

Agricultural

Work for the Month of April

CULTURE OF CORN.—If we were about to prescribe a mode of culture for ourselves, we should feel no embarrassment as to have long since made up our mind upon that head; but to lay down rules for others, with the full knowledge that every neighborhood of ten miles has its own mode of doing the thing; and that, in some, a dozen different ways are held as being the best, we feel not a little perplexed how to advise. To make a clean breast of it, however, we will say at once, that our instructions are not intended for experienced corn-planters, but for young beginners, who, perhaps, may stand in need of them. With this brief explanation, we shall tell first how we cultivated our own corn, and then give our reasons for our practice:

As soon as the corn plants came up and were a few inches high, we plowed a furrow from either side, and returned it again; hands followed with hoes, to relieve any plants that might be covered up, and clear off any weeds and grass from immediately around them. All subsequent workings were done with the cultivator and hoe; the plough never touched the corn again. We watched our field, and whenever the soil became the least hardened on the surface, or showed the least foulness from weeds, or grass, we set the cultivator to work, cultivating as near the corn as possible, so as to lessen the work as much as possible to be done with the hoe. Sometimes we worked our corn three times, sometimes four, but always when it needed it, up to the time of its getting into silks; making it a moral duty to keep the earth always open, light, and clean, so that the plants should suffer for nothing, which cleanliness could secure it. In times of drought, we kept the cultivator busy, believing the lighter and cleaner the soil was, upon such occasions, the greater would be its capacity for absorbing and condensing the dew.

Our opposition to the use of the plough, in working corn, arises from our conviction, that the lateral roots of the plants never should be lacerated, torn, or broken, as we look upon them as the mediums through which the plants derive their food from the earth. If any one will dig the earth from around a hill of corn, he will find those lateral roots extended in all directions, a few inches beneath the surface, reaching from row to row; so that it is impossible to use the plow without cutting them off. At the extreme points of these roots, are situated the mouths through which the plants receive their nourishment. Now, if we would destroy these, what is the consequence? Is it not natural, that the plants must suspend their feeding, until, by an effort of nature, they set to work and replace them by the growth of others? But, while these others are growing beneath the earth, the structures above it are suffering for want of food, and of course cannot carry on their progressive operations, upon which the perfect elaboration of the grain are dependent.

Again, we are opposed to the use of the plough, because it turns up the manure to the surface, where, from exposure to atmospheric influences, all, or nearly all, its volatile virtues are exhales, carried off by every breeze, and entirely lost to the crop. It is our serious belief that the main basis why there are so many ears of corn only partly filled with grain may be traced to the use of the plough in its culture. Every ploughing serving to cut off their feeders deprives the plants of the power of eating, whilst it wastes their food at the same time. All the ploughing that is needed, absolutely, is in the preparation of the ground; then the plough should be made to perform a limited part to go as deep as the strength of the team can force it into the earth,—there its office should cease, and those of the cultivator come into active play. We believe, too, that corn does not require hilling; that it will resist rains better without it, and make much more grain.

In connection with this subject, we will mention that, to secure our corn against the ravages of the cut-worm and grub, we sowed 2 bushels of salt to the acre, about the time that the plants came up; and that, to impel their growth forward, we treated each hill to a mixture composed of one bushel of plaster, 6 bushels of ashes, and 10 bushels of rich mould, or rotten dung, apportioning that quantity to an acre, and giving a small handful to each hill, either before or just after the plants come up, as best suited our conveniences.

We will further remark, that there is no better time to apply lime, ashes, or marl, than when the corn ground is prepared, and that either should be well harrowed in.

Off-houses should be cleaned and white-washed, if not done last month; and while the brush may be in hand about the out-houses, do not forget to give your garden and lane fences a good white-washing.

Deep Ploughing.—All lands which are not wet should be ploughed deep, those that are wet should be first drained, then ploughed deeply. By increasing the depth of the surface soil only a few inches, its powers of production may be augmented at least one-third. In the sub-soil may be found lime, potash, bone earth, and many other valuable substances, of which, by culture, the surface soil has become exhausted.

