Farmer's Column.

EXAMPLE IN AGRICULTURE.

"If men are to be made intelligent," says Henry Ward Becher, 'give them specimens of intelligence." And he illustrates this influence of example as follows;—

Let a man go into a village where the houses are all tumbling down, and where no pains are taken with trees and flowers, and build a neat house, and enclose his grounds with a good fence, and tastefuully decorate his yard with comely trees and beautiful flowers, and his example wilt be a blessing to the place It will not be three years before there will be twenty neat houses, with good fences, and ards decorated with trees and flowers, as the result of his judicions outlay of means. The taste of the whole village will be educated and improved by the influence that he will exert through the instrumentality of the advantages which he posseses over them.

We have observed the same thing in agriculture. When a thorough practical farmer goes into a neighborhood of 'worn out' farms, and engages in the work of reclaiming and improving his new purchase, his success is sure to awaken a spirit of inquiry, and his example can but exert as improving influence upon all who witness or hear of it—He is seen to grow better crops than his neighbors on a soil which has been comparatively sterile heretofore, and the methods pursued are sought out by those around him. It is found that he does not grow crop after crop of wheat, corn or grass on the same field, but he grows good crops of these products upon different fields in a series of years, entering at once on a system of rotation. He introduces new and improved varieties of grains and seeds, the products of which are seen at a glance to be better than those commonly grown—at least they command a better price in market. The same is true of his orchard and garden. Better fruits and finer vegetables are introduced, such as at once arrest the attention of the observer. The improved breeds of live stock with their better care and feeling, cannot fail to gain the notice of all around him. With improved plows and other implements of tillage he accomplishes a more thorough cultivation of the soil, giving a deep and mellow seed bed, insuring the crops against the excess of drouth and moisture, and bringing abundant crops despite 'the season' so unreasonably complained of by the careless farmer. But as the real basis of improvement he is careful in making and saving manure, seeking in every way to increase the fertility of his soil—to feed his crops, that they may produce large and profitable returns for his care and labor. And example of clean culture is also given, and it is seen how mush more the soil can do for the farmer's crop if no self sown intruding weeds are allowed to rob it of its proper sustenance.

These improvements and many others we might particularize, as remarked before, exert an influence on the farms of those who witness or hear of them. Their owners may cavil for awhile, but the unmistakable signs of prosperity—of the paying nature of the new system of management—will generally influence of the most incredulous into some sort of an imitation, is nearly always followed by better returns, encouraging further progress—and thus the work goes on until the whole neighborhood shows the influence of the example. In this way, and by the constantly recurring lessons of an enlarged experience, a better system of culture has been in part introduced, and thus also diffused and, extended.

Those who learn by hearsay, we remark are also influenced. The agricultural fair has its part in this teaching; but its great apostle is the news-paper, filled in large part by the writings of experienced and skillful farmers, who cannot only tell how to work profitable results, but draw their illustrations from their own experience. Though no period in the history of agriculture has been without its examples of productive farming, at no period, on the broad acres tilled by American industry, have so many bright spots shown out to gladden the hearts and encourage the hands of the friends of improvement. As much room as there evidently is for advancement, a comparison of farming now with that of even ten years ago, shows marked progress. May it go on until thorough work shall make our land teem with golden harvests, with the finest flocks and herds in the world, with peace, plenty and universal liberty and intelligence.—*Country Gentlemen.*

CHANGING SEEDS.

The Irish Agricultural Review says: The practice of frequently changing seeds is now recognized in many sections as essentially to the production of a first-rate crop. We all know that the practice of procuring seed potatoes from a distance—20 or 25 miles—and from different kinds of soil, has a most marked influence on the product. While the *rationale* of this is not quite obvious, the fact is indisputable. The same result follows also in the management of corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans and garden seeds. Even where exchanges are made between farmers in the same neighborhood, and where there is no very marked difference in the geological or mineral characteristics of the soil in the respective localities, the practice is still productive to improvement. Let those who never tried the experiment do so; on a small scale at first—if they are at all skeptical, and mark the results, both as regards quantity and quality of crop.

REAPERS IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Farmer and Gardner states that a thousand reaping and mowing machines were sold during the past season in that state. Considering the population, this, perhaps, is fully equal to the purchase of these indispensables to the farmer in any other state in the Union.

Wise and Otherwise.

TO ABRAHAM.

What are we coming to,
Abraham?
What the devil shall we do,
Abraham?
In ninety days you said
The Rebellion would be dead,
As the South had "nary a red,"
Abraham,
And Old Jeff. would loose his head,
Abraham, O Abraham.

But more than a year has past,
Abraham,
And still we are stuck fast,
Abraham;
Thihgs lock so very blue,
That we scarce know what to do;
For Jeff. Davis and his crew,
Abraham,
Have quite outwitted you,
Abraham, O Abraham.

We are running into debt,
Abraham,
Richmond is not taken yet.
Abraham;
Though a year we have been trying,
Sometimes fighting sometimes lying,
Dear experience we are buying,
Abraham;
"That's a fact" there's no denying,
Abraham, O Abraham

One million every day,
Abraham,
Is expended, so folks say,
Abraham;
But that is not any wonder
Whilst our Generals blunder
And our contractors all plunder,
Abraham,
There is something, wrong, by thunder!
Abraham, O Abraham.

There is some one money making,
Abraham,
"That's so!" there's no mistaking,
Abraham;
Down in Old Virginia pastures,
Where we ought to have been masters,
We have met with sad disaters,
Abraham,
Which reduced us to shin plasters,
Abraham, O Abraham.

You have millions at your back,
Abraham;
"Go in" and clear the track
Abraham;
If much longer you delay,
In the dilllydally way—
Now mark you what I say,
Abraham—
You are sure to lose the day,
Abraham, O Abraham.
If you calculate to win,
Abraham,
Now's the time for to begin,
Abraham,
To be firm, true and brave,
Hang each traitor and each knave,
North or South, that don't behave,
Abraham—
Then the Union you may save,
Abraham, O Abraham.

☞ "I say, landlord, that is a dirty towel for a man to wipe on."

The landlord with a look of amazement, replied:

"Well, I swan you are mighty particular sixty or seventy of my boarders have wiped on that towel this morning and you are the first one to find fault with it."

☞ "Sam, how many sticks have you sawed?" "Why, dad when I get this and three other ones done, I'll have sawed four

☞ Will some of the juveniles please solve the following:

You 0 a 0 your troubles for me,
0 0 no 0 I 0 thee:
Then let your 0 my sigh be;
And give 0 0 I 0 thee.

The solution will produce a very pretty stanza of regular poetry.

☞ An old bachelor says that marriage was instituted for no other purpose than to prevent men from sleeping diagonally in bed.

☞ A boarding school miss, being un well thought it ungenteel to say billious, so she complained of being Williamous. These are days of refinement.

☞ The man who never loved a pretty woman was lately seen by some Grennlanders going round the North Pole. an icicle a yard long hanging to his easal organ, and a sharp north-easter after him, whistling, "Oh, never fall in love."

☞ While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth, who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

☞ Wanted! The chair in which the sun sets. A garment for the naked eye.—Buckles to fasten a laughing stock. The animal that drew the conference. Eggs from a nest of thieves. A bucket of water from "All's Well."

☞ Why are rats better than tomatoes? Because tomatoes make only catsup while rats make a cat supper.

☞ The most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of, was that of a man who sat up all night because he could not determine which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

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 oints, 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, Mehoopany and all other points off the line of regular Stage route.

J. RITTERSPAUGH, Proprietor.

Tunkhannock, September, 18, 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	7:39	"
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 with 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.