Farmer's Column.

TOPPING CORN--SAVING FODDER.

Though it is not quite in the season to perform this part of the labor of raising and securing a crop of corn, yet it will do no harm to think about and compare our former practice with the result of the carefully and fairly tried experiments here introduced.

I find in Evans' Rural Economist the following extracts, said to be taken from a report to the Kent County, Delaware, Agricultural Society, by S. B. C., upon the effect of "topping" corn, &c., and as quite a proportion of our old raisers are still in the habit of following this old custom, and some, though few, of the youngest ones, try the same, they seem appropriate.

"When I reported the last experiment on this subject, I thought I would not trouble myself or the Society with another experiment of the kind; but having a piece of very even corn, and favorably situated for a full and fair demonstration of the facts of the case, I was induced to give it one more trial, which, in my own mind, has established the fact that no portion of the fodder can be taken while green, without material injury to the corn; and that when the fodder is fully matured, the tops may be taken with very little loss of grain—less than two per cent.

The order of this experiment was the same as last year, alternate sections of two rows each, repeated several times to the amount of an acre, as follows:

No. 1. Left standing, made one hundred baskets per acre, which when shelled, weighed thirty-three pounds each, equal to fifty-nine bushels and forty-six pounds.

No. 2. Topped without blading, made one hundred baskets, which weighed thirty-three pounds, equal to fifty-eight bushels fifty-two pounds.

No. 3. Cut by the ground, made ninety-six baskets, which weighed thirty-three pounds each, equal to fifty-six bushels thirty-two pounds.

No. 4. Topped and stripped, made ninety baskets which weighed thirty-three and one-half pounds each, equal to fifty-two bushels thisteen pounds.

No. 5. Topped without stripping, Sept. 15th, made eighty-nine baskets, which weighed thirty-two and one-half pounds each, equal to fifty-one bushels thirteen pounds.

"The fodder on all the above, except No. 5, was gathered on the 27th of Septembr, when fully ripe; some of the blades dead. No. 5 was cut on the 15th, twelve days earlier, while green, though fodder saving was general in the neighborhood at the time. It will be seen by comparing it with No. 2,—which is of the same class, but cut twelve days later.—that No. 2 made four hundred and eighteen pounds, or about seven and one-half bushels per acre more than No. 5. Had the blades been gathered at the same time, I have no doubt the loss in grain would have been more than doubled. This shows the ruinous waste of gathering fodder before the corn is ripe."

These several lots were put into a bag, each with their number attached, and when carefully dried were hand shelled, and then weighed giving the above results. These experiments need no more comparing or ventilating to teach their import, viz: That no part of the stock or fodder can be removed while the crop is maturing, and particularly while ripening, without decreasing the amount of corn, to an amount which should cause those in the habit of "topping" to consider the subject fairly before doing so in the future.

I have thought often upon this subject, and inquired of many concerning its advantage, but the most satisfactory answer was, "the old corn raisers used to almost always top their corn to let in the sun, and father used to his. "Well here was some what of an argument to be sure, yet it did not satisfy my doubts about the propriety of the practice, hence it was never tried.—*Farmer.*

HOW HORSES SHOULD BE SHOD.

A recent issue of the American Stock Journal contains a most valuable article on this subject. Young horses, the writer says, if shod at all before four or five years old, should have their shoes taken off and reset as often as once in three or four weeks. The hoof should be kept pared at the heel so that the frog may come to the ground. This keeps the frog moist and healthy, and has a tendency to spread the heel and keep the foot in its natural shape. The soft and healthy frog acts as a cushion, and saves the foot from damage while the animal travels upon hard roads.—It also keeps the foot in a healthy state, and is there fore of great importance to the value of the horse. If the heel is suffered to grow down, the frog becomes dry and bony, and when it comes in contact with a stone or other hard substance, the horse cripples, and subsequently becomes lame. When the hoof grows down long at the heel, it becomes dry and contracted, and the horse stands upon his toes in an unnatural and straining position. The frog, however ragged, should not be touched by the shoer's knife. To avoid raising the heel so that the foot must come to the ground in an unnatural position, the shoe should be of the same thickness at the toe as at the heel.

When the foot is properly pared, the shoe should be made to fit it so perfectly that the outside crust of the hoof will not have to be cut down to fit the shoe. The shoe should not be opened at the heel wider than the hoof, as this has a tendency to crowd in and contract the foot at this point; but if the outside of the shoe is brought in even with the outside of the hoof it has the opposite effect. The hoof should never be rasped or filed above the clinches, nor the natural enamel which is given to it for some wise purpose, disturbed. Fancy shoers—from all of whom good Lord deliver us—are too much in the practice of rasping, filing and sand-papering the hoof to make it look nice, without ever thinking that they are doing it an injury that is beyond their power to repair.