Upon the efficacy of deep ploughing, the Rural New Yorker has the following brief but highly judicious remarks:

Deep ploughing uniformly increases the quantity of grass and root crops. It also tends to consolidate light soils. It has been found that the heads of grain, though much fuller and heavier, stand more upright on such land as has been deeply ploughed. This is attributable to the greater strength of the roots, and the much greater depth to which they penetrate, when invited to it by deep, thorough cultivation. Such soils, however, always require for perfecting their pulverization, and fully developing their tillage qualities, to be well harrowed and rolled.

Desiring you to recollect that mould is the life-blood of soil, we wish you all possible good fortune—good crops, good health, and peace of mind to enjoy them.

FARMER'S CARE.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to rest, as its owner, and ought to be manured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children obedient to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, and a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, and a clear conscience.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

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



WHEELER'S & ALSO EMERY & CO'S NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PRIZE

Rail Road Horse Power & Tresher, With the Latest and Important Improvements, 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 above cut machines, which he is prepared to furnish on the same terms as by the manufacturer, with the addition of the actual cost of transportation, consigned for at the lowest and best rates.

The subscriber has sold a number of the above machines in this, and the adjoining counties of Chemung and Tioga, N. Y., and with almost exception have given the very best satisfaction, and where they are known, all farmers give them the preference, on account of economy in thrashing, being operated with much less expense, and cracking and wasting much less grain than any other machine in use.

The Two-Horse Power Tresher and Separator is capable, with three or four men, of thrashing from 150 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 thrashing; and with much time and expense have succeeded in their entire satisfaction, and are now prepared to furnish a Self-cleaning, combined with all the advantages of their overshot cylinder, and at the same time requiring less force to operate its rotary motion than is required by the vibrating separator. It has been thoroughly tested during the last harvest, and some of them have been used the past season for thrashing in the best grain growing sections of the state of New York with the best success—thrashing months together to equal amount and at less expense, than the common threshers with the vibrating separator.

The Cleaner has all the advantages of a good faning mill, cleaning the grain fit for market, wasting less. The additional cost being but little more than a faning mill, or about thirty dollars—making the whole Thresher and Cleaner cost \$75 to the Farmer, and with Emery & Co.'s two-horse power, \$185 00.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, At Manufacturers' retail prices, such as CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, CULTIVATORS, COMPLAINERS, STUBBLE-SWARD, SUB-SOIL & OTHER PLOWS, DOG POWERS FOR CHURNS, KENDALL'S CHURNS, GRANT'S GRAIN CRADLES, Reaping Horse Rakes, Hay, Straw and Manure Forks, &c. &c. Also, Cast Iron and Wood Clatters and Well Pumps, LEAD PIPE of all sizes, in large or small quantities, cheap for cash.

COOK, PARLOR & OTHER STOVES, VARIOUS BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, SIZES, PRICES, &c.

Tin, Japanned and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail, Cheap or Cash.

Variety, Grocery and Liquor Store! W. JIFFANY has removed his establishment from the street from his old stand, to the store lately occupied by Mr. Deane, where he will be happy to see his old customers, and as many new ones as may be desirous of purchasing articles in his line at the lowest possible rate. Nov. 14, 1850.

Life and Fire Insurance Depot.

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

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY. Charter Perpetual. Cash system. Capital \$250,000. Office No. 23, Merchants' Exchange.

ORGANIZED upon the "mixed principle." Stock and Mutual, which combined features offer to insured members double the usual security. The Cash system of payments has also been adopted, thus avoiding the heavy drawbacks created by unpaid premium notes.

STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, President. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer. BENJAMIN W. TINGLEY, Cashier. JOHN L. LINTON, Attorney-at-Law. F. B. HOLT, Medical Examiner for Athens.

DISOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Harness and Trunk making business, is dissolved by mutual consent. E. Smith & Son will settle the business of the said firm. Those indebted must make immediate payment, and those who have agreed to pay grain, are notified that unless delivered at the time agreed, Cash will be expected.

MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS IN TOWANDA! Clock, Watch, and Jewelry Store! A. M. WARNER takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has purchased of J. P. Bell, his stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand of the latter, on Main street, two doors south of Brick Row. His reputation as a watch repairer is so well established in this community, that it is hardly necessary to say a word on that point.

