

Agricultural.

Ploughing Without Middle Furrows.

An ambitious ploughman, who takes a commendable pride in ploughing a piece of ground as neatly as the task can be done, will commence in the middle of the plot, especially when it is desirable to avoid middle furrows. On many farms the rule is to plough around a field, and turn the furrow slices outward, at every ploughing; the result of which is, a ridge of earth on the margin of the plot, middle furrows from each corner to the middle of the field, and a ploughed slip tramped firmly by the feet of the team at every angle of the ploughing. In order to keep the surface smooth, the furrow slices should be turned towards the middle of the plot, as often as the land is ploughed, by throwing the furrow slices outward.

When a two-acre plot is to be broken up by commencing at the middle, if the piece is as long as it is wide, set a stake at the centre and turn a back furrow—two furrow slices together—from each corner to the stake. The back furrows will aid in turning the corners. The ploughman then has only to plough around and around the centre, exercising care to keep the furrows straight, from corner to corner. Every day it will be well to measure from outside of the field to the furrow slices, on each side of the plot, for the purpose of determining whether one side is not being broken up faster than another. The team will always turn on unploughed ground, when the furrow slices are turned towards the middle of field. The ploughman must be careful to cut every furrow straight out to the ridge, and to set his plough in so as to turn up a slice of a uniform width clear to the ridge. A variation of only one inch at the ends of each furrow slice, will make a crook one foot wide in ploughing two furrows.

Our own practice has been to plough triangular plots and fields of irregular outline, by commencing at the middle, and turning the furrow slices outward. Even when ploughing a triangular plot, the sides would always run out with so much uniformity, that there was never more than three furrow slices more on one side than on the other. It is particularly desirable to plough corn ground and other land that is to be sowed down, without leaving middle furrows.

Management of Strawberry Vines.

Strawberry vines may be transplanted very early in the growing season, and at any time thereafter, until apple trees are in full bloom, provided the plants are removed with a ball of earth. If there are many leaves already developed, it will be better to clip off half of them, than to allow them to exhaust the vitality of the growing plant. No tool should be used among the growing vines, during the former part of the growing season, that will mutilate the roots. If stable manure can be obtained, let a top-dressing two inches deep be spread around about the plants. If the soil is sufficiently rich, straw, salt hay, sawdust, tan bark, shavings, or any other coarse material may be employed as a mulch. In case there should not be a sufficient depth of mulch to smother weeds and grass, let such plants be pulled up for making up with a hoe. In order to keep the vines abundant crop of berries, the growing plants must be supplied with rich fertilizing material. If it is desirable to derive the greatest benefit from guano, let the guano be put into an old barrel with some stable manure, then add water sufficient to leach out the soluble elements of fertility, which should be applied with a watering pot. Let all sorts of fowls be kept away from strawberry plants, as they will devour the tender buds which contain the fruit.

Kainit, the new Potash Manure.

Kainit is a mineral deposit found in Anhalt-Dessau. It is composed principally of potash, and is sold in England at \$20 the ton, whereas dry-salters' potash costs \$80 per ton. As the ash of a potato is more than half potash, it cannot be consecutively grown on the same soil without manures that are rich in that alkali. Although farm-yard manure may supply all the nitrogen, and potash enough, together with that dissolved out of the mica and feldspar of the soil, to supply vegetable growth generally, the potato is an exception, and no matter how rich the soil may be in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and other matters, if its potash has been exhausted by continuous potato growing, a liberal application of that substance can alone prevent a diminution of crop.

The London *Gardener Magazine* tells us that an acre of land with kainit alone produced twelve and a half tons of potatoes, while an acre on the same field without kainit produced but four and a half tons. This \$2.50 worth of kainit produced eight tons of potatoes more than the acre did without it. When good hard-wood ashes are to be had, they should be exclusively applied to potatoes growing.

Dried Clay for Ulcers.

After reading the accounts of the great value of dry earth as a dressing for wounds, &c., in Waring's "Earth Closets, and how to make them," I dried and pulverized some clay, and recommended it as a valuable remedy to a neighbor who had for ten years had a very bad ulcer on her ankle. She had paid out best physicians over \$50 for treatment, without any relief. She applied the dried clay almost constantly for six months, and a perfect cure has resulted. The first effect of the preparation was to remove inflammation and relieve pain, and now she says there is no scar remaining, and her limb, which was stiff and lame, is as elastic as when she was a girl. The woman is a very large, fleshy person, about forty years of age. I considered the test a very severe one, and the result very satisfactory. About a gallon of pulverized clay was used.

