

**Manufacture of Best Sugar**  
In your issue of October 31 it is stated that special attention is being given to the cultivation and manufacture of best sugar to make up for the very great falling off in the cane crop South. It is also suggested that "labor and capital properly bestowed upon the culture of the sugar cane will make much better returns."  
The answer to these suggestions are—  
First. That the average production of refined sugar per acre is twice as great in France from beets as it is in Louisiana from cane, and in several hundred pounds more than in Cuba.  
Second. That the beet-sugar manufacturers of France and Germany, without protection, not only compete successfully in their own countries but are enabled to export large quantities to England, a country that finds more than one-sixth of her consumption supplied by beet-sugar from the continent.  
Third. That sugar can be produced in the West cheaper from beets than it can be had there from any other part of the world, including Louisiana, where the crop is precarious, owing to the shortness of the season.  
Fourth. That the introduction of the manufacture into this country would benefit the nation by lessening the cost of sugar and making us independent of other countries for our supply, thus saving the annual exportation of many millions in gold.  
By diversifying the occupation of our population and furnishing constant and well-paid employment to operatives now generally idle through the winter.  
By improving the methods of agriculture and giving to farmers home markets for a new crop.  
By developing the resources of the country, augmenting the freight and travel on railways, and eventually, by sharing with other industries the burdens of necessary taxation. Similar results have been produced by the manufacture in Europe, and our facilities for the cheap production of beet sugar are not exceeded by those of any other country.—E. B. G. in N. Y. Times.

**Winter Management of Hogs**  
There is no season of the year so hard on hogs, and in which they are so much neglected as in winter. Many persons seem to think that because a hog is a hog he can withstand any kind of treatment, and that some time the yield of a handsome profit to his owner, but it is not the case. It is said that the hog is a native of a warm climate, and his thin coat of bristles certainly affords but little protection against the freezing cold or the bitter blast to which he is often exposed. It is not an uncommon thing for farmers to turn their hogs into the street or open roads to look after themselves, with no other bedding than the frozen ground, and which they pile up and squeal and fight all night for the warmest place. Their feed is carelessly thrown to them in the mud, under the impression that it is a pleasure for the hogs to root in the cold mud up to his eyes for what little hedges. These farmers seem to think that there is more pleasure in a pig than in a pig-sty, but it is a different matter that if they were obliged to take their breakfast six or eight inches below the surface of the mud, some cold morning, it would need no other argument to convince them of the contrary. There is no other domestic animal that is so easily injured by the cold as the hog, and if we would make him pay for his keeping, we must keep him well. During the winter season we should be provided with warm, dry quarters, with plenty of bedding, such as leaves, straw, etc., and should have plenty of corn, or if corn is not so plenty, he may be given more light food, such as slops, will &c. But remember that a hog cannot get very fat on clean dishes, and that he might possibly live on it, if he would only live through the experiment of learning him how. A hog requires a great deal of carbon to produce fat and heat, and for this purpose there is nothing better than corn. Physiologists tell us that the carbon that is in food warms an animal in the same manner as the carbon that is in wood and coal warms a stove or furnace. Hence the less care expended in making the hog-pen comfortable, the more food is required to keep up and maintain the proper amount of animal heat.—The feed should be regulated according to the temperature of the weather, just as we regulate fuel, according to the demand of the cold. But if some should understand me to mean, that the only object of feeding hogs is to keep them warm, and should think his hog-pen warm enough for his hogs to do without food, and thus starve them, I should feel bound to say the least.  
Hogs should have a good supply of water, and for this purpose they may be given a large quantity of gristle and slops of various kinds. I always think that my hogs kept in better health when constantly supplied with salt and coal ashes.  
This kind of treatment, I believe, is as good a preventive of cholera as any thing known of, for I have known droves of hogs that were constantly supplied with salt, charcoal and ashes, to escape this disease, while those that were neglected in this respect almost invariably died. It is a bad plan to keep pigs or hogs up all winter in a close pen, where there is no chance for them to run out in the woods and dirt. The best place to winter hogs is in the woods or brush, and for this purpose they should be sheltered in which to sleep, and so constructed that they can get out and in at pleasure. The smaller pigs should be kept separate from the larger ones for if they are not so separated, they will not get their share of the feed, and probably be overrun and overlaid by the larger ones. Hogs should never be allowed to lay on a pile of barnyard manure, for although it will keep them warm, it will make them tender and sensitive to the cold, and give them the scurvy before spring.—B. in Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis.

