

Agricultural

The Renovation of Old Orchards.

Fruit trees... In traveling through the country, I see many orchards that appear to be going to decay, and some having been in the same condition, and now being improved it may be that my brother farmers will not be offended, if I give them my experience. In 1848 I gave my orchard a thorough pruning of the decaying wood, it having been neglected for a number of years. I plowed it early and planted it to potatoes without manure, being careful not to break the roots near the trees with the plow. My potatoes grew rapidly, and to all appearance were very healthy, until the last of the 8th month, when they began to decay; and in a few weeks there was hardly a vestige left to mark the spot where they once flourished; but I had the satisfaction of seeing my orchard show decided marks of improvement. Early last spring, 1849, I plowed it again, and finding there was a heavy growth of weeds the last of haying, and having dull weather I gave it another thorough plowing. The result was most satisfactory—my apples growing much larger and firmer than they had for six years previous. There had been great improvement in the growth of the trees as there has been in the apples, they having formed more new wood than for ten years before, and I think the principal cause has been the free use of the plow. I raised the past season one hundred bushels of Baldwin and Russet apples from what were, five years ago, twenty old, decaying trees.

Let us speed the plow, not only in cleared land, but amongst the apple trees. If any one has an orchard that has not been plowed, let him scrape off the old bark and put in the plow; and then set it in the plow; and then put in the scythes, and be sure and keep down the young shoots, and he will find that it will receive great interest on the capital invested, by waiting a few years.—Maine Farmer.

The Ravages of Insects.—Such insects as the Hessian and wheat flies, curculios, weevils, army-bill worms annually destroy crops to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. If a pirate on the high seas, or an Indian savage on land, injures the property of a citizen to the amount of a few dollars, millions are expended, if need be, to punish the offender. This is right. But when public enemies of a different name, do a thousand times more injury to a whole country, are its citizens under any necessary restraint which forbids their making a common effort to protect their property against insect devastation. Parasitic plants such as rust on wheat, and many fungi, as well as injurious insects, are on the increase. To attempt to explain the reasons why this is so, would lead at once into questions in animals and vegetable physiology, out of place in this brief synopsis of such rural topics as are believed to be of general interest. It may not be amiss to remark, however, that many boys are, apparently, educated to kill small birds that subsist mostly on insects, as soon as these youngsters are large enough to shoulder a gun.

If farmers told their arms, and say that nothing can be done by the science of entomology, or by any other means, what but an increase of the evil is to be expected? Not to try to escape the evil is treating one's enemies with unmanly forbearance, and evinces a belief in fatalism worthy disciple of Mohamed.

Cutting Stalks.—There is some diversity of opinion yet, among farmers, respecting the expediency of cutting corn stalks. According to some experiments, pretty carefully tried, some years ago, by Judge Buel, cutting them, diminishes the corn crop a little. It was thought by some, that inasmuch as the leaves of a plant are necessary to the growth and maturity of a plant, they ought to be kept upon it until thrown off by nature. This is undoubtedly good reasoning. On the other hand, many contend that the stalks if cut and cured well, require more valuable, and sufficiently counterbalance the diminution of the crop. At the present season we think it advisable to cut the stalks for the purpose of letting the soil in more freely.

Gapes in Chickens.—It is said that the removal of a red wax in the throat of a chicken with the gapes always effects a cure. This worm, the effect of the disease, is easily destroyed by passing down a feather dipped up to within half an inch of the end, into the throat of the chicken, then giving it a twist or two, and finally drawing it out, giving it the bend. Erase wax and carefully ground corn are also said to be good for the gapes. There are various remedies adopted for the cure of this troublesome and sometimes fatal disorder; but those who have not tried the above are invited to do so.—Germania Telegraph.

Fox Cocois.—The best remedy that I have found is rosin, pulverized fine and fed with grain.—It not only stops the cough, but secures to improve the health of the sheep every way. After giving the rosin, you will hear them sneeze freely, which is also a remedy for the grub in the head—but there is no certain cure for this disease that I have been able to discover.

