

**Agricultural.**

**GRASS IN ORCHARDS.**

Whether or not grass should be grown in orchards, is a question which has of late been a good deal agitated. That fruit-trees, and especially young ones, grow much faster and produce larger fruit when the ground around them is regularly wrought, manured and cropped, seems to be generally admitted; but when ground is kept in grass, they are less subject to wind-waving, and produce higher colored, as well as better flavored, although smaller fruit. And their young wood, from being less luxuriant in growth, ripens or matures itself better, a circumstance greatly favorable to the culture of many of the fine but more delicate growing sorts. When the trees have attained to such a size as to nearly equal the ground, it is generally advisable to keep the surface permanently in grass, in which case it is better to consume it on the ground, than to carry it off by haying it or otherwise. In Holland and other parts of the Continent, from which our large supplies of apples are mostly derived, the trees are grown with grass stems, to allow them to grow, eaten off by cattle throughout the season. This is also a pretty frequent practice in England; but a more common and preferable mode is to withdraw the cattle and put in sheep, as soon as the fruit becomes of sufficient size to tempt the former to injure the branches by reaching for it. Pasturing with sheep throughout the season is, however, although less practiced, a preferable mode to any of the others for consuming the herbage, and is especially applicable to orchards which combine the ornamental with the useful, from being planted in the vicinity of residences or otherwise. The following concise and very appropriate remarks are given by a Canadian orchardist in the Canada Farmer, May 1st, 1865:—

"Allow me to give what I consider the best way to treat an orchard after it has been seeded to grass, that is, to pasture them with sheep. They seem just fitted for the purpose, as they remove very little from the soil that is not returned; they eat what apples drop early because of worms, together with and thus destroy these pests themselves; and they keep the grass down short, making it good for the falling and picking up of the mature fruit. I know by my own experience, and the testimony of observing and practical men, that trees thrive and bear large crops of fruit, almost free from knots and worms, when sheep are allowed to run among them until the fruit begins to ripen; while other orchards that have been mowed will only make a small growth, and produce only second-rate fruit."

**TO PRESERVE FRUITS FRESH.**

To begin properly, have a supply of cans or bottles, capable of being made air-tight. Use a prefer glass or common glassware, with openings large enough to admit of perfect cleansing. Rinse so easily that they in the end, prove less valuable. Have a large boiler in which the cans are to be set, in cold water, (if of glass or china), and brought to a brisk boil before the fruit is put into them. A preserving kettle, in which to scald the fruit, and another to keep syrup hot in are necessary. For bottles have corks that fit very tight, even after dipping in boiling water. Have a wide mouthed funnel to pass the fruit through, and a perforated ladle to drain it. A vessel of neutral soda is also necessary, and convenient, and some bits of ice are useful.

Now take sound, ripe fruit, freshly gathered, prepare as if for the table. Prepare a kettle of syrup of the fruit if possible. When you are sure the fruit and syrup are boiling hot, begin your operations. Fill your cans while in the boiling water and syrup; fill up every crevice with boiling syrup. Close the vessel immediately and seal securely; smooth the wax with a knife and lay on a piece of ice to cool it instantly, and if you use tin cans, set them at once into cold water.

To seal up instantly in air-tight cans, sound, fresh fruits or vegetables while boiling hot, is the whole mystery of getting.

Two parts beeswax and one of rosin makes good sealing wax. Plaster of Paris mixed to a paste, small quantities at a time, makes a good seal for pickles or preserves. We have seen our friends, the shakers, keep peaches in perfection in wide mouthed stone jars, over which a small cloth is dipped in beeswax, was snugly fastened.

In cans made when it was customary to solder up fruit, they feel the very convenient by putting on them a sheet of tin, and one much larger if circumference than the opening. A cork fits into the ring as into a bottle, and makes the can quite as convenient.

If your fruit keeps well, it will shrink from the mouth of the bottle; if in cans, they will show no signs of swelling, or may concave slightly. A cool, dry place is of first importance in keeping potted fruits, preserves, &c., and we reiterate light is the most active agent of destruction with which the housewife has to contend in any department. A HOUSE-KEEPER.