**THE UNDERGIRDING, HAVING**  
Purchased the entire interest of  
**R. H. PATCH,**  
In the firm of C. B. PATCH & CO., is now prepared to offer to the citizens of Bradford County and vicinity, a large and well selected stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Which I have purchased for Cash and feel confident that can sell at as low figures as can be purchased elsewhere. I now offer to the public a splendid stock of  
**TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,**  
STARCH, CALFEATUS, SPICES, &c.  
Have on hand a large stock of  
**AKRON FLOUR, GRAHAM DO.**  
**RYE DO. BUCKWHEAT DO.**  
I keep constantly on hand, **PORK, HAMS,** and kinds of **FISH.** Would call the attention of the public to our Can't Be Beat  
**STOCK OF TOBACCO,**  
In quality or price. Jesse Oakley's Celebrated Laundry, New York Chemical and Brown Soap. Please call and examine our stock of  
**WOODEN WARE.**  
Large assortment of **YANKEE NOTIONS,** **TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.** I will pay the highest cash price for  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Farmers give us a call before selling elsewhere.  
**C. B. PATCH,**  
All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and make immediate payment.  
TOWANDA, MARCH 11, 1867. C. B. PATCH

**THE CORNER GROCERY**  
The subscribers desire to announce to the Public, that they have commenced business as general dealers in **GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,** at the Bridge Street corner of Patton's Block, and that they have now on hand, and design to keep, a complete assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the village and country trade.  
They would respectfully invite an examination of their stock and a comparison of the same with any other goods in the market, as to quality and price.  
They are provided with ample and efficient help to give prompt attention to customers, and will give careful attention to all orders placed in their hands.  
We sell Cash for **PRODUCE** and pay goods for **Ready Pay.**  
**LONG & KEELER.**  
TOWANDA, SEPT. 17, 1867.

**CHRISTMAS TOYS**  
Just received a splendid assortment of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** For the Holidays. Dolls from three cents to twelve dollars and everything else to correspond. Zephyrs.  
**EMBROIDERY PATTERNS**  
Sole Cashiers, Silvers, Stamped Goods and all kinds of **Yankee Notions** at the lowest prices.  
TOWANDA, NOV. 1, 1867. CARTER'S.

**THE BEST SEPARATOR**  
One that will separate the grain from the straw more perfectly and with less loss than any other separator. Our Machine can earn good pay by  
**THRASHING THE STRAW**  
As left by most of the machines used. They are very simple in construction, being comprised in a piece, so that I do not require a mechanic to set them up, and they are all manufactured under my personal supervision, and we  
**CHALLENGE THE WORLD**  
To show better workmanship or material. Every machine set up and purchased, will find it to be thoroughly tested under motion. Before leaving the Works, and are  
**Warranted to be in Working Order.**  
They have been in practical use for several years, so that we are not advertising a new or untried article, but one that has been using ever before offered to the public. They can be used for Thrashing, Power, Scepter Power, Steam or Water Power, and are  
**DURABLE,**  
Perfection of Working and Economy, their equal has never been invented.  
**OUR PRICES**  
Are as low as those of any other manufacturers and parties desiring to purchase, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
**PRICE LISTS FURNISHED**  
On application. All kinds of  
**AGRICULTURAL MACHINES**  
On hand, and Mill Work, Engines, Bolters and machinery of all kinds, got up to order promptly and on favorable terms. **BLOOD & CO.**  
Athens, Aug. 8, 1867.

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF NEW YORK  
CASH CAPITAL \$3,000,000.  
Yearly Income over \$2,000,000 cash.  
TOWANDA, JULY 25, 1867.  
**THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF NEW YORK  
CAPITAL \$400,000.  
Dividend for 1866, 10 per cent.  
TOWANDA, JULY 25, 1867.  
**THE LYCOMING MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF NEW YORK  
CAPITAL \$3,400,000.  
Mutual Cash Plan. In successful operation over twenty-seven years.  
TOWANDA, JULY 25, 1867.  
**NEW TAILOR SHOP**  
AMOS PENNAPACKER  
Has opened a shop in the room back of the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, second story, over Eddy's. He has a large stock of all kinds of goods where he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
**TAILORING.**  
In the best and most fashionable manner. An experience of many years, a determination to keep up with the times, and a desire to please his customers, he believes will enable him to give satisfaction.  
Cutting, Sewing, and making up of all kinds of garments.  
TOWANDA, OCT. 17, 1867.

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