The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858. NO. 41.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second Story Hoadley & Muir's Building,

(Corner of Main and First Streets.)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year if paid in advance, - -	$2,00
" " " at the end of 6 months,	2,50
" " " " " " " 12 "	3,00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1,50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month,	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	12,00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5,00
One Column one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " "	20,00
" eighth " "	16,00
" Column, six months,	
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	13,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change will be added to the above rates.

No advertisement will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined ridgedly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Foster's Job Press,

2,500 per hour.

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Type of the latest styles, Inks of all colores, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

The Proprietors, having had an extensive experience, will give their personal attention to this branch of business, and hope, in their endeavors to please, both in the excellence of their work, and reasonable charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

OLIVER BENNET. WM. B. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.

OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Whalesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 87 Main Street.

(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISS MARY TURNER,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

First Street, between Main and Water.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,

Architect and Builder.

FIRST EST. MAIN AND WATER STS.

Brownville, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

AND

Real Estate Agent,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F Lake, " " "

May 7, 1857. 47-1y

R. PEERY, M. D.,

SURGEON, PHYSICIAN

And

OBSTETRICIAN,

ELDORADO, N. T.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county and adjoining counties, both in Nebraska and Missouri.

June 11th, 1857. 51-6m

I. T. Whyte & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

Stoves, Furniture,

Country Produce,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DANIEL L. McGARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Brownville, Nebraska Territory.,

Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,		St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs,	- -	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply,	- -	Do
Hon. James Craig,	- -	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson,	- -	Do
Judge A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska	City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq.,	-	Do

G. W. HURN,

SURVEYOR,

NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on; such as subdiving Claims, laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats etc., etc. 37-tf

JOHN A. PARKER & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN A. PARKER, late Register of the Land Office, Omaha, N. T., having resigned his office will hereafter, in connection with one of the best Land Lawgivers in the country, attend to all business confided to him; and especially

PRE-EMPTION CASES,

Which he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with by study and practice for years.

He refers to the Heads of Departments and Members of Congress of both Houses.

All applications for services must be accompanied with a fee to insure attention.

January 28, 1858. n31-1y

WM. OSBORN.

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

ENGRAVING and REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,

Attorney at Law,

Land Agent and Notary Public.

Archer, Richardson Co., N. T.

Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.

And Notary Public.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.

September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

W. P. LOAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOT AND LAND AGENT.

Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

Notice to Pre-Emptors!!

J. S. HORBACH & CO.,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL give particular attention to preparing all the necessary papers for Pre-emptions, and rendering any assistance which may be required by Pre-emptors in proving up their Pre-emption rights at the U. S. Land Office. 45-6m

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMER.

HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,

No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

J. HART & SON

SADDLE & HARNESS

MAKERS,

Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.

Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.

Clayes & Lee.

Real Estate and General Agency,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

REFER TO

James Wright, Broker,	New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq.	" "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Wicks, Otis and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawford and Sackett.	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, E. H. HARDING

BENNET, MORTON & HARDING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.

REFERENCE:

Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit. } Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, " }
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
B. P. Enfield, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio;
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

T. B. CUMING. JOHN C. TURK.

CUMING & TURK,

Attorneys at Law & Real Estate Agents,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to them, in the Territorial or Iowa Courts, to the purchase of lots and lands, entries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.

Office in the second story of Henry & Rootes new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.

Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

DR. J. L. McKEE,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON DENTIST.

Brownville, N. T.

TEETH PLUGGED AND FILLED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER.

May 14, 1857. 48-j

Farm and Garden.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Raising Early Chickens.