**FARMERS' SONS.**

The sons of farmers commonly think their lot a hard one. Unlike most city youths, they are compelled to perform daily toil. Their life is not one of constant amusement. They cannot see and hear so much as their city cousins. They do not dress in as fine clothes—cannot treat and be treated at the popular saloons, or visit the costly gambling resorts which abound in every city. They feel that their lot is indeed a hard one, and the highest ambition of many of them is to arrive at that age when they can go to the city and see "all the sights" that are to be seen.

But let us talk to our farmers' boys. You are in the right place. You are learning habits of industry and frugality. By your daily toil you are acquiring a sound constitution—a most important matter. And this is one of the reasons that our great men have all come from farmers' sons. They have grown up robust, with constitutions that could endure a great amount of mental labor, which youths from the city, with weak and feeble frames, could not stand.

If you cannot see as much as city youths, neither are you exposed to the vices and temptations of city life. You are then on the right track—go ahead. Resolve to form no bad habits. Indulge in no intoxicating drinks. If you form a love for them, it is almost impossible to subdue it. Do not acquire the habit of chewing or smoking tobacco, or taking snuff. Lead good books; let no opportunity for improvement pass away neglected, and you will grow useful, intelligent men.—Rural World.

**MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.**

In a former article it has been stated that it is injurious to pasture our grass lands too closely, and in the season of the year, but more injurious in the spring and summer than in the fall and winter. In the spring the grasses are putting out new roots in all directions, whose growth will depend upon the amount of grass we leave above the ground. All good farmers insist that pastures should be permitted to have a good start in the spring before turning on the stock, and the above is the principal reason for the practice. Later in summer, if the pastures are fed too close, the roots are injured by the heat and drought. Not only therefore, do stock do better on pastures that is kept up to a "full bite," but a support more stock and produce more grass in a season than the same number of closely cropped acres.

As a general practice, grass in pasture lands should not be allowed to go to seed, as it weakens the vigor of the roots, and exhausts the soil. I know it is very difficult to prevent this without feeding too close in the early part of the season, especially with the Kentucky blue grass.

I have found the improvement of old pasture lands by top-dressing exceedingly difficult. On heavy soils the application of lime and wood ashes is recommended. But upon such lands when the grass fails, I am satisfied that the better practice is to plow them up. We cannot have good grass with hard surface, and to get rid of this difficulty, with clay lands, would recommend an application of barn-yard manure and swamp muck (where it can be had) spread out, say in September or October, after which, as soon as possible, plow to the depth of eight inches.

If the soil is of fair quality, we may take off a crop of corn the next season, thus giving the land the benefit of the action of the frost throughout the winter, and the sun upon our fallow crop in the summer, both of which are necessary to produce that mellow condition of the soil without which we cannot expect to have a good permanent pasture. As the corn crop cannot be got off in time to sow the grass with wheat in the fall, the common practice is to sow oats the next spring, and wheat with grass seeds in September. In this case we should apply well rotted barn-yard manure to be harrowed in on the surface with the wheat.

At the practice of keeping a manure until fall is not to be recommended, the soil may be broken up in fall or winter without manure, and after the crop of corn is taken off, the manure may be hauled out on the land the next winter, (when the ground is not too soft) deposited in heaps, and spread out in the spring and plowed under deep, when we plow for oats. The plowing for wheat will bring the manure again near the surface, just where we want it for the benefit of the grass crop.

I have been experimenting this spring with plaster of Paris on meadows. The application was made the 20th of April, after the clover, timothy and orchard grass was pretty well up. The result has been most satisfactory. We sowed it in the morning while the dew was on the grass, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Now (June 2d) the difference between the grass where we have made the application, and the portion we skipped, is remarkable, both in the color and the quantity of the grass. It seems to me that the plaster will increase the crop at least one-third. The effect is the most striking upon the clover, though it has greatly increased the growth of the other grasses. The land is a clay loam, pretty stiff, upon limestone rock.—BUCKEYE, in Ohio Farmer.

