

AGRICULTURE.

THE APPLE TREE—ITS ENEMIES.

These are the most deadly enemies of the apple tree, and we want to say just here, that all the recipes for beating this pest by powders, by plasters, emulsions, putting tin or tarred paper around the trunks, boring holes and putting sulphur in the trees, or any other than, are amazingly so many failures, in fact, of course.

A few years since one might plant an orchard with small fear of destruction from this soft-bodied, upper headed nuisance. Now, he is the first thing to be watched and guarded against in young trees. We have thirty young trees, from which we have taken borers enough to kill the tree half a dozen times over. If you have any orchards in this district, which the borer has not yet made his appearance, but they are exceptions. As far as any orchardist who plants young trees, will lose his labor and money, if he does not keep them clear of the borer. And do not make the mistake that a neighbor of ours was led into by a man whom he informed said neighbor that it was only necessary to watch the trees in April and May. "After that," said he, "I will pay for all damage done by the borer!" The real truth is, that the borer is hatched in the bark of young trees, every month, from April until sharp frost sets in! We have taken them out of the bark when very small—not bigger than a pin—every spring, summer and autumn month, with the exceptions of March and November; and there is but one sure remedy: THE KNIFE. A sharp pair of eyes and a sharp pocket knife, with a faithful look for borers once a week, will prevent all mischief. Look for them about the crown of life tree, just where the roots commence to spread, or a little above. Whenever you find a little wet sawdust about the roots or crown, there is a borer—perhaps a dozen of them—at work. Save the bark carefully until you find him, kill him, and then make smooth work, by cutting the bark smoothly around him, that the tree may die readily. If he has been overlooked until he has grown strong enough to penetrate the solid wood, and is beyond reach of the knife, try him with a wire or thin piece of whalebone; and if he has gone into the wood and made a turn, so that the wire will not reach him, then take a very sharp chisel and dig him out now.

We have a full stock of choice Teas, for the Roasting of Coffees and the Grinding of Coffees, are the most recent improved contrivances, and not excelled by any in the country.

LORMORE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Office, No. 112 S. 4th St., Philadelphia,
PA.—TELLERMAN, D.

Incorporated Feb. 23, 1867.

Charter Capital, \$500,000.

Assets over \$1,000,000.

Stock and Merchandise constantly
increasing, and our business
expanding rapidly.

This company which ranks among the most popular and successful Life Insurance Companies, grants policies on all desirable plans, both with and without profits.

Traveling Privileges unrestricted.

All policies are contestable after one year from the date of the original contract.

Look at our Comparative Table, to see what you can get for your money, and what you cannot get for less.

The Company they represent is safer than others. We are the only company in the country that offers the same guarantee and stability of all companies, we desire to present the following for the inspection of those desiring to insure.

The following are policies, compare the annual premium, and the amount paid for the insurance at the age of 30 years, payable at death:

Travellers.....\$16.82

Atmospheric.....\$26.89

Equitable.....\$22.70

Washington.....\$22.70

Hand-in-Hand.....16.50

It had already taken a policy with the

"Hand-in-Hand."

To obtain a copy of our tables, write to us.

Our Steam Mills.

March 1, 1871.—**FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.**

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. E. KIMBALL,

Jan. 4, 1871.—**Fall & Winter Millinery.**

to which she invites the attention of the ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity.

MRS. E. E. KIMBALL—

Jan. 4, 1871.—**Y**

Livery Stable!

WATKINS & LOU-

THURSTON, LIVERY STABLE,

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

LIQUORS.

We call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of Wine and Liquors, which for purity and fitness are unsurpassed.

IMPORTED ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

WE PAY FOR IMPORT PURCHASES 10% CASH AND EX-CHARGE OUR STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

WE PAY FOR IMPORT PURCHASES 10% CASH AND EX-CHARGE OUR STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

MEDICINAL WHISKEY.

WE PAY FOR IMPORT PURCHASES 10% CASH AND EX-CHARGE OUR STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

FOODSTUFFS.

LORMORE BROS. & CO.,

No. 37 & 39 Carroll St., Elmira, N.Y.

Sept. 21, 1870.—**Y**

The Singer

SEWING MACHINE.

FIGURES, FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Singer Manufacturing Company in 1869 sold 16,481 machines. These figures are given below, and are sworn returns (to which no one can have access) made to the receiver appointed by the owners of valuable sewing machines, to ascertain the number of the company of lesser importance.

In 1869 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold over the Levitt's, M. Co., 60,016 machines, 85,510.

