \*\*\*\*\*\* COAL. Number 6, delivered 4 20 do 4 and 5 delivered 5 55 do 6, at yard. .....do 4 and 5, at yard.....

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Oct. 13, 1903. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised Oct. 1, 1903",

Miss Annie Jennings, Miss Fannic Shaffer. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.