

Agricultural.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer understands perfectly well the importance of properly caring for his stock during the winter months. While it is a true saying that stock well wintered is half summered, it is equally true that stock coming to the barn in the fall in good condition and good heart, can be wintered much more cheaply than that which comes in poor condition.

It is almost impossible for the most skillful manager to bring an animal from a low to a fair or high condition on hay alone—the usual feed for young cattle, sheep and colts during the winter—but if in a good state of health and flesh on the approach of winter, with a suitable amount and quality of hay, their condition may and should be kept good, and the young stock growing until the season for turning again to grass. This can only be done by careful and regular feeding, good pure water, and suitable shelter from the most inclement weather, during the winter months of our northern climate. Variety of food is very essential to the thrift of most animals, while it is too often disregarded by those having care of them. No good breeder will overlook this most important matter.

Roots, such as turnips, carrots, etc., can be produced in great abundance upon almost any farm in the country, and are a very great help to eke out a short supply of hay, while they are of the greatest advantage to almost any kind of farm stock. At the present high price of almost all kinds of grain, there are but few farmers who will feed it, especially to store cattle or sheep. Its place may be supplied in a great measure by roots, and that farmer is wise who has laid in a good quantity for winter feeding. A little corn in this way will, oftentimes, save the whole muck and corn from diseases incidental to insufficient keeping or want of change in feed.

Young animals particularly should be well fed and cared for through the first winter of their existence. It is too often the case that colts, calves and lambs are neglected and left to shift for themselves the first winter, and as a consequence are barely able to get up from the barn to pasture in the spring. In this condition it takes almost the entire grass season to recover what flesh and strength they have lost during the winter for want of that care and comfort which common humanity would seem to dictate. The most successful breeders and stock raisers give the utmost attention to the young animals through their first winter, and are sure that they have good shelter, the best of food, and abundance of pure water all the time. Their growth at no time should be checked for want of attention to these important considerations.

While every branch of husbandry requires the closest and most careful attention of an interested and skillful manager, none suffer for want of it so much as stock during the winter season.—*American Stock Journal.*

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Dubreuil, formerly Professor of Arboriculture in the Garden of Plants at Rouen, in France, sums up the general principles of pruning as follows: The theory of the pruning of fruit trees rests on six general principles:

The vigor of a tree, subjected to pruning, depends, in a great measure on the equal distribution of sap in all its branches. In fruit trees abandoned to themselves the sap is equally distributed in the different parts without any other aid than nature, because the tree assumes the form most in harmony with the natural tendency of the sap.

But those most subjected to pruning, it is different to the form imposed on them, such as espalier, pyramid, vase, etc., change more or less the normal direction of the sap, and prevent it from taking the form proper to its species. Thus all the forms given to trees require the development of ramifications more or less numerous, and of greater or less dimensions at the base of the stem. And, as the sap tends by preference to the summit of the tree, it happens that, unless great care be taken, the branches at the base become feeble, and finally disappear, to be replaced by the natural form, that is a stem or a trunk with a branching head. It is then indispensable, if we wish to preserve the form we impose upon our trees, to employ certain means, by the aid of which the natural direction of the sap can be changed and directed towards the points where we wish to obtain the most vigorous growth.

To do this we must arrest vegetation in the parts to which the sap is carried in too great abundance, and on the contrary favor the parts that do not have enough. To accomplish this the following means must be successfully employed:

I. Prune the branches of the most vigorous parts very short, and those of the weak parts long. We know that the sap is attracted by the leaves. The removal of a large number of wood buds from the vigorous parts deprives these parts of the leaves which these buds would have produced; consequently the sap is attracted there in less quantities, and the growth thereby diminished. The feeble parts, being pruned long, present a great number of buds, which produce a large surface of leaves, and these attract the sap and acquire a vigorous growth. This principle holds good in all trees, under whatever form they may be conducted.

II. Leave a large quantity of fruit on the strong part, and remove the whole, or greater part, from the feeble. We know already that the fruit has the property of attracting to it the sap from the roots, and of employing it entirely to its own growth. The necessary result of this is, what we are about to point out, viz., that all the sap which arrives in the strong parts will be absorbed by the fruits, and the wood there, in consequence, will make but little growth, while on the feeble part, deprived of fruits, the sap will be appropriated by the growing parts, and they will increase in size and strength.

