# THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

### THE GOOD OLD PLOW.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since passed;
Let them chaunt in praise of the tar whose days
Are spent on the ocean vast.
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honor them even now;
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store
To the cause of the Good Old Plow.

Let them laud the notes that in music floats,
Through the bright and glittering halls;
While the amorous twirl of the lady's bright curl,
Round the shoulder of beauty falls:
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich full blossoming bough,
O, these are the sweets which the rustic greets
As he follows the Good Old Plow.

Fall many there be that we daily see,
With a selfish and hollow pride,
Who the poor man's lot, in his humble cot,
With a scornful look deride;
But I'd rather take, aye a hearty shake,
From his hand than to wealth I'd bow;
For the honest grasp of his hand's rough clasp,
Has stood by the Good Old Plow.

All honor be then to these gray old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil,
Their warfare then o'er, they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil;
And the chaplet each wears, on his silver hairs,
And never shall the victor's brow,
With a laurel crown to the grave go down
Like the sons of the Good Old Plow.

### A FEW HINTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Trees transplanted recently should be carefully staked, if likely from size or exposure, to be blown around by the winds; and all should be carefully mulched. Common rough manure from the barn yard, is as good as anything. Staking and mulching are the great preservatives of newly planted trees, either in summer or autumn. Trees planted last spring even, would be greatly benefitted by a mulching, and especially where they have not grown freely, and taken deep root in the ground. Soft-wooded trees, such as the Paulownia, some Magnolias, &c., which, though perfectly hardy after one or two season's growth, are likely to be winter-killed, if quite exposed, should have a thin slip of straw for the first winter; and that, even if planted last spring. This remark applies to both deciduous and evergreen trees. Rare evergreens, even the perfectly hardy ones, should invariably have a slight protection the first winter.

*Raspberries*, to ensure a certain crop next season should be protected. The practice of the great market growers near New York, is to lay down the canes and cover very lightly with earth. Straw or boughs of trees will answer; but the common standing objection to all such things, and that is, they attract vermin.

*Strawberry beds*, and particularly those recently planted, should be protected to prevent being drawn out, as they certainly will be if left exposed, unless the ground should be covered with snow all winter, which cannot be expected, in many places.

*Half hardy plants*, such as monthly roses, carnations, &c., may be wintered well by planting compactly in a b c d, and enclosing them with a frame like that for a hot-bed, and covering it with boards. These can be removed at mild intervals during the winter, and air be given, to prevent mold, &c.

*Dahlia roots* are frequently lost by being put away in a cellar, green and wet. The roots should be well dried in the sun, until there is no apparent moisture about them, and then be placed on dry shelves or put away in sand, where they will not freeze. With this precaution, the roots are as easily wintered as potato s.

*Field Mice* are often very destructive to orchard and garden trees. One of the greatest preventives, is to clear up thoroughly all brush and rubbish that may have accumulated during the summer, remove all weeds, grass, &c., that the mice might burrow and work under during winter.

### MANAGEMENT OF GEESE.

*Mr. Editor*—In answer to your correspondent, George Mayor, I would say, Mr. Ames' management is simply this: he selects Bremen geese and mountain ganders, which cross makes large geese and early goslings. For a nest, he gives them a pen or the open field, as they may choose. When they lay, he takes the eggs into the house, and turns them once or twice a day until they are ready to set. When nearly time for them to hatch, he dips the eggs into warm water to moisten the shell, and to see if there is any life in them, which may be known by their motion in the water. He feeds the goslings on corn, or corn and scraps, until ready for market, which is in eight or ten weeks. Mr. Ames has raised this season, fifty-four goslings from three geese, thirty-eight at the first litter, and sixteen at the second from two geese. For the first litter he has received sixty one dollars and thirty-seven cents; the second litter has not been sold. We hope Mr Ames' success will not be the means of imposing upon purchasers a price beyond their real value, as geese are now selling from one to two dollars each. W. A. TILDEN.