Those who have an old kitchen, or other room which can be spared for the purpose, where a fire can be made if necessary, will find the raising of a few dozen chickens, to be ready for market during the months of April and May, quite as profitable, considering the time and expense required, as they could desire.—But if you have not accommodations for fifty chickens, this is no reason why you should not raise any. We have a dozen little fellows running about on the dry ground floor of a well-lighted, basement cellar; and "when the changed skies are soft and warm, and Heaven puts on the blue of May," it is the work of but a moment to put them with their mother in one of those long deep boxes, that come from Massachusetts full of pegged boots, and set them out in the sun. She will of course invite them very earnestly to leave the box with her, and sometimes an adventurous chap will by jumping upon her back, make his escape from the box; but they can be easily taken care of in this way, until they are large enough to be transferred to a coop with a glass front, out of doors. Such coops may be provided for setting hens, as early as in March so that they need not be taken in the house at all. Let the coop be five feet long, in the form of ashed, with perfectly tight roof, back, and ends, nailed to four small upright joists in the corners. A width of two feet and a height of eighteen inches in the rear, will be sufficient to give the roof a good slope from the front, which may be from three to three and a half feet high, to suit such sash as you can procure. Nail to the joists in front two strips of plank, of the same thickness as your sash, one at the bottom and the other at the top, on which to nail the boards of your roof, and let the ends of these boards project about six inches over the rear and the front. Nail some thin slats along on the inside and outside of both your horizontal strips in front, to form a groove for your sash to slide in; then run in your sash at the right hand side, and close up the remainder of the front securely with boards nailed perpendicularly to the front strips, letting them over-lap the sash an inch or two. The slats which are nailed on the inside, should extend the whole length of the coop, thus allowing the sash to be run entirely inside of the boarded half, so as to be out of the way when necessary. This coop must have no bottom, but rest evenly by its own weight on the ground, with a loose floor of plank about two feet square, fitted neatly into the boarded end. When you have a hen to set, make a nest for her on this floor with an addled egg or two in it, and shut her up in the coop, and if she is a hen of the right kind she will soon take to the nest, when she can be supplied with her eggs. She may remain in this coop, supplied with water and food, including a little meat, and with ashes in which to dust herself, without danger of wandering away to places where she has previously laid, or of being intruded upon by other hens. Her coop can be cleaned without disturbing her, or she can be sometimes permitted to go out of it; and when her chicks are hatched, the nest should be removed, the floor cleaned and replaced and perhaps the coop itself shifted to a new spot.

We have no difficulty in managing our Bramas in this way, and almost any hen can be made to set in a particular spot, by causing her to lay there first: Shut up a laying hen in the above coop every morning till she has laid for a few days, and she will then resort to it herself; or leave the coop open with an inviting nest in it, containing two or three eggs, and some one of your laying hens will be pretty sure to find it out, and take possession of her own accord.

It is a great mistake to set a hen in cold weather, on more than nine or eleven eggs, no matter how large she may be, for though more chickens may be hatched they will be puny things, not having received sufficient vital warmth, and not worth the trouble of raising. It is also much better as a general rule, that a setting hen should wait for her eggs to be laid, than that eggs already laid should wait for a hen. Two or three days are almost always enough to procure a setting of fresh laid eggs; but when you wish set a hen on her own eggs, or those of some other one, they should be obtained as soon as possible after being laid, and kept where they will not be subjected to dampness or great extremes of heat or cold. After the eggs are under the hen, our advice is to let them alone—to take care of her, and let her take care of her eggs.

Do not, except in extraordinary cases, attempt to release chicks from their shells—those that want to be helped out, will probably always want helping.

It is our practice to set two hens as nearly as possible on the same day, so that both broods may be given to one of them, unless they are both large broods, or the weather cold, in which cases it is better to let each hen take care of her own. Should one hen hatch out her chicks a day or two after the other, it is best to give both broods to the hen last hatching as they can be put under her at night, and the chicks themselves will be much more easily reconciled to their new mother than the first hen would be to chickens placed with her after she had learned to distinguish her own.

You should discover by the pale, sickly or restless appearance of a hen while setting, that she is troubled with lice. Do not grease her, as that would grease the eggs, and destroy all hopes of chickens, by stopping the air-holes in their shells; but dust her well with flour of sulphur and powdered rosin mixed together, and remove the eggs carefully to a clean nest. And if after the chicks are a few days old, you make the same unpleasant discovery, you can then thoroughly grease her with lump-oil, slightly flavored with turpentine, and put some of the same mixture on the head, rump and under the wings of the chickens; but too much turpentine in the grease will finish the chicks as effectually as it does cockroaches, as we have learned by experience.

H.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

The proper depth of covering Grass Seeds.

C. L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, in his valuable Report on Grasses, gives a table shewing the depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which the greatest number of seeds germinate; also the depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which only half the seeds germinate; and further, the least depth of soil in inches and fractions of an inch, at which none of the seeds germinated.

We here only give a list of a few kinds they being the kinds mostly grown in this country:

Orchard Grass	0 to 1¼	3¼ to 1	2 1 2
Timothy	0 to 1¼	3¼ to 1	2
Red Clover	0 to 1½	1 1¼ to 1 1½	2
White Clover	0 to 1¼	1½ to 3¼	1 1½
Tall Oat Grass	1½ to 3¼	1 1½ to 1 3¼	4

The foregoing results were obtained by careful experiments. The first column shows that the five kinds of seeds germinated as well on the surface of the ground as those that were covered from one fourth to three fourths of an inch. But it is proper to say that the soil used in the experiments to ascertain the proper depth of covering, was kept moist during the process of germination, though freely exposed to the light, which accounts for the large number of seeds germinating without any covering whatever.