Maurea keep best when sheltered and compact; and when carried to the field should be spread at once evenly over the surface. Composting is of no advantage except to the gardener, who for certain purposes must have well decomposed composted substances. Vagabonds, but to the farmer, composted manures are not worth as much as they were before being into the compost heap.

Miscellaneous.

A Hint to Mothers.

"Baby, say mamma?"
Baby sat in his mother's lap, bright and pretty as a fresh rosebud, the very picture of health and good nature. His whole vocabulary, so far amounted to just three words, and these three he could say perfectly. He would almost always talk when alone with mamma; but a friend had come in, and she very much wished her to hear the little music tones. But baby was shy, and only curled his head down on her breast, a roguish smile lighting his blue eyes, and dancing in the dimpled cheek and rosy mouth.

"Won't baby say mamma? Just once—mamma?"
"Well, what does the dog say? Baby, say bow-wow?"
But no, baby wouldn't. Mamma tried again and again; and then putting his round, plump knee, asked: "What's this?"

Baby only smiled, and cuddled closer.
"What's this, baby? Baby say knee?"
"Don't press him, Mary," said her friend. "It's no use, and in one way will do harm."
The mother seemed surprised.
"If you urge him, when not inclined to talk, it will only induce a habit of setting up in opposition to yours; a habit that will grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength," and will become obstinacy. Now, of course, you cannot reason with him; and there is no more moral wrong in his refusal than in refusing his milk when he is not hungry. But this, like all childhood, is seed time. Much may be done, almost from earliest infancy, by inducing unconsciously to the child, habits of obedience, and preventing their opposites—thus making the after way far easier for both child and mother.

"I see it now," the lady said frankly; "I never thought of it in this light before; but it is reasonable, and I will remember it. Of all things, I desire to avoid a 'contest,' as it is called, in the future, with my children."
"That it can be prevented—may, ought to be prevented is my firm belief," rejoined the friend. "Temporary and external obedience may be obtained even at—but at what a fearful cost! Not only of suffering, but affection and confidence between child and parent, are never the same with it, as it is called instead of training it, is a dire mistake. There can be no self-governing force, no stability of character without a resolute, well-directed will. The young tree you know, must be pruned—never broken. The colt must be trained by gentle firmness, not severity. And immortal souls and human hearts need no less care and watchfulness." [Home Magazine.]

An Alligator Story.

An Englishman, who has been travelling in America, tells the following highly truthful and amusing story:—
A few miles more, and we are at Frioli station, where the natural waters of the region we are traversing most abound. The flowers on our left are passion-flowers; the birds flying round are orioles or hawking birds. Hereabouts are box-tortoises, monk-opossums, ant-eaters, iguanas, cougars and tiger-cats. Again the Clagres river. The bridge by which we were whisked over it is of wrought iron, six hundred and twenty feet long. Our conversation in the railway carriage turns on the subject of alligators. We have at least fifty travellers in the carriage, and among them is a lady who is anxious to know if the natives catch the alligators, and if so, by what process they are caught. A gentleman seated in front of us volunteers some information on the subject.
"They are generally caught, madam, by killing them," says he.
"How very extraordinary!" exclaims the lady. "Pray explain how the nasty creatures are captured. It must be a singular operation."
"Very singular, indeed, madam," replies the gentleman, closing one of his eyes as he speaks. "These alligators are queerly made creatures, and have queer fancies. If you look at one of them you will see that he has hard spines upon his tail. Examine them spines, and you will see the last one at the end of the tail to be the largest, to be very sharp and strong and curved back toward the head of the creature like a hook. Now, alligators, madam, are very sleepy things. Always a going to sleep in the mud. The brown-skinned gentlemen who live hereabouts go out to catch them with a cane and a long pole. When they see one asleep, they flick the point of his tail very gently with the cane, so as not to wake him. The alligator feels it, and turns his tail away from the tickle a little more, and it turns further away, curving it sorter round, as you see. They go on tickling, and the creature goes on bending round his tail till he gets it right opposite his mouth. Then they give it a hard tickle. The creature wakes, opens his mouth, snaps at his own tail, gets the point of it between his jaws, and the hooked spine driven clean into its jaws, and the hooked spine driven clean into its palate. It has just made itself into a ring, you see, and can't help its tail out again. The natives have tickled it enough. All they've got to do is to put the long pole through the ring the creature has made itself in, to hoist the two ends of the pole on their shoulders, take the creature home, and kill it quietly. It's a scientific sort of way of catching them, madam, but it's very satisfactory."