Sold over the Lyman, 85,442.

Sold over the M. & J. 78,031.

Sold over the Florence, 73,120.

Sold over the Wood, 67,094.

Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson, 78,115.

Sold over the Grover & Baker, 51,983.

Sold over the Lyon, 85,442.

Sold over the American B. H., 78,984.

It is a fact, and the figures show it, that the sales of 1869 far exceed those of our rivals in every class of goods, and that last year over FORTY THOUSAND more machines were sold than two years ago. It is also another fact that these increased sales are owing to the great improvement in the quality of the goods and their prices, the whole assortment being too numerous to mention detail.

LORMORE BROS. & CO.,

No. 37 & 39 Carroll St., Elmira, N.Y.

Sept. 21, 1870.—**Y**

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

PRUNING is an operation performed, or which ought to be performed, at different seasons, and for various objects. At this season, if it has been neglected, there should be no delay in performing it, to regulate the size of the trees, and to prevent the excessive growth of the inside and useless wood-growth. An umbrella, spread out and held upside down on its point, gives a general idea of the proper shape for a fruit-bearing tree; all the branches diverging from a common stem or trunk, towards light and air.

The finest fruit is always to be found on extensive fruiting branches; and bearing in mind that free circulation of air and free admission of light is indispensable to perfect fruit, the pruner need have no difficulty in adjusting a proper balance of branches. A narrow pruning saw, a pruning clasp-knife, and a mallet for striking it, a good long-bladed knife, and a convenient step-ladder, are wanted by every owner of an apple tree.—*Practical Farmer.*

POTATO FLOUR.—Few persons in the United States are aware of the demand for farina, or potato flour, and of the almost unlimited extent of the market which can be found at this period, which is simply the dry evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato, the whiter and more free from black specks the better. It is used for sifting and other manufacturing purposes, and with the aid of precipitation and heat is converted into starch. In Europe it meets of large and increasing demand, in its primitive state, as potato flour, and in Lancashire alone 30,000 tons are annually sold, and as many more would be taken if put into the market. When calked it is used largely for silk-silting and other purposes.

At this time the quotation for potato farina in Liverpool is a little over 4cts. a pound, when there is about 15 cts. a pound a pound, so that potato flour is worth nearly double that of wheat at the present rate. Consignment to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

VARIOUS IMPACTS OF POISON ON DIFFERENT ANIMALS.—It is well known fact that what is poisonous to one animal may be taken by another with entire impunity. An illustration of this proposition, we are informed that strychnine, so fatal to most animals, may be eaten by certain species of monkeys with perfect safety. In the case of an East India monkey, known as the Lungsor (*Pectinatella entalis*), one grain was first concealed in a piece of cucumber, which was eaten by the animal with no apparent effect. These grains were afterwards cut up, and with the same result. To test the strychnine used, three grains were administered to a dog, which proved almost immediately fatal. Another Indian monkey, known as the bush-chuck monkey, has been found to be more susceptible than the lungor, but not so much so as the dog.

If it is stated that pigs can take opium in large quantities with no injurious consequence, goats, tobacco, and rabbits, belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus.

To H. D. HOGABOOM, General Agent for New York, Corning, N.Y.

Manfield, Jan. 1, 1871.—**Y**

Wellsboro Hotel,

MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

SOL. BUNNELL, Prop'r.

This is a popular Hotel lately kept by H. B. Holiday. The proprietor will appreciate the fact that it is a first-class house. All the slaves are in attendance. The old library attached.

W. H. HOGABOOM,

General Agent for New York, Corning, N.Y.

Manfield, Jan. 1, 1871.—**Y**

WICKHAM & FARR,

Tioga, Pa.

Invito the attention of the public to the complete and well selected stock of

Fall Goods

which they have just received.

More earnest efforts than ever before will be put forth to please and further enlarge our steadily increasing trade. An attempt to name the

we are still Agents for the

United States Tea Company,

and are selling good grades

kept would be useless, but suffice it to say, the stock embraces

all classes of trade.

CAL'S CLOTHES,

WICKHAM & FARR.

Jan. 1, 1871.—**Y**

CASH PAID FOR

OATS

BY

Jan. 26, 1871.—**Y**

SEARS & DERBY.

Notice worth Reading!

ALL persons indebted to SEARS & DERBY, by his account will have ten days from this date in which to settle the same. After which cost will be made.

Jan. 26, 1871.—**Y**

SEARS & DERBY.

Manfield, Jan. 11, 1