

**Farm and Household.**

**Manuring to Destroy Weeds.**

Suitable food for crops, says an English Journal enables them to conquer the weeds. In regard to clover, it was found that when the land was wholly unmanured, the weeds formed fifty-seven per cent. of the entire yield, but that the application of gypsum reduced the proportion of weeds to 2 percent. Nitrogenous manures had very slight effect, and phosphatic manures but little more. We must not from this, however, consider gypsum as an antidote to weeds in general, since it is a specific manure for clover, and gives it a power to struggle successfully with the weeds and crowd them out.

It is commonly observed that the first effect of large quantities of barnyard manure is to make the weeds grow more vigorously. This is partly because the manure is usually filled with weed seeds, and also because the increase in fertility encourages seeds to sprout, which, with poorer soil, would have remained dormant. The light, warm and rich soil will sprout weed seeds to a greater depth than that which is heavy, cold and poor.

On the other hand, where grain crops are sown, multitudes of these weeds are smothered and destroyed by the stronger growth of the grain. Almost all annual weeds start from seeds as tiny and feeble as turnips or onions, and the first appearance of the weed is most insignificant. On the other hand wheat, corn, oats and barley have a grain of considerable substance, and the blade and root correspondingly vigorous, not only outgrowing the weed but enabling the farmer to cultivate his sown or drilled crops with little injury to the grain, but complete destruction to the weeds. A light drag passed over drilled oats or barley, just as the grain is well up, will hardly disturb a single spear, but will bury and up-root millions of tiny weeds. In this way a field may be kept clean, and, where spring grain is to be followed by wheat, the labor of fitting the stubble is much lessened.

**What Constitutes a Good Fertilizer?**

No ordinary plant can thrive without a sufficient supply of each of a number of substances needed for its food. With an abundance of all these, in forms in which the plant use them, and with other circumstances favorable, the plant will flourish and the yield will be large. But if the available supply of one of them be too small a light yield is inevitable. Every ordinary soil contains all the ingredients of plant food. In "worn out" soils the available supply of one or more of these is generally insufficient.

Fertilizers supply the plant with food which the soil lacks. Barnyard manure not only does this, but also improves the soil as a living place for plants. Lime and plaster (sulphate of lime) are necessary as plant food, but, as fertilizers, they are chiefly valuable in rendering other plant food available to crops. The ingredients to plant food generally most lacking in our cultivated soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The usefulness of guanos, superphosphates, bone manures, pondretts, potash salts, and other similar fertilizers, depends mainly upon these ingredients. Such fertilizers are generally more or less valuable in proportion as they contain larger or smaller percentages of nitrogen, phosphate acid, and potash, and as these are in a form more or less available to the plant. If all the other conditions for a profitable crop of corn or turnips are fulfilled in a soil, except that phosphoric acid is deficient the phosphoric acid must be supplied. This may be done with bone, which contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid combined with lime as "phosphate of lime."

**About Scarecrows.**

Now that the planting season is at hand, we have no doubt but that many a farmer will rummage through his garret to find the cast-off garments which, stuffed with straw, are to be set up in the cornfield to warn off the marauding crow. We never had much faith in this artifice. Crows are possessed of much more wisdom than is generally credited to them, and while an immovable bundle of rags may drive them away for a short time, we believe that eventually they discover the humbug, as we have seen, the birds, complacently picking up young corn almost within the shadow of an elaborate stuffed scarecrow as ever was erected. We, however, have heard suggested a couple of plans which are calculated to intimidate even the boldest of these birds and as they are easily carried out, perhaps our farmer readers may make use of them. The first and the best of the two is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them from an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one; and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well-suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed

from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.