III. Bend the strong parts and keep the weak erect. The more erect the branches and stem are the greater will be the flow of sap to the growing parts; hence, the feeble parts being erect, attract much more sap than the strong parts inclined, and consequently, make a more vigorous growth and soon recover their balance. This remedy is more especially applied to espalier trees.

IV. Remove from the vigorous parts the superfluous shoots as early in the season as possible, and from feeble parts as late as possible. The fewer the number of young shoots there are on a branch, the fewer there are of leaves, and consequently the less is the sap attracted there—hence in leaving the young shoots on the feeble part, their leaves attract the sap there, and induce a vigorous growth.

V. Pinch early the soft extremities of the shoots on the vigorous parts, and as late as possible on the feeble parts, excepting always any shoots which may be too vigorous for their position. By this pluck-

ing early the strong part, the flow of sap to that point is checked, and naturally turns to the growing part that has been pinched. This remedy is applicable to trees in all forms.

VI. Lay in the strong shoots on the trellis early, and leave the feeble parts loose as long as possible. Laying in the strong parts obstructs the circulation of the sap in them, and consequently favors the weak parts that are loose. This is only applicable to espaliers.

1. In espalier trees, giving the feeble parts the benefit of the light, and confining the strong parts more in the shade, restores a balance, for light is the agent which enables leaves to perform their functions and their action on the roots, and the parts receiving the greater proportion of it acquire the most vigorous development.

2. The sap acts with greater force and produces more vigorous growth on a branch or shoot pruned short than one pruned long. This is easily explained. The sap acting on two buds must evidently produce a greater development of wood on them than if it were divided between twenty buds.

It follows from this, that if we wish to obtain wood branches we prune short, for vigorous shoots produce few fruit buds.—On the contrary if we wish to obtain fruit branches we prune long, because the most tender or feeble shoots are the most disposed to fruit.

Another application of this principle is to prune short for a year or two such trees or parts as have become enfeebled by over-bearing. (This principle deserves particular attention, as its application is of great importance.)

3. The sap tending always to the extremities of the shoots causes the terminal bud to push with greater vigor than the laterals. According to this principle, when we wish a prolongment of a stem or branch, we should prune to a vigorous wood bud, and leave no production that can interfere with the action of sap on it.

4. The more sap is obstructed in its circulation the more likely it is to produce fruit buds. This principle is founded on the fact to which we have already had occasion to refer, viz., that the sap circulating slowly is subjected to a more complete elaboration in the tissues of the tree, and becomes better adapted to the formation of fruit buds.

This principle can be applied to produce the following result: When we wish to produce fruit buds on a branch we prevent a free circulation of the sap by bending the branches, or by making annual or circular incisions on it; and on the contrary, when we wish to give a fruit branch in to a wood branch we change it a vertical position, or prune it to two or three buds, on which we concentrate the action of the sap and thus induce their vigorous development.

5. Leaves serve to prepare the sap absorbed by the roots for the nourishment of the tree, and aid the formation of buds on the shoots. All trees, therefore, deprived of their leaves are liable to perish. This principle shows how dangerous it is to remove a large quantity of leaves from trees, under the pretext of aiding the growth or ripening of fruits, for the leaves are nourishing organs, and the tree deprived of them cannot continue to grow, neither can the fruit, and the branches so stripped will have feeble, ill-formed buds, which will, the following year, produce a weak and sickly growth.

Where the buds of any shoot or branch do not develop before the age of two years they can only be forced into activity by a very close pruning, and in some cases, as the peach, this even will often fail. This last principle shows the importance of pruning the main branches of espaliers particularly, so as to ensure the development of the buds of their successive sections, and to preserve well the side shoots thus produced, for without this, the interior of the tree will become naked and unproductive, and a remedy will be difficult.

If these principles and practices of pruning be carefully studied in connection with the habits of growth and bearing of the different fruit trees, pruning will be comparatively an easy matter. The mode of obtaining any particular form or character cannot fail to be perfectly plain and simple, yet no one need hope to accomplish, in all things, the result aimed at, for even the most skillful operator is sometimes disappointed; but those who give constant attention to their trees will always discover a failure in time to apply a remedy.—*Miss. Ploughman.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

AVOIDPOIS.
1 quart of wheat flour weighs . . . 1 lb.
1 .. Indian meal weighs . . . 1 lb. 2 oz.
1 .. soft butter weighs . . . 1 lb. 1 oz.
1 .. lump sugar weighs . . . 1 lb.
1 .. granulated sugar weighs . . . 1 lb.
10 eggs, average size, weighs . . . 1 lb.
In the following recipes—
1 cup contains 1 pint.
1 teaspoon contains 1 fluid ounce.