CHARLES K LADD, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in the "Union Block," up stairs; North side of the Public Square, over the Law Office. Entrance between Elwell's and Adams' law offices, where he may always be found when not professionally engaged. Towanda, July 12, 1850.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 23 Liberty Street, New York.

Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, also Calico and other Dry Goods, cheap that defies competition. PHINNEY'S, Dec 1

Medical.

Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines!

Pulmonary Balsam, Depurative Syrup, Pectoral Expectant, Humo-Cathartic Pills, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Female Pills, Vermifuge, Pure and Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, &c.

AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SOUND SENSE OF THE COMMUNITY. THE GREENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

THE GREENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, A speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms, will be able to turn off work in a few hours.

THE GREENBERG URINARY CATHETER, A certain cure for Protrusion Uteri, and for most of the distressing, and often fatal, diseases of the Female Urinary Organs.

DOCTOR YOURSELF FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, BY MEANS OF THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

J. MINTOSH, DENTIST, HAS removed to a few doors below Bridge Street, on the East side of Main-st. in the building formerly occupied by J. D. Montsney's Esq.

LACEYVILLE HOTEL! THE SUBSCRIBER, having now completed his arrangements for the accommodation of the Traveling Public, feels warranted in soliciting his share of Public Patronage.

Miscellaneous.

TERMS OF THE BINGHAMTON BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR board and tuition, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, JOHN W. WILCOX, has removed his establishment to the shop between Kingsbury's and Bartlett's stores, and where he still solicits a share of public patronage.

COMMERCIAL WORKS, NEW ESTABLISHMENT, THE subscribers have commenced the FOUR-DRY business at the old stand, formerly occupied as a Chair and Bedstead Factory in the Borough of Towanda.

Removed to B. Kingsbury's Block! W. A. Chamberlain, HAS just returned from the city of New York with a large supply of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS, THE subscriber has removed to his former location, a few rods above the public square, on the opposite side of the street, where he continues to manufacture and keep on hand, all kinds of cane and wood seat CHAIRS; and BEDSTEADS of every description.

CABINET WORK, make and kept on hand, or made to order, in the best manner. JAMES MAKINSON, Towanda, March 9, 1850.

E. H. MASON, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE on Main street, four doors below Bridge Street, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. Towanda, Nov. 30, 1850.

Medical.

Afflicted do not Despair

Another fellow being rescued from Death by Schenck's Pulmonary Syrup. The following case is one of the greatest triumphs of medicine ever published in medical history.

JOHN W. WILCOX, has removed his establishment to the shop between Kingsbury's and Bartlett's stores, and where he still solicits a share of public patronage.

GUILELMA L. LEIBERT, Philadelphia, May 29, 1849. I. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir—I have known Mr. Leibert for several years, as a member of my church, and have all confidence in his statement, and am rejoiced to find her again restored to health.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM, The Great COUGH BENEDICT. Many years of experience, and more than a Hundred Thousand Cases of Consumptive Complaints, have proved to me that this medicine is a specific for all kinds of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c.

COUGHS and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. For sale by HUSTON & PORTER, Towanda; C. H. Herrick, Athens; C. E. Rathbone, Canton; D. D. Parkhurst, Leroy; J. W. Baird, Bunnetsville; W. Bailey & Son, Leesville; T. Humphrey, Orwell; Maynard & Woolburn, Rome; E. S. Tracy, Smithfield; Corryell & Co., Burlington; L. E. Ransom, Troy.

Very Strange but true, A Gentleman of Ulster, N. Y., has obtained from the Witch-hazel, a simple remedy, which lays a more just claim to the name of "family cure" than any medicine we have ever before known.

For sale by HUSTON & PORTER, Towanda; C. H. Herrick, Athens; C. E. Rathbone, Canton; D. D. Parkhurst, Leroy; J. W. Baird, Bunnetsville; W. Bailey & Son, Leesville; T. Humphrey, Orwell; Maynard & Woolburn, Rome; E. S. Tracy, Smithfield; Corryell & Co., Burlington; L. E. Ransom, Troy.