**How to Save Clover Seed.**

The first requisite is to have a good field of clover sown on clean land, and clear of weeds. This will make all the difference between clean and foul seed. Some weeds are comparatively harmless, while others may make years of work to eradicate. The next year after seeding the field of clover let it be cut down closely about the time of its first blossoming which at the North is about the middle of June. It may be cut for hay or it may be pastured closely. The first mode is rather the most reliable. A second growth will spring up and bear an abundant and even crop of blossoms, which will ripen seed early in autumn. The proper season for cutting is indicated when most of the heads have become brown. There are different modes used for cutting. One is to cut the crop with a mowing machine, rake it into quite small cocks which are to remain a few days the drying being assisted by occasional turning them over, as examination may indicate. Another and more systematic way is to take a combined mowing and reaping machine, put on the platform, sharpen the knives well, and then with a good hand-raker keep the cut crop on the platform until there is enough for a large bunch, when it is pushed off. At the next passing, drop a bunch at the same place so as to make winnows. When partly dry cook it, and let the drying process be complete as at ready described. This plan obviates raking and leaves the crop in a better condition. Draw it on a dry day, and thresh it at the proper time with a clover huller. When a mowing machine cannot be had the crop may be cut slowly with a scythe. If a clover huller cannot be procured let the hay become quite ripe and if it has been wet it well shell the better and resort to the more imperfect mode of threshing and passing through the fanning mill. The threshing is of course most easily and perfectly performed in sharp frosty weather.

**Pasturing Meadows.**

If I tell you that pasturing your meadows will make them more productive, you may doubt it. But such is the fact in many cases. It is my experience that this is the only way that very many meadows can be brought to full productiveness. But it must be done in the proper manner and at the right time. Do not pasture your meadows in the spring and expect them to produce a full crop; neither should you pasture the aftermath to close; nearly all of my meadows have failed to produce more than half a crop after from five to eight years, and after pasturing them one season, the next year they would produce a full crop. In one particular instance I rented a meadow to a man for pasture; it had only produced a half crop of hay for two years previous. He put about three times as much stock on it as should have been; it was grazed close to the ground all summer. I concluded that it would not amount to anything for meadow or pasture, afterwards any more but the next spring it looked so strong and vigorous that I left it alone and it produced a full crop. I have never seen this accounted for or seen anything in print in reference to it, but have no doubt that the experience of others will coincide with my own. I cannot account for it only in the following manner: It is a well-known fact that meadows are so full of worms that they cut nearly all of the grass roots off, and in many places you can roll the sod back like a fleece of wool. The worms are so near the surface that the crows and the red-headed woodpeckers destroy great quantities of them; the flicker and yellow-hammer mostly lives on them also. If the meadows are tramped all over with farm stock these worms will be tramped to death.

**Peach Trees.**

It has been found that banking up peach trees with earth, about a foot high around the trunk, causes them in many places, to produce good fruit, as the earth keeps out the borers that infest the trees at the surface of the ground, or a little below it. Before insect life begins to depredate, the trees should be examined, the borers cut out with a knife scraping out every indication of them; and then throw up the earth around the trees and beat it down with a spade or shovel, so as to remain in its place, and in most cases the trees will be healthy and bear large crops of fruit if the climate is suitable for peach growing.

**Heaves in Horses.**

The following is a good remedy for heaves and a cough in horses; One pound ground ginger, one quart of salt, four ounces hard wood ashes, two ounces black pepper and one ounce each of pounded rosin and salt-petre. Mix thoroughly and give a table spoonful in the horse's feed twice a day. This compound is beneficial in all cases of difficulty in breathing, before the animal's lungs become affected.

That scripping the feed of fattening hogs is waste of grain.

**Business Cards.**

**DR. ELLEN E. MITCHELL, PH.D.**  
Physician and Surgeon, graduate of the Woman's Medical College of the N. Y. Infirmary, then resident physician for a year in the Woman's Hospital in N. Y.; after four years' practice in Fongh Lee, Wisconsin, has located in Montrose. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at 127 1/2 of Main Street, in the old David Post home-stead.  
Montrose, Dec. 15, 1875.—3m\*250

**H. D. BALDWIN, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC**  
Physician and Surgeon, has located himself at Montrose, where he will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care.  
Office in Carnall's building, second floor, front. Board at Mr. E. Baldwin's.  
Montrose, Pa., March 10, 1875.

**DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST.—**  
Rooms at his dwelling, next door north of Dr. Halsey's, on Old Foundry street, where he would be happy to see all those in want of Dental Work. He feels confident that he can please all, both in quality of work and in price. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Montrose, Feb. 11, 1874.—1f

**VALLEY HOUSE, GREAT BEND, Pa.**  
Situated near the Erie Railway Depot. Is a large and commodious house, has large parlors, apartments, splendid tables, and all things comprising a first-class hotel.  
HENRY ACKERLY, Proprietor.  
Sept. 10th, 1873.—1f

**BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND**  
Life Insurance Agent. All business attended to promptly, on a liberal basis. Office first door east of the Bank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa.  
[Aug. 1, 1869.]  
J. W. BILLINGS STROUD.

**THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHILADELPHIA**  
Hahn, Proprietor. Fresh and Salted Meats, Hams, Pork, Bologna Sausage, etc. of the best quality, constantly on hand at prices to suit.  
Montrose, Pa., Jan. 14, 1875.—1f

**EDGAR A. TURRELL.**  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
No. 170 Broadway, New York City.  
May 12, '75.—(Feb. 11, 1874.—1f)

**LITTLE AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS**  
at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House.  
R. B. LITTLE,  
Geo. P. LITTLE,  
S. L. BLAKESLEE.

**A. W. COOLEY, BUILDER,**  
STILL ON THE TRACK!  
Every style of buildings erected, and everything furnished. Estimates given. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Stair building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated.  
Jan. 30, '75.  
Montrose, March 21, 1875.—3f

**W. B. DEANS, DEALER IN**  
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, News, Maps, Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles, Pens, Yankee notions, etc. Next door to the Post Office, Montrose, Pa.  
Sept. 20, 1874.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL, M. J. HARRINGTON**  
wishes to inform the public that having purchased the Exchange Hotel in Montrose, he is prepared to accommodate the traveling public in first-class style.  
Montrose, Aug. 28, 1873.

**H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STATIONERY**  
and Fancy Dry Goods, Crocker, Ward, and Show, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c.  
New Milford, Pa., Nov 6, '75.—1f

**JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE**  
Tailor, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-class style. Cutting done to order on short notice, and warranted to fit.  
Montrose, June 20, '75.

**DR. D. A. LATHROP, ADMINIS-**  
trator Electro-Thermal Baths at the Foot of Chestnut street. Call and consult in all Chronic Diseases.  
Montrose, Jan. 17, '75.—no3.—1f

**LEWIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND**  
hair-dressing. Shop over the Post-office building, want anything in his line.  
Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

**E. T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER**  
of wagons of all kinds. Also makes a specialty of wood work for sale. Repairs promptly attended to. Uses only best stock, and aims to make only first-class work.  
[April 28, 1875.]

**DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSI-**  
cian and Surgeon, tends his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office in his residence, on the corner east of the Foundry.  
[Aug. 1, 1869.]

**SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTOR-**  
neys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office No. 49 Court Street, over City National Bank Building.  
Wm. H. Scovill & J. H. Dewitt.  
June 15th, 1875

**EAGLE DRUG STORE, IS THE**  
place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles, Yankee notions, &c. Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.  
A. B. BURNS.  
Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875.

**L. F. FITCH, ATTORNEY AND**  
Councillor-at-law Montrose, Pa. Office as heretofore, below and west of the Court House.  
Montrose, January 27, 1875.—1f

**M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO**  
Abel Turrell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.  
Montrose, May 19, 1875.

**J. C. WHEATON,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,  
P. O. address, Franklin Forks, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

**A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY, AT**  
Law, Houny, Back Pay, Pension and Extension on Claims attended to. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.  
[Aug. 1, '69.]

**F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Montrose, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Grantee's Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, front.  
[March 29, '75.]

**WILSON J. TURRELL, SURVEYOR.**  
Having had 20 years' experience in the business, will continue to attend to calls in my profession.  
Montrose, Pa., Sept. 15, '75.—1f

**W. W. SMITH, CABINET AND**  
Chair Manufacturers. Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa.  
[Aug. 1, 1869.]

**D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT**  
Law, office over the Store of M. Desserer, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.  
[Aug. 1, '69.]

**GRIFFIS & SAYRE, DEALERS IN**  
Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods, Groceries and Provisions. Wood, Stone, Spiced and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c.  
March 15, '76.

