

Farmer's Column.

HUSKING INDIAN CORN BY HAND.

Why will one man husk twice as much corn in a day as another? And why will many boys husk much faster than some men? Because, in one case, there is the exercise of much skill, while in the other there is no tact or skill manifested.

There is an opportunity to exercise a great deal of skill in husking corn, and I propose to show that the exercise of skill is highly important, in order to be a good and rapid husker.

In the first place, I will point out some of the errors in husking Indian corn, which characterize a poor husker; and then we will attend to some of the manipulations of a good and skillful husker.

A poor husker spends much time in reaching after the ears of corn, and in laying the husks and stalks aside. Some huskers will sit on a high seat or stand while husking, which position requires them to reach too far, and spend too much time in getting the corn in hand, ready to husk. While a man is stooping down to pick up an ear, a good husker will husk an ear. Picking up one stalk at a time, and placing it at one side of the husker consumes much time that ought to be spent in husking.

I will now lay down a few plain directions to be practiced in order to husk corn fast, and in a farmer-like manner.

After the stalk has been pulled down, place the basket at the butt of the stalks, a little inclined towards the husker.—Procure a little box for a seat, about ten inches high. If a husker is not discommoded by resting on his knees, a low seat may be dispensed with. Let the husker place himself close to the corn, so that it will not be necessary to reach far for each stalk. Now take an ear in the left hand, and with the husker or fid on the right hand, pull down half the husks. As the right hand goes down, let the left hand rise to the tip of the ear, and slip the thumb of the left hand over the end of the ear, taking off cleanly all the silk, and bring it down with the other half of the husks.—Two quick motions of the hand will husk an ear neatly. As the left hand grasps the stem, preparatory to breaking off the ear, let the husks be retained in the hand, so as to protect it from becoming tender between the thumb and the fore finger, where every ear of corn strikes it, as it is separated from the stem.

A quick motion is required in husking corn fast, and by following these plain directions, a man may husk much faster than he would when they are not observed. There is more science in being a skillful husker than there is in knowing how to shovel earth with ease and skill.

MAKING GAME OF CHICKENS.

It is generally known that the flavor of meat depends largely upon the kind of food on which the animal was fed before being killed. Fowls allowed to pick up their living from offal and fifth yield flesh greatly inferior to that made from clean grain and other wholesome food. The spicy game flavor of partridges and other wild fowl is due to the aromatic nature of the berries and buds on which they subsist. As it is easy to regulate the food of domestic fowls, it is worth experimenting upon whether any desired flavor can not be given to the meat. The Scottish Journal of Agriculture advances the opinion that this is possible. The chickens might not relish the food necessary to impart a flavor, but under the system of artificial feeding common in Europe this would be no hindrance. In France fowls are fattened by pouring aromatic food in a liquid state down their throats through a funnel made for the purpose, and it would be easy to impregnate the mixture with any oil or essence required. This would be necessary to be done for only a few days at the close of the fattening process, so that the health of the fowl need not be impaired.

MANURE MEASURE.

This is generally estimated by the load, which is just about as definite as the phrase, "about as big as a piece of chalk." It ought to be measured by the cubic yard or cord.—A cubic yard is 27 feet, each of which contain 1728 cubic inches. A cubic cord is 128 cubic feet. As the most of farmers have an idea in their minds of the size of a pile of wood containing a cord, they would readily compare that with the quantity of manure, if stated in cords. Every cart or wagon box before it leaves the maker's shop, ought to have the cubic feet and inches it will contain, indelibly marked upon it. This would enable the owner to calculate the amount of his load.

A YANKEE PUMPKIN PIE.—It is sometimes said that it takes a Yankee to make a good Pumpkin Pie, and as I find that they are so differently made in these parts, I will tell your lady readers how the Yankees do make them:

Stew the pumpkins as long as possible, until the juice is all dried up; strain through a colander, and add milk and cream to a proper consistency; sweeten with half sugar and half molasses; add a little ginger; eggs are useless; flour makes them pasty, and straining the juice off and throwing it away, takes off all the sweetest part of the pumpkin.

TO CURE THE CROUP.—The following is highly recommended by an exchange: "A piece of fresh lard, as large as a butternut, rubbed up with sugar, in the same way that butter and sugar are prepared for the dressing of puddings, divided into three parts, and giving intervals of twenty minutes, will relieve any case of croup which is not already allowed to progress to the fatal point."

Wise and Otherwise.

PHILOSOPHICAL RESULT.—"As diamond polishes diamond," says a German writer. "so man is formed by man."

Truly. And we may add as diamond cuts diamond, so man is fleeced by man.—[Vanity Fair.]