A CERTAIN CURE for SCROFULA.

Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine-grower of Cincinnati, publishes a cure for scrofula. The directions he gives are the following:

Put two ounces of acquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from eight to twenty-four hours. Then add four ounces of clear strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it well corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or one made of soft rags. If very painful, add a drop or two more water. As the sore heals, apply it weaker

I request editors in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to re-publish it quarterly; it may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO MAKE POTATO PIES.

Mrs. M. J. Cole sends the Ohio Farmer the following recipe;

"I have noticed in the Farmer several recipes for making potatoe pies, and as none of them are as easily made as mine, I have concluded to send it to you. Grate a raw potatoe, about the size of a goose egg; add two eggs, beaten with three table-spoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, spice to suit the taste, and milk sufficient to fill a large pie plate; prepare the paste as you would for custard, but bake a little longer, and you will have a good pie."

LICE ON CATTLE.—A little coal oil poured upon the card before carding cattle, will effectually destroy all lice.

Wise and Otherwise.

THE DEMIJOHN CHURCH.

Old Judge L of Alabama kept a demijohn of Jamaica in his private office. The Judge had noticed that on Monday mornings his Jamaica was lighter.—Another fact had gradually established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the pew in church. On Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavy, when the Judge hailed him:

"Sam, where have you been?"

"To church, sir," was the prompt reply.

"What church, Sam?"

"Second Methodist, sir."

"Had a good sermon, Sam?"

"Very powerful sir; it quite staggered me sir."

"Ah! I see," said the Judge, "quite powerful, eh Sam?"

The next Sunday the son came home rather earlier than usual, and apparently not so much "under the weather." His father hailed him:

"Well Sam, been to the Second Methodist again to-day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good sermon, my boy?"

"Fact was, father that I couldn't get in; church shut up and a ticket on the door."

"Sorry, Sam; keep going—you may get good by it yet."

Sam says on going to the office for his usual Spiritual refreshments, he found the "John" empty, and bearing the following label:

"There will be no service here to-day, this church being closed for repairs."

☞ A Washington correspondent says: There is reason to believe that the President receives no small amount of advice from politicians, who intrude upon him with their opinions, and who are rather more emphatic than courteous. "I tell you, Mr. President," said a Senator one day, "unless a proposition for emancipation is adopted by the government, we will all go to the d—l, at this very moment we are not over one mile from h—ll." "Perhaps not," replied the President, "as I believe that is just about the distance from here to the Capitol, where you gentlemen are in session."

PRECIOUS BOY.—"As the old cock crows the young ones learn." A story is told of a certain man and his wife who were almost constantly quarrelling.—During their quarrels, their only child (a boy) was generally present, and of course had many of his father's expressions. One day, when the boy had been doing something wrong, the mother intending to chastise him, called him and said, "Come here, sir; what did you do that for?" The boy, complacently folding his arms, and imitating his father's manner replied: "See here, madam, I don't want to have any words with you!"

☞ As a little four year old boy was being put to bed, his mother said to him: "Kiss mamma good night, Johnny." He at first refused, and then inquired, "Do lieutenant kiss their mammas?" "Why do you ask that, my dear?" inquired the astonished maternal parent. "'Cause I'm lieutenant of our company, and Joe Walsh is captain." Being assured that it was not beneath his official dignity to "kiss mamma good night," he thus saluted her and went to bed.

☞ A wag was passing a livery stable one day, in front of which several lean horses were tied, stopped suddenly, and gazed at them for some time with a phiz indicating the utmost astonishment, and then addressed the owner, who was standing near, and asked "If he made horses." "Made horses?" said the knight of the broom and curry comb, "why do you ask such a question?" "Only," replied he, "because I observe you have several frames set up!"

NOSE AND LIPS.—A sharp nose and thin lips are considered by physiognomists certain signs of a shrewdish disposition. As a criminal was once on his way to the gallows, proclamation was made that if any woman would marry him under the gallows with the rope around his neck, he would receive a pardon.

"I will," cried a cracked voice from the middle of the crowd.

The culprit desired the eager candidate for matrimony to approach the cart, which she did; and he began to examine her countenance.

"Nose like a knife," said he, "lips like wafers.—Drive on hangman!"

☞ "I am a great gun," said a tipsy printer who hrd been on a spree for a week. "Yes," said the foreman, "you're a great gun and half cocked, and you can consider yourself discharged." "Well," said Typo, "then I had better go off."