Poison of Earth-Worms.—It frequently occurs that a whole family is poisoned by eating what has been cooked in a glazed earthen vessel. The glazing in such vessels is poisonous, and when it loses its adhesion and mixtures with the food contained in it, it is apt to lead to fatal consequences. It is always best to try the ware by growing it with land or tallow and subjecting it to the heat of an oven.

Cornish Borer.—Are there any bushes growing along your fences? If there are, recollect they are so many evidences of slovenly farming, and should be removed. Therefore, seize every spare moment to have them cut down below the surface of the earth, and on the crown of every bush, thus removed, throw a handful of salt. Two or three such operations will ensure their destruction.—Maine Farmer.

Scour in Cows.—For the Scour.—Take black walnut shells, dried and pulverized, mixed with an equal quantity of flour, then wet and make into pills about the size of small lickerly nuts.—Give three or four of these pills at a dose, and if they do not stop the disease, saturate the pills with laudanum, and repeat the dose.

Clear Water for Fatigued Teams.—Make a strong soap and saturate it with salt, thicken with ashes to the consistency of whitewash. When partly set, stir occasionally, and apply with a brush. It cures, for sometime, and leaves the bark a green and healthy color.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Agricultural, Stove, and Tin Store, AT ATHENS, PA.



WHEELER'S ALSO EMERY & CO.

Rail Road Horse Power & Tresher, With the Latest and Most Improved, for which Patent is secured.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the Farmers of Bradford and the adjoining counties, that he is agent for, and has for sale, the most improved and successful Horse Power and Treshing Machines, which he is prepared to furnish on the same terms as by the manufacturer, with the addition of the actual cost of transportation, contracted for at the lowest and best rate.

The subscriber has sold a number of the above machines in this and the adjoining counties of Chester and Tioga, N. Y., and with an entire exemption have given the very best satisfaction, and where they are known, all farmers give them the preference, on account of economy in threshing, being operated with much less expense, and requiring less wearing much less grain than any other machine in use.

The Two-Horse Power Tresher and Separator is capable with three or four men, of threshing from 120 to 200 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats, per day.

EMERY & Co.'s NEW THRESHER AND CLEANER. Emery & Co. for nearly two years past have been experimenting to perfect a cleaner, to be operated with their Power for public and field threshing, and with much time and expense have succeeded to their entire satisfaction, and are now prepared to furnish a self-cleaning, combined with all the advantages of their best threshing machine, and at the same time requiring less force to operate its rotary motion than is required by the ordinary separator. It has been thoroughly tested during the last harvest, and some of them have used the past season for threshing in the best grain growing sections of the state of New York with the best success—threshing thousands together an equal amount and at less expense than the common threshing with the ordinary separator.

The Cleaner has all the advantages of a good fanning mill, cleaning the grain fit for market, wasting none. The additional cost being but little more than a fanning mill, or about thirty dollars, making the whole Thresher and Cleaner cost \$75 to \$80, and with Emery & Co.'s two-horse power, \$125 to \$130.

The Cleaner can be detached, and the Thresher set alone when desired. The new Thresher and Cleaner are designed to take the place of the old, expensive and cumbersome threshers and cleaners now in use. Farmers and others wishing to procure any of the above-mentioned Horse Powers and Treshers, will save trouble, risk and expense, by purchasing them of the subscriber.

On account of the large demand for the above machines, and the difficulty of immediately filling orders for them, persons wishing to purchase machines should give me timely notice, so to visit kind and at what time they wish to procure them.

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The United States Life Insurance & Trust Co. On the new principle, by which the insured participate in the profits.

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DR. J. E. CANFIELD. The subscriber will also be glad to furnish the best of the following: Emery's Tresher and Cleaner, with bands, wrenches, &c., \$75 to \$80. Price of Emery's Tresher and Cleaner, with bands, wrenches, &c., \$75 to \$80.