**J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, AT-**  
torneys at Law, Office over Wm. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871.—1f

**B. O. CAMP, ATTORNEY AT**  
Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over Wm. H. Cooper & Co's Bank.  
Montrose, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1876.—1f

**GILBERT S. JOHNSON,**  
AUCTIONEER, Address,  
March 29, 1876. Montrose, Pa

**E. O'NEILL, ATTORNEY, AT**  
Law, Office over A. B. Burn's Drug Store, Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75.—1f]

**Business Cards.**

**L. S. POTTER, DENTIST, WISHES**  
to inform the people of Montrose and vicinity, that he is permanently located, in the second story of E. P. Stamp's new building, opposite Cooper's Bank. All kinds of Dental Work done in the best manner.  
N. B.—Nitrous Oxide, Laughing Gas, given for the painless extraction of teeth.  
Montrose, April 28, 1875.—1f

**E. BACON, WILL HEREAFTER**  
furnish the citizens of Montrose and vicinity, with first-class Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Pies, Cakes and Cookies, Tarts, &c., &c., &c. Pastry and Wedding cakes supplied, and quality guaranteed. Repairing Rooms upstairs, where Geo. Galtis will be found ready to satisfy the cravings of the inner man.  
Montrose, May 2d, 1875. E. BACON.

**NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP.**  
All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to.  
JULIUS SHULTZ,  
New Milford, May 17, 1875.—1f

**W. M. A. CROSSMON, ATTORNEY**  
at Law. Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa.  
W. A. Crossmon.

**P. LI-MAN & CO., FIRST NA-**  
tional Bank Building, Montrose, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Books & Shoes, &c., &c.  
[April 28, '75.—1f]

**Banking, &c.**

**BANKING HOUSE**  
OF  
**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
MONTROSE, PA.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE.  
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS AND PROMPTLY ACCOUNTED FOR AS HERETOFORE.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES & OTHER BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COUPONS AND CITY AND COUNTY BANK CHECKS CASHED AS USUAL.

OCEAN STEAMER PASSAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL TIME DEPOSITS, AS PER AGREEMENT WHEN THE DEPOSIT IS MADE.

In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor to transact all money business to the satisfaction of our patrons and correspondents.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
Montrose, March 10 '75.—1f. Bankers.

**SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,**  
Having been reorganized under the firm name, and style of Susquehanna County Agricultural Works, limited,

R. JEWETT, Pres. W. H. COOPER, Treas.,  
D. SAYRE, Secretary.

Are now prepared to furnish, on short notice,  
**Stationary Engines,**  
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, TURBINE WATER WHEELS,

And do all kinds of mill and job work promptly and satisfactorily, at low rates. We manufacture and have on hand a large assortment of  
**PLOWS OF IMPROVED PATTERNS.**

CAULDRON KETTLES of different styles, ADJUSTABLE BARN DOOR HANGINGS, MEADOW ROLLERS, BLACKSMITHS' FORGES POTS and GRATES, DOG POWERS for churning, One and Two Horse POWERS and THRESHERS, of the latest and best patterns, &c., &c.

Montrose, March 1, 1876.—3m.

**Marble Works!**  
eW could call the attention of the Public wanting  
**ANYTHING IN THE MARBLE LINE**  
to OUR WORKS at  
**SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA.,**  
Being the only Marble Works in the County.

All Work Warranted as Represented  
OR NO SALE.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY.  
By calling on us.

**WILLIS DeLONG,**  
M. A. COLVIN, agent,  
Sign's Depot, Pa., April 14, 1875.

**SOMETHING NEW.**  
**A BOOT & SHOE SHOP**  
has just opened over Weeks, Melhulsh & Co. All kinds of work made to order. Repairing done on short notice. After having seen our articles in the business I feel confident I can please all who may give me a call.  
C. H. UFTGRUYE,  
Montrose, Feb. 3 1876.—1f

**Miscellaneous.**

**MONTROSE**

**PLANING MILL**

**AND**

**LUMBER YARD!**

In order to better accommodate the community, the undersigned has established a depot for the sale of Lumber Manufactured at his newly-erected building on the Old Keeler tannery Site, in the

**HEART OF TOWN**

where will be kept constantly on hand. A full stock of

**WHITE AND YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK, OAK, ASH, MAPLE AND BLACK WALNUT LUMBER,**

which, with the aid of the most improved machinery and competent workmen, is prepared to work into any shape to meet the wants of Customers.