Why do you drive such a pitiful looking carcass as that? Why don't you put a heavier coat of flesh on him? said a traveler to an Irish car driver. A heavier coat of flesh? By the powers, the poor creature can hardly carry what little there is on him now!

Life is a thing which many people seem in a great hurry to get rid of, if we may judge by the number of 'fast' young men now-a-days, who use themselves up with the greatest apparent satisfaction.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compels me!" said the lady; "no' nor twenty like him!"

A pedlar being asked by a long spindle shanked wag, if he had any tin overalls, answered: "No, but I have a pair of candle moulds that will just fit you."

He who truly wishes the happiness of any one, cannot be long without discovering some mode of contributing to it.

An Irishman catching a thief's hand in his pocket at the Post Office, the other day knocked the rascal down, and began to trample on his carcass as if he were dancing a Fardowner's jig.

"What's that for?" said a bystander. "Och!" said Pat, "it's small change the fellow wanted, and faith I'm after giving him a few post office stamps?"

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things.—A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet?

"Never! never!"

It has been said in behalf of second marriages, that wedlock is like wine—not to be properly judged of till the second.

"Can you tell me how the word Saloon is spelt?" was asked of a Cockney by a Philadelphian. "Certainly," said the Londoner with a look of triumph; "There's a hess, and a nay, and a hell and two hoos, and a hen."

While one of our chaplains of the army was repeating this line of the Lord's prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread," a soldier added with a loud voice—"fresh."

The Binghamton Journal is constructing a new dictionary. It defines "Man—a general term, embracing woman." If this is a sample, the new dictionary will be comprehensible enough at least.

"Is that bell ringing for fire?" inquired a youth from the Green Mountains. "No, they have to much somewhere and they ring the bell for water."

Short calls are the best," as the fly said when he alighted upon the hot stove.

Rowland Hill said, "he would not give a farthing for the man's religion whose cat and dog were not the better for it."

At a printers festival the following toast was given: "The editor, and the lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

We clip the above from a republican exchange, whose editor no doubt, spoke as he felt, making himself the standard.

What is the difference between an accepted and a rejected lover? The one kisses his Misses, and the other misses his kisses.

Why are indolent persons' beds so short for them? because they are too long in them.

Bread is the staff of life, and liquor the latter—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

Modesty in women is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

AMUSING BLUNDERS.—We noticed, lately, in one of our country exchanges, (a Republican paper) that the compositor had set up "Honest Old Abe" as "Honest Old Ape," and another paper, now before us, has an article on the "Infernal Revenue."

A poor fellow in Virginia, whose wife left his "bed and board," advertised her, but not in the usual way. His advertisement ran thus; "Jane, your absence will ruin all. Think of your children, your husband, your parents. Return, all may be well. At any rate, enclose the key of the cupboard where the whiskey is."

NEW EXEMPTS.—Besides those who are exempt from military duties under the laws of the United States and State laws, the law of Moses exempts another class. We find in Deuteronomy, 24th chapter, 5th verse, the following statute: "When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."

THE PLACE TO BUY

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IS AT

G. H. EASTMAN'S

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

as he intends for the future to sell exclusively for

CASH OR READY PAY;

thus making every man pay for his own work, without taxing him for the debts of those that never pay.

He will sell all kinds of the best custom made work at a lower figure than the shop work usually found in country stores can be bought at.

He is constantly adding to his large stock of

THE BEST MATERIAL,

and will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

BUSKINS,

GAITERS,

SLIPPERS,

GLOVE-KID

SHOES, &c., &c.

The Best Workmen

are employed in his manufacturing establishment, and he feels confident of his ability to give the most perfect satisfaction.

G. H. EASTMAN

is noted for making the BEST AND CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes ever offered to the public, and in order to sustain his reputation, he will spare neither care nor expense.

His shop is first door below R. R. Little's Law Office, where he is prepared to make to order, and do repairs on short notice.

My motto is to use none but GOOD LEATHER—not to purchase that which is boiled or rotten.

P. S. Orders for fine Sewed Boots particularly solicited.

G. H. EASTMAN

Tunkhannock, Aug 14, 1861.

TO TRAVELERS.

DAILY LINE OF STAGES!

FROM

Tunkhannock to Pittston,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES running to and from

Wilkes-Barre, and all other points, from Pittston. Also with stages running to and from Towanda, Laceyville, Meshoppen, Montrose and other points, from Tunkhannock.

NONE BUT GOOD HORSES,

AND

CAREFUL AND OBLIGING DRIVERS

are engaged on this Line.

Extra Horses and Carriages constantly on hand.

