

Agricultural.

Clothing.

BOOK AND STATIONERY.

NEW FIRM

ROSENFIELD & WOLFF.

*We understand you respectfully inform us that the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, we do hereby**How Shall We Plant Our Corn?*

Euron Report—*Dear Sir:* In your last week's issue, I notice an inquiry made by a certain correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, how shall we plant our corn? Now to my mind this question is just in place, and as I might have had some little experience and practical knowledge of farming, and especially of preparing the ground to be planted with corn, also in the matter of selecting and preparing my corn to be planted in the spring, I do not propose to comment on any of the remarks or suggestions offered by our friend of York county, but rather to simply offer a few of what I consider practical hints.

If corn is to be planted in sod ground, the sod should be turned over in the fall, then in the spring top dress with manure and the ground cross-plowed to a depth of from five to seven inches; then harrow up until the ground is thoroughly pulverized and mellow; then mark the ground in rows one way if planted with corn, but if planted with the Patent Staff Planter mark in rows both ways, making there four feet apart with any instrument you choose to employ, only that the marks be shallow and equidistant from each other. Now how as the ground is ready, the next thing in order is planting the corn, which was selected at the fall at the time of harvesting, and hung up in dry places, and now at planting time, if selected again, and such or break off the tips of each ear (this we don't plant), then shell off the grain, leaving a little on the butt end, and lay it out on the bottom land, out in a drift, or come around to last year's hill (now), with it soft soap and plaster under. The kernel is completely coated with the mixture; then plant as soon as possible, putting from three to six kernels in a hill. For the afternoon I have a new supply, and never leave the seed long out of the ground after sowing. As soon as the corn is up, and you can trace the rows, start the cultivator, drawn by a good steady horse, and held by a man who will not be too lazy or sparing of his strength, so that the work may be done thoroughly and each little plant (corn need) may be uncovered and have the full benefit of the sun exposed. Let the cultivating be presented with signs until you have passed through it twice, and then sometimes will not help to do so, but never do it through in the cultivator to pass through the ground after the first two passes, for the roots are exposed, or by this time, the roots of the plants are running in every direction from the hill, and they might be broken and the stalk rolled off its support.

P. B. C.

*ROSENFIELD & WOLFF,**115 MAIN STREET, TOWANDA, PA.**(Next to Fox & Morris.)**To those getting their**CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.**You should study two things. First, to**GET WHERE FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING IS MADE.**Secondly,**WHERE THEY ARE SOLD CHEAP.**And in order to be able to sell a good article cheap, one must understand his business, and know where and what to buy as a practical man does; and a**PRACTICAL TAILOR**In all his branches I profess to be, having had**EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE**In the business. Have been a tailor in one of the best houses in**NEW YORK CITY.**For my own begining, selling and cutting, and**and my profits with no man, so that less of it will do—and with his rent and other expenses in proportion, it is a hard task to earn a living, and carrying on a business, cost of carrying on the business very small.**An reading the above you will see why it is that**I CAN SELL GOODS CHEAPER**Than a man, I have seen, especially when he has**which practiced in perfection.**For an only every low price, and**an inch deep on a light hot-bed,**in March, transplant while young, old stock frame and very rich soil, four inches apart. The general supply should be sown in the middle of April, thinly in drills, one foot apart. While transplanting, cut out four inches, and when the plants are well rooted, draw them up, and transplant them, and then they might be easily transplanted when the plants are dry, and lay them up the same day, so as to prevent any loss between transplanting and the time when the plants are to be put in, by covering the roots of the transplants with dry litter, so that they may not be allowed to remain longer than may be also necessary.—Loves-for-Farmer.**—P. B. C.**—P. B. C.*