**WELL SEASONED LUMBER, INCLUDING SIDING, FLOORING, CEILING, SHINGLE AND LATH CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

Planing, Matching, Mouldings, and Scroll Sawing done to order.

**WAGON, CARRIAGES & SLEIGH,**

**MANUFACTORY**

In connection with the above establishment, under the management of Mr. E. H. Rogers. Examine our work before leaving your orders elsewhere. Repairing done promptly.

**A. LATHROP.**  
Montrose, September 29th, 1875.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT!**

**The People's Drug Store.**

**I. N. BULLARD, PROPRIETOR.**

**REYNOLDS, Druggist & Apothecary.**

**PATENT MEDICINE EMPORIUM!**

The undersigned would respectfully announce to all the people everywhere, that to his already extensive stock and variety of Merchandise in the Grocery, Provision and Hardware line.

He has added a very choice assortment of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c., which he flatters himself he can serve the public they will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere. To all Physicians in this section of the county he would respectfully announce that he has secured the services of R. Kenyon as Druggist and Apothecary, whose long experience and acknowledged care and ability, entitle him to your confidence in the line of compounding medicines or preparing prescriptions, and who would also render it an especial favor to receive calls from any of his old customers or new ones. Will make the Patent Medicine a specialty. Also Domestic and Foreign Mineral Waters—an extensive stock. Also Fine Groceries—

**LEWIS'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, FRESH SALMON PICKLED & CANNED CLAMS, LOBSTERS, PEAS, CORN, BEANS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.**

In fact, anything and everything that is ordinarily needed. Respectfully soliciting a call.  
**I. N. BULLARD**

**Powder! Powder! Powder!**

Blasting, Rifle and Shot Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Tubes, Caps, Pouches, Flasks, Fuse, &c., &c., for sale by

**I. N. BULLARD.**  
Montrose, Sept. 9, 1874.—1f.

**WHY FLOWERS BLOOM IN WINTER!**

Are you aware that you can obtain Summer heat in January? That you can impart balmy air to your families? That you can give spontaneous growth to plants and flowers, and that you can make home a little paradise by purchasing one of B. C. Sayre's Hot-Air Furnaces? These Furnaces are now constructed with VAPOR PAN by which the atmosphere is tempered to that resembling Summer heat.

**NO MORE CRACKING OF FURNITURE—NO MORE DRY HUSKY HEAT.**

**HOT-AIR**

And the time has come when consumptives may rejoice in coal fires. These furnaces are sold entirely on their own merits, and are now the leading Furnace in this part of the country. All Furnaces are warranted to give entire satisfaction or no sale.

**FURNACES.**

I keep competent men on the road who are well acquainted with the Furnace business, and they are constantly putting up these Furnaces. Their work is warranted to please. These Furnaces are now scattered in the following towns and cities:

Binghamton, Scranton, Providence, Wilkes Barre, Kingston, Pittston, Elmira, Waverly, Williamsport, Great Bend, Susquehanna Depot, Hancock, Bend, Downsville, Andes, Monticello, Franklin, Uxbridge, Owego, Northumberland, and many other towns.

**Manufactured By**

Any person wishing a recommendation from any of our clients in the above named places, I will gladly compound with them, giving names of parties now using these Furnaces.

**B. C. SAYRE,**

Montrose, Pa.  
Montrose, December 23d, 1875.—

**OMNIBUS LINE.**

This designated has an omnibus line running to and from L. & W., and Erie Railways.  
Great Bend, Pa.  
Any order for

**Shipping or Re-Shipping Baggage**

at either depot will be promptly attended to.

**CARRIAGES**

Always on hand to convey passengers to any point in the surrounding country.  
**U. BUCHANAN, Prop'r.**  
Great Bend, Aug. 19, 1874.—1f.