—[*Boston Cultivator.*

### Fall Management of Bees.

The months of October and November are the season when the apiary will require particular attention. The hives should be examined, and those not containing honey enough for its occupants to sustain them during the winter must be fed. An ordinary swarm of family bees will consume from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey, from October to May. If the winter be very mild, more than this quantity will be required, but not in an ordinary season. The apiarian should be able, from practice, to know at once, on raising his hives, whether the above quantity exists in them, or not. Hives that have been occupied several years, will be so heavy without honey as those that have been used but one season, with from five to ten pounds; therefore an allowance must be made for the weight of old combs and bee-bread.—*Minor.*

STRONG WINTER CABBAGES.—Such cabbages at the extreme north, as you wish to keep through the winter and early spring, may be pulled up by the roots, and arranging them in rows with their heads downward, resting on the surface of the ground, so that their stalks will stand upright in the air; then they may be covered with straw and earth, and treated in other respect as directed for root crops. Should the weather be unusually warm the earth and straw should be opened to let in the air.

PRESERVING QUINCES.—Select the largest and fairest quince, (as the poorer ones will answer for jelly) Take out the cores and pare them. Boil the quinces in water till tender. Take them out separately on a platter. To each pound of quince allow a pound of sugar. Make the syrup, then boil the quinces in syrup till clear.

This method is be excellent and cheap, and every housekeeper who is so situated as to be able to procure quinces, should lay in a good supply.

PRINT HOSE.—The art of disarming an enemy, an art of incalculably more value than any taught by Vauban or Turenne—is thus pithily explained by a cotemporary who knows the secret of cramming a world of philosophy into the compass of a nutshell:

"It is said the bees and wasps will not sting a person whose skin is imbued with honey. Hence those who are much exposed to the venom of those little creatures, when they have occasion to have bees, or take a nest of wasps, smear their face and hands with honey, which is found to be the preventive. When we are annoyed with insult, persecution and opposition from perverse and malignant men, the best defence against the venom is to have the spirit bathed in honey. Let every part be saturated with meekness, gentleness, forbearance and patience; and the most spiteful enemy will be disappointed in his endeavors to inflict a sting.—*Wade.*

"What's the matter with your wife?" said a nasal-toned Yankee to a street butcher, the other morning, "what makes it look so *I-ear?* Didn't she *die* did ye?"

"No," said the other, "she didn't *die* exactly, I kind o' *grunt it.*"

On Lord Coleram's first visit to Drury Lane Theatre, his natural turn of pleasantry brought him into a rencontre that gave him much uneasiness.

Seeing a gentleman in boxes over the box where he was sitting—in the dress circle—and place himself on the seat just before him, rather abruptly, his idea of etiquette could not well brook such a breach of decorum; and accordingly, he addressed him in the following words:

"I beg, sir, you will make an apology."

"Apology, sir," replied the stranger—"and pay for what?"

"Why," returned his lordship pointing to the boots, "that you did not bring your boots with you into the box."

"Perhaps it is locks for you sir," retorted the stranger, "that I did not bring my horse-whip; but I have a remedy at hand, for I can pull your nose for your impertinence."

Some of the other gentlemen in the box now interfered, and both parties left the theatre.

Lord C went immediately to his brother-in-law, at Brookes, and having stated the particulars, begged his assistance to get him out of the scrape, which said he, "may end in bloodshed. I asks ye, brother," he continued, "that I was the first aggressor; but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?"

"Stop it well," replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers."

LAYING A DIRTY MAN IN THE RIVER.—Old Kempsie, of the 40th Regiment, was remarkable for the studied propriety of his diction. One day, observing a careless man in the ranks, with a peculiarly dirty face, which appeared not to have been washed for a twelvemonth, he was exceedingly indignant at so gross a breach of military propriety. 'Take him,' said he to the corporal, who was an Irishman, 'take the man and lave him in the waters of the Guadiana.' After some time the corporal returned. 'Well have you done with the man I sent with you?' inquired the Colonel. 'Up flew the corporal's right hand above the peak of his cap—'sure, an'l please your honor, did'nt ye honor tell me to *lare* him in the river?—and there he is now according to y'er honor's orders'

WONDERFUL DEVELOPEMENT OF INTELLECT.—'You see, grandma,' said a bobtail eye-piece of juvenile precocity, 'that when I suck this egg, or more properly speaking, when I extract the nutritive matter, by a sudden peculiar action of the muscles of the throat, I first make an incision in the apex, and then a corresponding aperture in the base.'

