

Farm and Household.

Poisons in Agriculture.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry in the Michigan agricultural college, has furnished a valuable paper to the transactions of the board of health of that state, on the use of poisons in agriculture and more particularly on the effect of Paris green. He states that there are three forms in which arsenic is used, namely, white arsenic, arsenate of soda and Paris green. The first has been used to destroy weeds in garden walks, but Dr. K. regards this practice as dangerous, as there is nothing in its appearance to distinguish it from some other substance used as articles of food and its use is liable to fatal mistakes. Arsenate of soda is still worse; as its appearance and flavor are not unlike common salt, and an unsuspecting housewife might use it for flavoring dishes, and destroy a whole family, if it were brought into the house. Paris green is very widely used for destroying the Colorado potato beetle and the cotton worm. Its brilliant color is likely to prevent accidents from mistaking it for something else. Dr. Kedzie estimates that more than a hundred tons were used in one year in the state of Michigan. This extensive use brings up the questions. Will it poison the plants and render crops unsafe as food? Will it poison the soil and injure succeeding crops? Will it become washed into drains and poison springs and wells? What becomes of it in the soil.

To answer the first question—cabbage plants were watered with a saturated solution of arsenic, and were killed in a week but the leaves did not contain a trace of the poison, except by a discoloration of the stem near the roots. When the solution was weaker, so as not to injure the plant, the slightest trace could not be discovered anywhere. The experiments were repeated on barley and on turnips. Again, they were tried on peas, all with the same results. Dr. Kedzie says, "Four years ago, I made a careful investigation to determine whether the potato tuber absorbed arsenic when Paris green was applied to the plants to destroy the potato beetle. I took potatoes raised in the ordinary course, and repeatedly dusted, and others to which all the Paris green had been applied that could be used without killing the plants; but in no instance could I find a trace of arsenic in the tubers. Other chemists have made similar investigations with the same results."

To determine the very important question, whether the poison applied one year to potatoes, would affect the quality of wheat the year after, four square rods of wheat were measured off in March, and two ounces of Paris green were applied in water or at the rate of five pounds per acre—much more than is used for potatoes. The surface of the ground was rendered sensibly green by the application. The wheat was not injured in growth. The grain when ripe was submitted to three of the most rigid tests, but not the slightest trace of arsenic could be discovered. Dr. K. was satisfied that it contained none at all. The poison exerts more influence the first year, and therefore it is very safe to conclude that wheat is not injured in any degree, as human food when growing the year after the potatoes.

In another case cabbages were grown in the college garden after potatoes which had been dressed with Paris green. Six ounces of the cabbage heads, submitted to the closest examination, failed to indicate any trace.

In answer to the question, What becomes of the Paris green? Dr. K. remarks that it is insoluble in pure water, but slightly insoluble in ammonia water; and it may be taken up to an extent of one part in 100,000 of rain water which contains traces of ammonia. Water charged with carbonic acid will take up one part in 10,000. The water in the soil containing some carbonic acid, will therefore dissolve a portion of it.

Where then is the remedy? A perfect antidote or safeguard is at hand. Hydrated oxide of iron is the well-known and standard antidote for Paris green, as it forms an insoluble salt with arsenious acid or only soluble in strong mineral acids. Fertile soils contain always a far greater amount of this antidote than is required to neutralize all the arsenic ever applied to it; for one per cent. of the hydrated oxide would be no less than a hundred tons per acre, with a depth of one foot of soil. Dr. Kedzie proved the correctness of his reasoning on this point by actual and repeated experiments. Hence the fear of this poison injuring water is entirely groundless.

Several cases are mentioned where the careless use of Paris green, in applying it to potatoes, resulted in poisoning. More than one thousand reports were received from clerks in all parts of the state, only five of which report poisoning the workmen. In one case, by careless handling, the Paris green was allowed to come in contact with a sore on the hand. "It swelled enormously, but was subdued by vinegar and salt." In another case the dust was inhaled, resulting in much pain in the head and a copious discharge from the nose for two weeks. The operator states that he had been subject to catarrh since childhood but when the effects of the Paris green had left him, he had not suffered from it since. It proved a powerful medicine. In another case, the poison was permitted to enter a hole in the foot leg, causing some inflammation. Another man narrowly escaped with his life from inhaling the

dust, which he had absurdly endeavored to exclude with a veil over his face. He was sick two weeks. Another had his eyes badly inflamed for a long time by the dust entering them and some children were injured by playing among the dusted potatoes. It seems remarkable that so few cases should occur in more than a thousand reports, when it is remembered how careless many are in the application of the poison. It is much safer, however, to apply the Paris green in water—a moderate spoonful to two or three gallons—care being specially required only at the mixing.