MIXED PUDDING.—4 eggs, well beaten, 2 table-spoonsful of Indian meal, 3 of flour, added to your beaten eggs. Have a quart of milk boiling, pour into your eggs and meal, which may be sweetened or not, as you like. Have a hot oven, and put it in as soon as you have it ready. Bake it ten minutes.

RAISED BREAD PUDDING.—Take about as much bread as a half a ten cent loaf; cut it in small pieces, add about a quart of water, 1 small teacup of yeast, and a little flour. Let it rise about three hours. Mix in raisins or currants, and boil in a bag three hours. Eat with any kind of sauce you may prefer.

RICI MOLASSES CAKE.—2 cups of flour, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of butter. Take a spoonful of soda. Put your flour, molasses, milk and butter all together. Then take half a cup of boiling water, pour it over your soda, then into your dish where your ingredients are, and mix all together. Grease your pans, and bake in a quick oven.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKE.—Take about five slices of stale bread, cut it in bits the size of a small hickory nut; put it to soak in three quarts of milk over night. In the morning add 2 eggs, 2 cups of flour, 1 teacup of soda, and 1 of salt.

HINTS FOR BRINGING A HORSE.—Few persons are acquainted with the mode of judging a horse by the teeth. As the lesson can be learned by rote in a very few minutes, intending purchasers will do well to commit it to memory. At two years old the horse sheds the two middle teeth of the under jaw; at three years old he sheds two other teeth, one on each side of those shed the year before; at four years old he sheds the two remaining or corner teeth; at five years old the two middle teeth are full, being no longer hollow, as the others are, and the teeth will have penetrated the gums; at six years old the four middle are full, the trunks large and thicker, and the horse is said to be aged. Occasionally, however these marks will slightly vary, a good deal depending on the animal's constitution whether he be a late or early foal; also upon the manner in which the animal has been reared, the kind of food, shelter, &c.

Clothing.

SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE!

M. E. Solomon respectfully informs his old customers and the public that in partnership with his son Alexander, under the firm of SOLOMON & SON, and that they will continue business at the old stand, on Main Street No. 2, Patton's Block. They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Clothing.

FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR!

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
Also, constantly on hand a full line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!
Consisting of SHIRTS, COLLARS,
NECK TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HDK FS.,
And a large assortment of ARMY SHIRTS.

Which they offer to sell at prices CHEAPER than
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

**REMEMBER THE PLACE, AT
SOLOMON & SON'S.**

Jan. 1, 1865
M. E. Solomon requests those indebted to him to call and settle. He is desirous of closing all accounts by the 1st day of March next, as after that time all unsettled matters will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHEAPNESS, STYLE AND BEAUTY.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO
BUY YOUR CLOTHING CHEAP AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Just received a large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HDK FS., and a large assortment of ARMY SHIRTS. My goods are all manufactured in this country, and are of the best quality, and will be sold cheap for cash.

My goods are all manufactured in this country, and are of the best quality, and will be sold cheap for cash. I have everything in the line of CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

That is kept in any other Store in town is a free country; therefore it is free for all to do their trading where they can do the best, regardless of the cross and sour looks of old fogy merchants. I invite you to choose between my goods and those of any other invited—every person, rich or poor, high or low, bond or free, are invited to call.

At JOHN S. LAMM'S Clothing Store, next door to H. S. Mercur's Dry Goods Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.
N. B.—We wish to be understood, that we are not to be understood by any man, or company, as my goods are all bought cheap for cash, and they will be sold cheap for cash.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
R. W. EDDY.

Having a large stock of fresh WINTER GOODS, and would say to those who are in need of well-made Clothing, which he will sell to the public at a low price, and guarantee every article as represented, leaving the customer to choose between my goods and those of any other invited—every person, rich or poor, high or low, bond or free, are invited to call.

Hardware.
CROWLEY & CO'S NEW BOOK STORE.

are all in the Post Office building, on Main street, directly opposite the Court House. They have the largest and most elegant assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., &c. Also, a full assortment of GRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, DIARIES, &c., &c.

to be found anywhere in the country. They are constantly receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, the latest and most popular publications of the day, direct from the press, such as Harper's Monthly, Select Magazine, Rebellion Record, Godley's Lady's Book, Peck's Magazine, and many others. Also, a full assortment of Stationery, Dime Novels, Song Books, Comic Almanacs, and News Papers; also the Daily Tribune, Times, Herald, and other papers, by mail or by express. They also have the latest and most popular books ever brought to this market, which they offer at a very low price for cash.