We accept the explanation with some allowance. The lady looks a little skeptical.
A Medical Prescription.
"Have you no pen and ink?" said a doctor to a poor woman whose child he was tending.
"No," said the poor woman.
"Well, I have lost my pencil; give me a piece of chalk."
"And the doctor chalked a prescription on the door, telling her to give it to her son when he awoke.
"Take it, my boy, take it," said the old woman, lifting the door from its hinges and carrying it to the poor boy when he opened his eyes. "I don't know how you are to do it, I am sure, but the doctor says it is good, and he had better try it."

Richfield Springs Adv.

Look out for the Cars when the Bell Rings.

ELWOOD & TULLER.

WOULD say to their friends and the public generally, that they will sell goods as cheap as any other house in Orange county. Please examine the list of prices:

Merrimack, Cocheo & Sprague Prints, 12 1/2 cts. pr. yd.	Common Prints, 10 cts. pr. yd.
Best Delaines, 15 to 20 cts. pr. yd.	Best Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Black Alpaca, 30 cts. pr. yd.

Wanted Goods in great variety and in all colors.

Bleached Muslin, 12 1/2 cts. pr. yd.	Good Muslin, 10 cts. pr. yd.
Best Uten Muslin, 25 cts. pr. yd.	Common Drilling, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Common Drilling, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Brown Sheet, 12 1/2 cts. pr. yd.
Heavy, 16 cts. pr. yd.	Best Canton Flannel, 18 cts. pr. yd.
Best, 20 cts. pr. yd.	Bleached, 30 cts. pr. yd.
Cambric, 30 cts. pr. yd.	Paper Cambric, 15 cts. pr. yd.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SINGLE and DOUBLE SHAWLS and HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' and Gents' WRAPPERS and DRAPEAUX in great variety.

Bleached and Brown Cotton and Woolen Hose. Alexander Kid Gloves, \$1.50 per pair.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Stationery, Penmanship, Pomades, Combs, Brushes, Socks, &c., many other articles too numerous to mention.

To the gentlemen we would say, that our Stock of Cloth and Cassimeres are complete, and a good variety of Heavy and Light Cusimeres, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Beaver Overcoats constantly on hand.

In our GROCERY DEPARTMENT, we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers, and that we will not be understood by any one.

One Dollar Mollasses can't be beat.

Brown Sugar, 12 cts. pr. lb.	"A" Sugar, 12 1/2 cts. pr. lb.
Powdered, Crushed and Granulated, 10 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Cheering Tonic, 30 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.
Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.	Coffees, 20 cts. pr. lb.

Our Crockery and Glassware Department is kept constantly replenished with all the latest styles, Chandeliers, Sides, Brackets, Hall and Lamp, Looking Glasses, &c.

Paper and Oil Window Shades, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas and a large stock of Wash Paper.

Drugs, Dry Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Putty, &c.

We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our Goods. We charge nothing for showing, and we wish it understood that we do not mean to be understood.

Cor. Main & Lake Sts. Don't forget the place.

Richfield Springs, March 1st, 1870.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professionals, Men, Women, Children, and all members of Human Society, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

Of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater frequency, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR.

A premium readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month; \$6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Semi-weekly one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Utica Advertisements.

New York Furniture Warehouse.

Greater Reduction in Prices!

New Goods NEW STYLES

AT
LORD & CO'S,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR
ELASTIC SPONGE
Manufactured Goods,

Cheaper and far Superior to Carved Hair or Feather for Upholsterers Furniture or Mattresses.

BROAD ST. COR. JOHN, UTICA, N. Y.

And Sink's Opera House, ROME, N. Y.