FORWARD PASSENGERS

from Tunkhannock to Springville, Melopony and all other points of the line of regular Stage route.

J. RITTLERSPAUGH, Proprietor.

Tunkhannock, September, 13, 1861.

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.....7:30 "

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.....12:45 "

Columbia.....1:00 "

Delaware.....1:25 "

Hope (Philadelphia connection).....1:35 "

Oxford.....1:53 "

Washington.....2:10 "

Union.....2:32 "

Arrive at New York.....5:30 "

Philadelphia.....6:50 "

MOVING NORTH

Leave New York from foot of Cortland Street.....9:00 A. M.

Pier No. 2, North River.....7:00 "

Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot.....7:10 "

Leave Junction.....11:15 "

Washington.....11:33 "

Abington.....11:50 "

Hope (Philadelphia connection).....12:14 P. M.

Delaware.....1:00 "

Water Gap.....1:16 "

Stroudsburg.....1:30 "

Tobyhanna.....1:42 "

Gouldsboro.....2:55 "

Moscow.....3:17 "

SCRANTON.....4:10 "

Abington.....4:40 "

Factoryville.....4:56 "

Nicholson.....5:15 "

Hopbottom.....5:33 "

Montrose.....5:50 "

New Milford.....6:21 "

Arrive at Great Bend.....6:30 "

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 Wilkes-Barre, and the Train moving South connects at Junction with Trains for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

Passengers to and from New York change cars at 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. & E. R. R. cars at Scranton, and for Harrisburg, take Omnibus at Scranton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

MOVING NORTH

Leaves Scranton.....9:50 "

Abington.....10:05 "

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.....2:55 "

Montrose.....3:05 "

Hopbottom.....3:45 "

Nicholson.....4:15 "

Factoryville.....5:13 "

Abington.....5:40 "

Arrives at Scranton.....6:50 "

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, Supt.

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

WANTED - A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and also J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS. Olive tar is a thin, transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for disease of the Throat, Lungs, or Catarrh. Also for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons which I will send to any one free by mail.

J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist, 412 Broadway, New York

New Arrangement,

AT THE

Farmer's Store,

NICHOLSON, WYOMING CO. PA.

New Arrangements

AND

NEW GOODS!

TERMS: POSITIVELY READY PAY.

L. HARDING & CO, have on hand and are constantly

receiving a large Stock of

FALL & WINTER

Goods,

which they will sell for CASH OR

READY PAY

At least 20 PER CENT LESS

than those selling on the OLD CREDIT SYSTEM,

Our Motto:

SMALL PROFITS & READY PAY

WANTED.—All kinds of Grain Produce, Lumber, good

Hemlock Shingles, Wool Socks, Sheep Pelts, Beef Hides, i

fact everything that will sell, for which the highest market

price will be paid.

L. HARDING & CO.

Nicholson Depot,

Oct. 30th, 1861.

STOVE & TIN-WARE

MANUFACTORY,

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

MILLS & ROSS,

MANUFACTURE AND DEAL

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON,

AND

Copper Ware,

COOKING, PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES

STOVE PIPE & FURNITURE,

Heaters and registers,

PUMPS, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, JAPANNED AND

BRITANIA WARE,

And, indeed, everything pertaining to their business, which they offer at FAVORITE PRICES.

ROOFING, GUTTERS and CONDUCTORS, put up, at short notice.

JOBING and REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly and neatly done. Give them a call.

Tunkhannock, Sept. 11, 1861.

TRY THE

ICHOL ON MILLS!!

(NEAR BACON'S OLD STAND.)

This Mill has been lately re-fitted and all the modern improvements added and is now in charge of

MR. WINT,

of Providence, Luzerne county, one of the best Millers in the country.

Particular attention paid to

Custom Work,

which will be done on short notice.

ALL WORK WARRANTED, and if not satisfactory done may be returned at the expense of the subscribers.

FLOUR of all kinds, MEAL and FEED, constantly on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Cash prices.

Cash or Flour paid for grain at the Highest Cash prices.

N. R. WINT, P. B. BALDWIN,

Miller, Proprietor

FRUIT CANS, for preserving fruit, for sale at

MILLS & R

Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.



AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the

A cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gouty Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Irritations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and fatal disease of which the kidneys all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: Prof. J. M. LOCKE, Analytical Chemist, of Cincinnati, whose high professional character is endorsed by JOHN McLEAN, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. THOS. CORWYN, Secretary of the Treasury. HON. J. M. WATSON, Governor of Indiana. S. L. MASON, Esq., Proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, and many others. Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial. These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of compounding for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is impregnated with more or less of numerous and injurious qualities