Starting Flower and Garden Seeds.

The principle causes of failure to make seeds germinate are, covering too deep; allowing the surface to become too dry; or an excess of moisture. As a rule, all the smaller varieties of seed should be sown about twice the depth of their own diameter. The seeds of most varieties of flowers being very small, require more care than vegetable seeds, and it is always best to sow in a seed bed, all except a few varieties that do not transplant well. Plants may be started early in a hot-bed, or in a cold frame the latter part of April, or very good plants can be grown in shallow boxes placed in a warm sunny window. When none of these conveniences can be had, and after the weather has become warm and sultry prepare a bed in a sheltered place in the garden. Make the soil fine and free from lumps, and press it down smooth and level with a board. Sow the seeds thinly on the surface, each variety in a little square by itself, and cover each sort according to its size. The soil for covering should be light and sandy, sifted through a fine sieve, and if the seeds are very small carefully sifted over them. Press the soil down firmly and water once, taking care not to wash the soil from the seeds. Spread newspapers over the surface to keep in the moisture, but they must be removed when the plants come up. Keep clear from weeds, and if the plants are too thick thin them out. After they obtain their second leaves, transplant where they are to grow.

Selection of Seeds.

The impression that care is useful in the selection of seed for sowing is a very general one; and yet people hardly know what it is they should select. Some like to take early seed, some well matured seed, and others seed from certain portions of the seed-vessel or stock. Some experiments made recently at the German experimental station Leipzig, indicate that the size of the seed has more to do with the idea of an excellent selection than any other test. Peas and beans were taken from packages as generally sown, and the largest and heaviest selected from the rest. An equal number of the large and small ones were then planted as near as good culture would permit, together, and then treated in every respect the same. The result was that in every instance the plant from the large seed was larger and healthier, and the product considerably more than from the plants raised from the smaller sizes.

How far this rule will apply is an open question; still the results as given here were so uniform through all the plants tested that they would seem to establish a rule. We believe in some instances the product was nearly one third more, and if this is to be the case always we would employ our time to no better advantage than in riddling all the seeds sown, so as to use only those that would not pass through a rather large mesh for the size of the seeds.

It may be observed that these remarks do not apply to what we have recently said in regard to seed potatoes because the potato which we cut up for planting is only a seed by courtesy. The eye is the analogue of the seed we are here speaking of; and if that single eye is strong and good the size of the potato that bears it is of no consequence at all. These experiments with seeds are so easily repeated and the results, if they come always the same, so valuable practically, that it would be well to repeat them. The habit of trying experiments is at any rate a good one, and every one should cultivate the natural disposition which prompts all of us to make them.

Transplanting Trees.

The people of the United States spend annually millions of dollars for trees, finally one-half of the trees planted annually are lost inside of two years. If a tree is carefully dug, with plenty of fine, fibre roots safely packed (if they are to be shipped any distance), and carefully shielded from the sun and wind; after it is removed from the box or package the roots dipped in a sort of paste made of soil and water, and if the ground is not in condition for immediate planting, "heeled," with care so that the soil comes in contact with the roots take my word for it not one tree in fifty will die. Nothing is so conducive to the growth of the tree and protecting it from the drouth as mulching. Half rotten manure, leaves, sawdust, or something similar, may be used, and should be at least six inches deep. A tree thus planted will stand almost any amount of drouth.

Immersing a growing plant in water of one hundred and twenty degrees will clean it of lice and other insects, and not hurt the plant.

To remove paint splashed upon window panes, use a hot solution of soda and a soft flannel.

Business Cards.

DR. ELLEN E. MITCHELL, 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 Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has located in Montrose. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at the foot of Main Street, in the old David Post homestead.
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 of Mr. E. Baldwin.
Montrose, Pa., March 10, 1876.

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 in 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 underground thorough repairs, and all things complete. A first-class hotel.
Sept. 10th, 1873.—1f

BILLINGS STROUD, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. All business attended to promptly on fair terms. Office first door east of the bank of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa.
July 17, 1873.

THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, PHILADELPHIA. 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, 1873.—1v

EDGAR A. TURRELL. COUNSELLOR AT LAW. No. 170 Broadway, New York City.
May 12, '75.—(Feb. 11, 1874.—7)

LITTLE AND BLAKESLEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office opposite the Turrell House.
R. B. LITTLE, GEO. F. LITTLE, E. L. BLAKESLEE.
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. W. COOLEY, BUILDER. STILL ON THE TRACK. Every style of building erected, and everything prepared to order. Reduced Prices. Contracts cheerfully furnished. Stair building a specialty. None but experienced workmen tolerated.
Montrose, March 22, 1875.—3y1

W. B. DEANS, DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Newspapers, Pocket Calendars, Stereoscopic Views, Yankee Notions, etc. Next door to the Post Office, Montrose, Pa.
Sept. 30, 1874.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, M. J. HARRINGTON wishes to inform the public that having rented the Exchange Hotel in Montrose, he is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public in first-class style.
Montrose, Aug. 29, 1873.