My Express runs to Waverly every morning (Sundays excepted) and returns every evening, carrying Express Goods, and delivering them at Towanda at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning to Waverly at 9 o'clock in the evening. My Southern Friends, by the way, are invited to call on me at my residence on Georgia Plantation; and also at the Saddle by Waverly. In the Show Case may be found the finest assortment of superior GOLD PENS.

ever brought to this market; Books for the Ladies, of all sizes and colors; Port Monies, Pocket Diaries for 1865; Bank Notes, and other useful books, and every thing in the country—every man should have one.—They also have the latest and most popular books ever brought to this market, which they offer at a very low price for cash.

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Drugs & Medicines.

BARSTOW'S DRUG STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the Drug Store No. 4, Patton's Block, Towanda, Pa., formerly occupied by Dr. T. F. MADILL, is now daily adding to his stock of goods, and will hereafter give it his personal attention.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Penalties, Back Pay and Bounty.

O. H. WOODRUFF, Dentist, permanent-ly located in Towanda. Office—No. 3, Brick Row over R. W. Eddy's Store. Entrance one door south of Powell's Keystone Store. Dec. 1, 1864.

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H. MCKEAN—ATTORNEY AT LAW. Pa.—having seen service, Military business of all kinds attended to. Office over Montany's Store. April 21, 1863.

GEORGE D. MONTANY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Union Block, formerly occupied by JAS. MACFARLANE.

J. J. NEWELL, COUNTY SURVEYOR. OR Orwell, Bradford County, Penna., will promptly attend to all business in his line. Extensive attention given to running and establishing old or disputed lines. Also to the surveying of all unpatented lands as well as warrants obtained. Orwell, June 17, 1863.

Handicraft, &c.
OCTOBER, 1864. GOLD HAS FALLEN!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TRACY & MOORE.
Are now offering a
SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS

Bought since the
DECLINE IN GOLD!
And which they are selling at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES,

Stock embraces a good assortment of
DOMESTICS AND FANCY GOODS,
Including a fine variety of
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS!

SHAWLS CLOAKS, &c.
Latest style Ladies and Gents Hats and Caps,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE GROCERIES,
&c., &c.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
MONTANY'S STORE!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the late decline in the market and will be offered to
CASH CUSTOMERS,

AT A
REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Returning thanks for past favors they now invite the public to an examination of their very
LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF
MERCHANDIZE,
SUITED TO THE VARIOUS WANTS OF THE
CITIZENS OF BRADFORD
AND adjoining counties. MONTANY'S.
Oct. 11, 1864.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
WICKHAM & BLACK,
Are now opening a Large Stock of
NEW GOODS for
SUMMER TRADE.

DRESS GOODS and
DOMESTICS,
SHAWLS & SKIRTS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE.

WICKHAM & BLACK'S
Is the place to get
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
all the Late Styles of
GOODS—CHEAP.

TAILORING done to order, at
WICKHAM & BLACK'S

WELLMAN'S MEAT MARKET.
STILL IN OPERATION!!

The undersigned would inform his old friends and the public generally that he is still to be found at his old stand, one door north of the Ward House, where he keeps constantly on hand a No. 1. Meats of all kinds, which he sells at a low figure. In their season may be found Sausages, Corned Beef, Sugar Cured Hams, fresh from the Smoke House, &c., all prepared in the finest manner. BOLTON & SAISAGE

are prepared to fill orders, whether large or small, upon the shortest notice. We have also a large variety of goods received in service, which we can furnish much cheaper than they can be worked by hand.

PLANNING, TONGUEING, GROVEING, AND SCROLL SAWING.
and all other work pertaining to Joinery, will be done to suit our customers.

Persons building and not living more than twelve or fourteen miles distant, will find it largely for their interest to buy of us, or bring their lumber and have it worked by our machinery. Bring your grain of Flour, or other lumber, and while your team is feeding, have it ground out and take it home with you.

We will pay CASH for PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER brought in the finest manner. BOLTON & SAISAGE

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Cards.

RICHARD PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office No. 243 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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