'La sus alive! why how things do change!' exclaimed the old lady in such surprise, that her spectacles dropped off at the flashing of her almost sightless eyes; 'when I'se a gal, all we done was to make a hole in each end, and daun it went. My stars this 'ere child learn got long to live, I know sartain.'

THE LESSON OF LOVE.—To know how to live, requires perpetual genius; for life is the highest of all arts. Only no one believes this, because he fancies he knows how to love, when he looks deep into the eyes of a beautiful maiden. Alas! love is also an art; but it consists not in rapture and enthusiasm; it is not to wander in the moonlight, to listen to the song of the nightingale, to kneel before the beloved, to languish and pine for her kiss. No; this, *this* is the art of love; to preserve its fire, its divine treasure, to carry its riches through life as if in pure gold; to spend it for him alone to whom the heart is devoted, to be always ready to sympathize, to smile, to weep, to assist, to encourage, to alleviate; in short, to live with the beloved as he lives; and thus, by virtue of an indwelling heavenly power, to preserve invariably a heavenward direction. And this art is the highest, tenderest love. He who possesses it, knows what love is.

The Kiss.—A lover gazed into the eyes of his mistress until she blushed.—He proceed her hand to his heart and said—"My looks have planted roses on thy cheeks; be who sows the seed should reap the harvest.

☞ There is a lady "Down east" so fond of music, that she lays under the fence to hear the wind whistle.

THE GRANDFATHERS.—An Irish peasant was advised by the priest to give up his Bible and study the fathers. 'Who are the fathers?' he inquired. 'Why,' said the priest, 'the fathers are St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and other saints.' 'I never saw them, he replied, 'but I have the grandfathers Mathew, Mark, Luke and John, and I think the grandfathers are far superior to the fathers.'


## New Milford Stove Depot. 1850.

H. BURRITT has just received a new assortment of stoves, including the most approved kinds of Air Tight, Parlor, Common Cooking, Parlor, and Shop Stoves, Russia and common pipe, Sheet Iron, and Zinc, Stove Tubes &c. &c. to which he invites the attention of cash purchasers, as the public is invited, and which will be sold at very low pri. for cash or approved credit
September, 1850.

## The People's Friend!

T. T. PONDS, of Ithaca, N. Y.

PAIN DESTROYER AND HEALING EXTRACT—An Extract from the Witch-elled Witch-hazel, and purely from the same with the exception of a little Alcohol, preserve its healing properties for all time. It is the great remedy for all internal pain, and inflammation, and sores, fresh wounds and bruises; also, and all diseases of the bowels; also chronic or old coughs, colds, and lung complaints, and for lameness &c.

Dr. Ponds Extract is the great "People's Friend" Prominent physicians and some of the most public of life have given testimonials to show its efficacy and high commendation. Ask your druggist for it, and you will find it the "People's Friend."

Our pamphlet containing testimonials, &c. &c. from the most prominent men of the country, and offered for sale, gratuitously, and circulated free. Ask for Dr. Ponds Extract and take no other. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has not the genuine article, he will procure it for you. Ask for it and take no other.

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## 200 Oz. Silver Ware.

JOHNSTONE of Table Ba. Tea, Cream, Mustard, Cand-sticks, Salt, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Table, and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, &c. warranted of good quality, for sale by A. J. IAANS

## Gold Lockets.

SINGLE and double gold locket, for sale by A. J. IAANS, Washington st.

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of common pleas, Sussex county, and to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz:

All the right, title, and interest, which the said defendant has in and to the following described lots of land, viz: Lot No. 2, in the village of Branchville, and lot No. 2, in the village of Newton, and lot No. 2, in the village of Lafayette, and lot No. 2, in the village of Sussex, and lot No. 2, in the village of Ogdensburg, and lot No. 2, in the village of Franklin, and lot No. 2, in the village of Hamburg, and lot No. 2, in the village of Wallkill, and lot No. 2, in the village of Vernon, and lot No. 2, in the village of Greenville, and lot No. 2, in the village of Sparta, and lot No. 2, in the village of Andover, and lot No. 2, in the village of Hardyston, and lot No. 2, in the village of Frankford, and lot No. 2, in the village of Wantage, and lot No. 2, in the village of Hamburg, and