**HOW TO RAISE AN APPLE ORCHARD.**

1st. Select your trees yourself if possible; do not allow a refuse tree to be set—it is only wasting time and care; determine every morning what a scrub of a tree you to the bonfire before it finds a place in your orchard. See that the trees are carefully taken up and carefully set in well prepared ground.

2d. Let your land be carefully cultivated for at least six years. Allow no grain, except occasionally, perhaps, a crop of buckwheat, but never a crop of rye. The contrast between a cultivated orchard and a neglected one is astonishing, and the two only need to be seen to be appreciated.

3d. Protect your trees from cattle, sheep, mice and all destructive insects; otherwise your labor will be lost. Keep out all domestic animals. Allow no mulching to remain around the trees in winter to harbor mice, and especially watch for the apple borer, one of the most insidious enemies of the apple tree. A gallon of soft soap diluted with one or two gallons of soft water applied to the trunks of the trees, is an excellent thing for the trees, and is not agreeable to any insect. Nothing will kill an insect quicker than soft soap.

4th. Follow up a judicious system of pruning, leaving a good spreading, opening head. By pruning annually, there will be no necessity of sawing off large branches, and the result will be more perfect trees. Let the motto be followed—"whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well."

REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.—Cows seldom kick without a good reason for it. Teats are sometimes chapped or the udder tender, harsh handling hurts them and they kick. Sometimes long and sharp finger nails cut their teats, and sometimes the milker pulls the long hairs of the udder, while milking. Shear off the long hairs, cut long finger nails close, bathe chapped teats with warm water, and grease them well with lard, and always treat a cow gently. She will never kick unless something hurts her, or she fears a repetition of former hurts. When handled gently, cows like to be milked. When treated otherwise, they will kick and hold up their milk. It is quite as consistent to whip a sick cow to stop its crying, as to whip a kick cow, to prevent her kicking while being milked.

How to LEAD ANIMALS.—Cattle, it is said, of all descriptions, horses, calves and sheep, may be led by making a slipping noose and fastening it to the lower jaw, passing the rope (which must be small) around the neck and through the noose on the jaw. It is a very easy way of leading a sheep, not obliged to go behind and "push." After once pulling, the sheep will follow right along without any trouble.

ORIGINS OF THE CARROT POTATOES.—About thirty years ago, more or less, John Carter, a resident of Savoy, in the county of Berkshire, experimented for the purpose of the improvement of potatoes by planting potato balls; and at harvesting the first year he found that he had advanced one step towards bringing out a new potato. He, therefore, the next year, planted the seed, raised the first, and so on for several years, till he produced the potato now distinguished as the "Carter." Mr. Carter died soon after, and therefore did not enjoy the full glory of his discovery.

The amount of butter made in this country last year is estimated to be not less than 314,000,000 lbs., valued at \$82,270,000.

**NEW FIRM!**

**MERCHANT TAILORING,**  
AND  
**READY MADE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!**  
GEO. W. COON & CO.,  
Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just opened a New Stock of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
TWEEDS, SATINETTS, COTTINEADE, and a general assortment of  
TAILOR TRIMMINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,  
Which will be sold exclusively for cash at the lowest possible rates.  
In addition to the trade we will  
**MANUFACTURE CLOTHING TO ORDER.**  
Intending to make this Department of our business a leading one, we have selected with great care the stock of the best houses in New York, a rich, varied and full assortment of material for gentlemen's garments, embracing the newest lines of fabrics. All of which will be made up to order at a small profit. This department will be under the supervision of  
MR. H. BROWN, of NEW YORK.

Whose abilities as a Cutter are not surpassed in this part of the country. His garments combine ease, elegance and a tasty adaptation to the form, and the wearer, a union as rare as they are desirable. As none but experienced workmen are employed, our customers will be assured of having their garments well made.  
No. 3, Patton's Block, one door south of Dr. Barstow's Drug Store, Towanda, Feb. 16, 1865.