H. BURRITT, DEALER IN STATIONERY, FANCY DRUGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.
New Milford, Pa., Nov. 6, '72.—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 30, '75.

DR. D. A. LATHROP, ADMINIS- trator of the Thermal Baths, at the Foot of Chestnut street. Call and consult in all Chronic Diseases.
Montrose, Jan. 17, '72.—nos—1f

LEWIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND Hair Dressing. Shop over the Post office building. Where he will be found ready to attend all who may want anything in his line.
Montrose, Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

F. 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 20, 1875.]

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has located in Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of the Foundry.
[Aug. 1, 1869.]

SCOVILL AND DEWITT, ATTOR- nays at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office at 40 Court street, over City National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.
June 15th, 1873

EAGLE DRUG STORE, IS THE place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pocket Books, Spectacles, Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block.
Montrose, Pa., May 5th, 1875.

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

M. A. LYON, SUCCESSOR TO Abel Turrell, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c.
Montrose, May 18, 1875.

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

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

F. I. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Orphan's Court practice. Office on Public Avenue over First National Bank, front.
[March 29, '70.]

WILSON J. TURRELL, SURVEYOR. Has had 20 years experience in the business, will continue to attend to calls in his profession.
Montrose, Pa., Sept. 15, '75.—1y

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

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

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

J. B. & A. H. MCCOLLUM, AT- torneys at Law. Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's bank, Montrose, Pa. May 10, 1871.—1f

B. O. CAMP, ATTORNEY AT Law. Office over Wm. H. Cooper & Co's Bank.
Montrose, Pa. Jan. 5th, 1875.—1y

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

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

AMI ELY, AUCTIONEER, Address, Brooklyn, Pa. June 14, 1876.

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. 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 5th, 1876.—1f

E. BACON, WILL HEREAFTER furnish the citizens of Montrose and vicinity, with first-class Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Pies, Cakes and Cookies, Tart, &c., &c., &c. Parties and Weddings supplied, and quality guaranteed. Dining Rooms supplied, where Geo. Calls will be found ready to satisfy the cravings of the inner man.
Montrose, May 3d 1876. E. BACON.

NEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP. All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to order. Repairing promptly attended to.
New Milford, May 17, 1876.—1y. JULIUS SHULTZ.

WM. A. CROSSMAN, ATTORNEY at Law. Office over the First National Bank, Montrose, Pa. W. A. Crossman.
Montrose, April 10, 1876.—1f.

S. PILMAN & CO., FIRST NA- tional Bank Building, Montrose, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c. [April 26, '76.—1f]

Banking, &c.

BANKING HOUSE

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 AND 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., Bankers.
Montrose, March 10 '75.—1f.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRI- CULTURAL 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!

Would 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, genl.

Susq. Depot, Pa. April 14, 1875.

SOMETHING NEW.

A BOOT & SHOE SHOP

has just opened over Weeks, Melhuish & Co. All kinds of work made to order. Repairing done on short notice. After having nearly 15 years experience in the business, feel confident I can please all who may give me a call.

C. E. UPDEGRAVE, Manufacturer.
Montrose, Feb. 2 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, SHINGLES 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.

KENYON, 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 if he can assure the public they will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere. To all Physicians in this section of the country 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 entire confidence in the liberal compounding medicines or preparing prescriptions, and who would also esteem it an especial favor to receive calls from any of his old customers or new ones. Will make the Patent Medicine specialty. Also Domestic and Foreign Mineral Waters—an extensive stock. Also fine Groceries—

LEIBIO'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 remain
I. N. BULLARD

Powder! Powder! Powder!

Blasting, Rifle and Shot Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Tubes, Caps, Fuses, &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 health January? That you can inhale balmy air to you families? That you can give spontaneous growths plants and flowers, and that you can make homes little paradises 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 upon 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, Delhi, Downsville, Andes, Margaretville, Franklin, Canadota, Owego, Northumberland, and many other towns.

Manufactured By

Any person wishing a recommendation from any of the living 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 22d, 1875—

OMNIBUS LINE.

This designed has an omnibus line running to the depot.

Great Bend, Pa.

Any order for

Shipping or Re-Shipping Baggage

at either depot will be promptly attended to.

The new river bridge is now completed, hence there is no ferrying.

CARRIAGES

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