BARRINGER'S BILLIARD PARLOR AND DINING ROOMS,

Nos. 173, 175, 177 & 179 Genesee St.,
Canton Block, Utica.

These Rooms are large and commodious, the most superbly fitted and arranged in Central New York.

The Billiard Parlor

Is furnished with Ten Second Size Billiard, Carrom and four Pocket Tables.

The Dining Rooms

Are at all times supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season, in the line of

Fruit, Vegetables, Game, &c.,

Will be served up at all hours, in style to suit the palate of the most fastidious.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this a convenient place to stop.

S. BARRINGER, Proprietor.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS

Nettleton, Heath & Co's

68 GENESEE S., UTICA.

Formerly at Kingsley's, will always be found at the above establishment, ready to wait upon his friends and patrons.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

Taylor's JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

WELL KNOWN

Offers attractions to GIRL Seekers never before offered.

GOLD AND SILVER

Watches & Chains

ELEGANT JEWELRY

Of all kinds, qualities and prices. A splendid stock of

SOLID SILVER

AND EXTRA PLATED GOODS,

IMPROVING TEA SETS, CASTORS COFFER BOXES, TEA TRAYS, CUP SETS, SPOONS AND FORKS of all kinds.

Our friends from the country shall have our best attention, and our prices shall conform with the times. We invite an inspection of our stock and prices.

W. S. TAYLOR, 70 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES.

The largest and most complete assortment of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills in the country. Also

THE FIRST PREMIUM

At the New York State Fair, 1870, and also at every Fair attended for competition. Send for Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO. UTICA, N. Y.

Richfield Springs, March 9th, 1871

Richfield Springs, March 9th, 1871

Richfield Springs, March 9th, 1871

Richfield Springs, March 9th, 1871

Utica Advertisements.

SPRING OVERCOATS

Great Wardrobe.

PRICES FROM \$7.00 TO \$17.00.
SIX DIFFERENT STYLES.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

BLACK BROADCLOTH FROCK COATS,
AT \$5, \$9, \$12, \$15 AND \$20.

BLACK DRESS COATS,
FROM \$3.50 TO \$10.00.

BUSINESS SUITS
OF ALL KINDS, COLORS AND STYLES.
FROM FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS.

LARGE AND VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF
BOYS' CLOTHING.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL AND DRESS WEAR.

POSITIVE AND DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
SPRING CLOTHING.

NOVELTIES IN FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

Winter Clothing at Cost!

Our Clothing is only one-half the price of custom work, and in most respects it is equal to it.

You Can Save from Ten Dollars to Twenty Dollars on Every Suit.

TRY IT ONCE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

PRICES MARKED IN Plain Figures on Every Garment.

CHARLES C. KINGSLEY, 110 & 112 GENESEE STREET UTICA.

Richfield Springs Adv.

NEW SHOE STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a Shoe Store in Johnson's Block, opposite the Spring House, and will keep constantly on hand a large variety of

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS & TRUNKS.

I shall have men employed to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK.

And Repairing, Including Rubber Boots.

Having had five years experience in the wholesale trade in shoes, I can please you in all respects that choose to call on me, both as regards quality and price. Our stock of

TRUNKS, Pails and Wooden Ware, A large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Which we will sell for cash as low as can be bought at any House in

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Our stock consists of the best line and all grades of

TEA, COFFEE, SPICE, SUGAR, Syrup and Molasses,

ALL KINDS OF Green and Canned Fruit,

WE ALSO HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF FLOUR & SALT,

Our salt consists of the Atlantic, Common, Rock, Turck's Island Rock, Factory filled and Ground Liverpool.

MEAT MARKET

Is still in full operation, and we intend to have an abundance constantly on hand of the choicest Meat such as

Fresh & Salt Pork, Ham, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

Fresh and Salt Fish.

WE have made arrangements so that we receive three times a week a fresh supply of

WE propose to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! All kinds of

FARMER'S PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Goods. Highest Market Price for WHEAT AND RYE.

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will endeavor to sell you both in goods and price.

GETMAN & SHIMEL, Richfield Springs, Dec. 1870.

Richfield Springs, Dec. 1870.

Richfield Springs, Dec. 1870.

Richfield Springs, Dec. 1870.

Richfield Springs, Dec. 1870.