**GOOD NEWS, REBELLION ENDED!**

The price of clothing  
**GONE DOWN WITH GOLD!**  
The best stock of good, well made Clothing ever brought to this market is now open for inspection at  
**STORE OF R. W. EDDY,**  
Bought since the fall of Gold and the Rebellion, which will enable him to give his customers the benefit of very low figures, and the decline in prices. My goods are all at retail, and a la mode. No second rate shoddy goods, every article guaranteed as represented or no sale. My goods are all  
**THE LATEST FASHIONS,**  
And equal to the best city custom made, and fit to a T. As usual the best quality all round.

Business Suits,  
Black Frock Coats,  
Black Do Pants and Vests,  
Linen Coats, Dusters, and Pants,  
The Latest Style Fine Silk Hats, Soft,  
Straw, Panama and Cloth Hats, White and  
Negligee Shirts, Collars Neck Ties, Gaves, Snap-  
buttoned, Under Shirts and Drawers, Best quality  
English Hair, Hose, Overalls, Over Shirts, Traveling Bags,  
Knicknacks, Ladies Fine Morocco Travelling Bags.  
In fact everything usually found in a First Class  
Gentleman's Furnishing Store. My motto is good  
Goods at a fair price are cheaper than poor goods at any  
price. All goods sold at one price, no hawking nor  
teasing to make an offer, but every one gets the  
same goods at the same price, which is the  
bottom of the market. My goods are all  
marked down to the gold base, and  
go to EDDY'S, where you will find  
him ready to show his goods  
and hold out of goods and Cash Par-  
cels to correspond with Gold. Bear in  
mind the place to buy well made, reliable  
Clothing is at R. W. EDDY'S, next door to Powell's Co.  
R. W. EDDY,  
Towanda, May 17, 1865.

**SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE!**

Solo. M. E. Solomon respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public that he has taken in partnership, his son Alexander, under the firm of SOLOMON & SON, and they will continue to do business at the same place, Main Street No. 2, Patton's Block. They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Clothing  
**FOR MEN AND BOY'S 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 & SONS.  
Jan. 1, 1865

My goods are all manufactured in Elmira, therefore I can warrant them well made. Enough for me to say have everything in the line of  
**CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS,**  
AT JOHN SELLAS'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 selling goods at a discount for showing our goods.  
Towanda, March 12, 1862. J. COHN.

**SOMETHING NEW AT**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,**  
TOWANDA, PA.  
He has the pleasure of informing his old friends and patrons, that he is now prepared to make the new and beautiful style of  
**GEM FERROTYPES,**  
mounted on cards very cheap.  
Also, Melanotypes for Lockets, Cases, or Frames, as well as all kinds of  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
AS BEFORE IN  
**THE BEST STYLE OF ART.**  
Views taken of Houses on short notice.  
**COPYING DONE TO ORDER**  
In a few days.  
**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**  
Albums kept on hand and will be sold cheap.  
Dec. 6, 1864. G. H. WOOD.

**ESTRAY MARE.**—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about one week since, a mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. GEO. H. WELLES.  
Athens, May 10, 1865.—3t.

**Drugs and Medicines.**

**BARSTOW'S DRUG STORE.**  
The subscriber having purchased the Drug Store No. 4, Patton's Block, Towanda, Pa., formerly occupied by Dr. T. P. MARRIS, is now daily adding to his stock of Drugs, and will hereafter give it his personal attention.  
**FRESH, PURE AND RELIABLE DRUGS, MEDICINES**  
AND CHEMICALS,  
Purchased from the most reliable and respectable importers and manufacturers always on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms. A large stock of  
**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES**  
Has just been received, and I am now prepared to supply the  
**WANTS OF THE PUBLIC WITH ALL ARTICLES**  
BELONGING TO THE TRADE,  
AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE  
OF A ASSORTMENT OF CONCENTRATED  
ELECTRIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDI-  
CINES,  
ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH,  
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,  
DYE-STUFFS AND GLASS,  
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY KIND,  
TILDEN'S ALCOHOLIC AND FLUID EXTRACTS,  
ALKALOID AND RESINOIDS,  
All the Best Trusses,  
**ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,**  
Shoulder Braces,  
**BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE SHEELS, AND SHIELDS,**  
Nursing Bottles, Syringes and Catheters,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS, STROPS, POCKET KNIVES,**  
**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF LATE STYLE**  
AND BEST QUALITY.  
A large supply Brushes for the Hat and Hair. Also for the Teeth and Nails, Tooth Brushes and Pastes, Oils, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Hair Dye, Liniment, Ointment, Kerosene, Kerosene Lamp, Shavers, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., all of the latest styles. Choice Cigars,  
**TOBACCO AND SNUFF.**  
Physicians supplied at reasonable rates. Medicines and Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded and prepared by competent persons at all hours of the day and night. Sunday hours from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 1 to 2 in the afternoon, and 5 to 6 in the evening.  
D. H. BARSTOW,  
Towanda, Dec. 1, 1864.