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Afflicted do not Despair

Another fellow being rescued from Death by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The following case is one of the greatest triumphs of medicine over disease ever published in medical history. It is a case of consumption, which had been declared hopeless by the most eminent physicians of this city, and for the benefit of my afflicted fellow beings, I desire to make known a true description of my disease, and the unexpected cure obtained from SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. About three years ago I was afflicted with a violent cough, which settled upon my breast and side, and every few days would rattle considerably in my chest; my sleep was light and distressing. Every day I had violent fever, creeping chills, and profuse sweats at night, with great difficulty of breathing, and great loss of appetite. My system was entirely prostrated, having never felt so weak as I now do.

Two of the most eminent physicians of this city attended me, and after exhausting all their skill, pronounced my case incurable. Indeed, one said my lungs were almost gone, and I could not possibly recover. At this stage of my disease, I was prescribed the little coffee, and in a few days I was so far recovered as to be able to go about the house. It seemed to strengthen my whole system; it loosened the cough and stopped the bleeding-my lungs became regular, and every thing I ate, seemed to digest easily and quickly.

It was not until I had used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that I was cured. I had used it for several weeks, and I felt it a duty I owe to the afflicted to publish it to the world. Permit me to mention a few cases which have come under my immediate observation. Being on a visit to Camden, N. J., last summer, I saw a man who had been afflicted with a cough and spitting of blood, which had been declared incurable by the most eminent physicians of this city, and for the benefit of my afflicted fellow beings, I desire to make known a true description of my disease, and the unexpected cure obtained from SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

GUILIELMO LEIBERT. Philadelphia, May 29, 1850.

THE GREAT GRAPENBERG Vegetable Milk. was introduced into the U. S. in the year 1848. Their experiments, and the success which attended them, has established them in this country, as the standard of Milk for the day.

CHARLES K. LADD, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Public Square, between Third and Fourth streets, on the East side of Main St. in the building formerly occupied by J. D. Montano, Esq.

DR. J. M. TINTOSH, DENTIST. HAS removed to the new stone bridge street, on the East side of Main St. in the building formerly occupied by J. D. Montano, Esq.

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FOR BOARD AND tuition, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Geography, History, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. (With the use of good apparatus to illustrate these studies.) Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, payable quarterly in advance, as follows: \$100 00 For scholars per quarter, 4 00 For board, per quarter, 4 00 For fuel, per quarter, 4 00 For washing, per quarter, 4 00 For laundry, per quarter, 4 00 For music, on the piano, per quarter, 10 00 For embroidery and rug work, 2 00

Any young lady receiving instruction on the piano, is privileged to learn to read, or any one of the above languages, and at the same time, without additional charge. To a young lady who studies the English branches, the terms of learning each of the above branches, are per quarter, \$3 00

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. JOHN W. WILCOX, has removed his establishment to the new building in Kingsbury's Alley, between the corner of Third and Fourth streets, where he will be able to attend to the wants of any, and all persons who may favor him with a call. He has a large stock of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, and is prepared to make to order, in the most durable work, as can be made in this part of the country.

COMMERCIAL WORKS, NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE subscriber has commenced the FOUNDRY business at the old stand, formerly occupied as a Chair and Bedstead Factory in the Borough of Towanda, where he will hold ourselves in readiness to attend to the wants of any, and all persons who may favor us with a call.

Removed to B. Kingsbury's Block. The subscriber has removed his establishment to the new building in Kingsbury's Alley, between the corner of Third and Fourth streets, where he will be able to attend to the wants of any, and all persons who may favor him with a call.

GRAVES AND BEDSTEDS. The subscriber has removed his establishment to the new building in Kingsbury's Alley, between the corner of Third and Fourth streets, where he will be able to attend to the wants of any, and all persons who may favor him with a call.

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The course of study for the term of three years: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, and Mental Arithmetic. The same, with English Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic and Toward's Analysis; Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy, and Book-keeping.

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W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Agent. Towanda, April 28, 1850.