☞ A sporting gentleman, passing by a house observed on the door the seperate names of a physician and surgeon, and facetiously remarked that the circumstance put him in mind of a double barreled gun, for if one missed the other was sure to kill.

"Who gave that kiss?" the teacher cried,
"'Twas Jaky Jinks," John Jones replied,
"Come here to me," old Switchem said,
"What evil genius prompted you
So rude a thing in school to do?"
Said Jaky "I can hardly say
Just how it happened. Any way,
To do a sum she whispered me;
And round my face her curls, you see—
That is, her cheek—and I—and I—
Just kissed her, but I don't know why."

☞ Our friend Jones has been doing homage to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things by moonlight lately A few evenings since, Jones resolved to make his destiny secure Accordingly he fell on his knees before his fair dulcinea, and made his passion known. She refused him flat. Jumping to his feet, he informed her in choice terms, that there was as good fish in the sea as ever was caught. Judge of the exasperation of our worthy swain when she coolly replied, "Yes, but they don't bite at toads!"

THE PICKETS.—"Well, what next?" said Mrs. Partington, as she interrupted Ike, who was reading the war news, "the pickets were driven in five miles! Bless my poor soul that will make a strong fence. I suppose they had to be driven in deep to keep in the secessionaders from digging out under them."

☞ "Mr. Brown, you say the witness was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so? Are you acquainted with him?" "No, sir; I have never seen him before." "Why, then, do you come to such a conclusion?" "Because he takes five newspapers, and pays for every one of them in advance."

☞ Gen. Floyd says that the Federal arms do not "go off" so quickly as they did when he was Secretary of War.

☞ The C. S. A., says an exchange, have chosen the very name they are entitled to. They are, in fact the Colored States of America. Their secession and barbarous warfare have proved them to be the Coward States of America, and soon they will be the Conquered States of America.

Up comes the devil—slow and solemn,
And sets two lines to fill this column!

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME

ON and after Monday, November 25th 1861, Trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Great Bend at	7:20	A. M.
New Milford	7:39	"
Montrose	8:00	"
Hopbottom	8:23	"
Nicholson	8:40	"
Factoryville	9 04	"
Abington	9:20	"
SCRANTON	10:00	"
Moscow	10:41	"
Gouldsboro	11:07	"
Tobyhanna	11:20	"
Stroudsburg	12.32	P. M.
Water Gap	12:46	"
Columbia	1:00	"
Delaware	1:25	"
Hope (Philadelphia connection)	1:35	"
Oxford	1:53	"
Washington	2:10	"
Junction	2:32	"
Arrive at New York	5:30	"
Philadelphia	6:50	"

MOVING NORTH.

Leave New York from foot of Courtland Street	8:00	A M.
Pier No. 2, North River,	7:00	"
Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot	7:10	"
Leave Junction	11:15	"
Washington	11:33	"
Oxford	11:50	"
Hope (Philadelphia connection)	12:14	P. M.
Delaware	12:43	"
Columbia	1:00	"
Water Gap	1:16	"
Stroudsburg	1:30	"
Tobyhanna	2:42	"
Gouldsboro	2:55	"
Moscow	3.17	"
SCRANTON	4:10	"
Abington	4:40	"
Factoryville	4:56	"
Nicholson	5:16	"
Hopbottom	5:38	"
Montrose	6:00	"
New Milford	6:21	"
Arrive at Great Bend	6:40	"

☞ These Trains connect at Great Bend with the Night Express Trains both East and West on the New York and Erie, and at Scranton with Trains on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, for Pittston, Kingston and Wilkesburre; and the Train moving South connects at Junction ith Trains for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

Passengers to and from New York change cars a Junction. To and From Philadelphia, via. B. D. R. R., leave or take cars at Hope.

For Pittston, Kingston and Wilkes-Barre, take L. & B. R. R. cars at Scranton.

For Jessup, Archbald and Carbondale, take Omnibus at Scranton.

ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

MOVING NORTH

Leaves Scranton	9:50	"
Abington	10:35	"
Factoryville	11:00	"
Nicholson	11:30	"
Hopbottom	12:05	P. M
Montrose	12:45	"
New Milford	1:20	"
Arrives at Great Bend	1.45	"

MOVING SOUTH

Leaves Great Bend	2:10	P. M.
New Milford	2:35	"
Montrosem	3:05	"
Hopbotto	3:45	"
Nicholson	4:15	"
Factoryville	5:13	"
Abington	5:40	"
Arrives at Scranton	6:30	"

This Train leaves Scranton after the arrival of the Train from Kingston, and connects at Great Bend with the Day Express Trains both East and West on New York and Erie.

JOHN BRISBIN, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Nov. 25, 1861.