**DR. PORTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.**  
Already admitted to be  
The largest, safest and most approved  
**DRUG HOUSE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,**  
WITH  
An established reputation for keeping the best medicine  
**UNEQUALLED**  
In its facilities and apparatus for compounding and preparing Medicines, and in carrying out the most careful attention pay the strictest regard to accuracy, and use only selected articles of the highest quality, and of unimpured purity, has become  
**THE CASH DRUG STORE**  
With prices revised to correspond with the market.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**  
ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.  
By recent arrangements with the Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers of Goods and Cash Parcels, the prices will always be at the lowest point for Prime Goods.  
**LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER IN**  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS.  
Everything in this extensive stock will be sold  
**Cheap for Cash!**  
PRICES REDUCED, VIZ:  
OF SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS, POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS,  
**LAMPS AND MATERIALS FOR LIGHT,**  
**TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS,**  
**WINE AND LIQUORS, ONLY FOR MEDICINE,**  
**TOBACCO AND SNUFF.**  
**ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**TOOTH, SKIN AND HAIR PREPARATIONS,**  
**FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,**  
**Edelvic, Botanic and Homoeopathic Medicines**  
**Spices, Bird Seed, Lamp Shades and Garden Seeds.**  
**FISH TACKLE, AMMUNITION, &c.**  
Constituting the most complete assortment, embracing the great wants of the people, reduced in price, and revised for the Cash System.

**DR. PORTER'S COAL OIL.**  
**DR. PORTER'S CAMPHENI.**  
**DR. PORTER'S ALCOHOL!**  
**DR. PORTER'S BURNING FLUID!**  
Are Fresh, daily prepared, and unrivalled by any in the Market.

**DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS FOR FAMILY USE.**  
Known as Safe and Reliable Remedies are warranted to what they are, and to give satisfaction.  
Dr. Porter's Pectoral Syrup..... price 50 cents  
Dr. Porter's Family Elixer..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Tonic Elixer..... " 100  
Dr. Porter's Worm Syrup..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Compound Syrup..... " 100  
Dr. Porter's Uterine Tonic..... " 150  
Dr. Porter's Blackberry Balsam..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Toothache Drops..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Cephalic Snuff..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Tooth Powder..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Hair Dressing..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Tricopherus..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Shampoo..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Hair Oil..... " 50  
Dr. Porter's Horse and Cattle Powder..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Black Lard..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Black Lard..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Cleansing Fluid..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Hair and Nail Polish..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Citrate Magnesia..... " 25  
Dr. Porter's Worm Waters..... " 25

**PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.**  
This great line traverses the Northern and Western counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.  
It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and is operated by the Erie and West Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.  
Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 14th, 1864.  
Time of Passenger Trains:  
Leave Towanda, Pa., at 7:30 A. M., take supper, arrive at Pottsville at 10:30 A. M., and at Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M.  
Leave Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and arrive at Pottsville at 6:30 P. M., and at Towanda at 9:30 P. M.  
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**PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.**  
This great line traverses the Northern and Western counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.  
It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and is operated by the Erie and West Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.  
Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 14th, 1864.  
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