Only one half of the several kinds of seeds germinated when covered at the depths specified in column second; and none of the seeds germinated when covered at the depths specified in the third columns. The above statements will doubtless surprise many farmers. We have time and again known farmers to sow their grass seeds at the same time they sowed their grain, and then with a heavy harrow, go over the ground from two to four times. Such a process must bury much of the seed too deep to vegetate, if there is any truth in the figures we have given.

Mr. F. also gives the number of seeds in a bushel of red top seed; also in a peck of timothy, and in four pounds of clover seed. The above named quantities of seeds are used by many farmers in stocking down an acre of land to grass. Other farmers, frequently use, in addition to the bushel of red top, a large quantity of timothy and clover.

Now it has been ascertained by carefully counting the seeds in an ounce of the three kinds of seeds, how many there are in a pound or a bushel. From this data it has been ascertained that the farmer that sows upon an acre of land one bushel of red top, one peck of timothy, and four pounds of clover, puts upon his acre no less than 95,868,000 seeds. This gives over 15 seeds to the square inch, or about 2,200 seeds to the square foot.—What farmer ever gets such a number of grass plants upon a square inch or foot of his newly stocked down field?

From many years observation, and some recent experiments, we are led to believe that not much less than half the grass seed sown by many farmers fails to germinate in consequence of being "covered too deep."

We have frequently seen farmers sowing their grain and grass seeds upon the furrow, and then cross harrow, for the express purpose of burying the seeds deep from the mistaken idea that there was no danger of covering the "minute seed" too deep for vegetating.

We have known others to only pass the harrow over the furrows, then sow their grain and grass seeds, and then "finish off" by going over the ground twice with the cultivator. But according to the table of depths of covering grass seeds, it seems that the seeds of timothy, clover and white clover fail to germinate when covered at the depth of two inches—where the cultivator is used for covering the seeds, it is very probable that a large portion of them get buried two inches or more; if so, then they fail to vegetate.

Some defer sowing the grass seeds till they have done using the harrow; then sow the seeds, and go over the land with a "brush harrow"—but the brush harrow sometimes draws the surface soil and seeds too much into ridges.

Some may ask, if there is so much danger of covering grass seeds too deep, what is the remedy? Will it do to sow them upon the surface of the ground, and leave the seeds to their fate? Without answering the above questions direct, we will give the results of several experiments we have recently made in sowing grass seeds.

In November, 1856, we sowed a small piece of land with winter rye; after harrowing the rye, sowed at the rate of one peck of timothy seed per acre; intended to have rolled the ground the next day, but that proved rainy; nothing farther was done with the field till last April, when we sowed about six pounds of clover seed per acre. The result was, a fair crop of rye, and about the 'thickest catch' of grass we ever had. Last spring sowed two acres, a part with wheat, the balance with oats; after having done using the harrow, sowed clover and timothy seed, and finished off with a heavy roller. We have seldom seen a better catch of grass, it being as good among the oats as with the wheat. Early in September last, sowed two fields with winter wheat; after the grain was sown and the ground thoroughly harrowed, sowed timothy seed. One piece of the ground was rolled after the grass seeds were sown; the other was not rolled; in a few days after, the grass and grain came up, and a thicker stand of grass plants we never saw, have no doubt there was twice the number of seeds vegetated that would had we harrowed the ground two or three times over after the grass seeds were sown.

The past season was unusually wet, and there was generally a good catch of grass. But wet or dry, for the future, we shall not harrow in our grass seeds; shall sow and then use the roller. If any of our readers have doubts in referrence to this matter, will they give the thing an experimental trial the coming spring?—Sow a portion of the seeds with the grain on a part of a field, and then drag or harrow the ground over two or three times. On the other part of the field, defer sowing the grass seeds till after all the harrowing is done; then sow the grass seeds and roll the whole field alike, and carefully note the results; and after harvest, report your success or failure, in either or both cases, for publication in the columns of the Country Gentleman.

Salt as a Manure for Cabbage, Turnips, &c.

I was much interested in the perusal of Mr. Levesque's account of his clearing a field of that troublesome plant, "coltsfoot," as given to the Country Gentleman of the 11th inst., and of the growth of $100 worth of cabbage per acre, on land that three months previous had received a dressing of two tons per acre of salt—as also in his statement, that "cabbages of sorts, Swedish turnips, kohl rabi, and mangold wurzel, all being in their native state, marine plants, consequently common salt is a necessary and beneficient addition to the soil in the cultivation of all plants as naturally grow near the seashore." I believe Mr. L. is correct in his views as above expressed.

Early in October, 1856, in company with Dr. Tyler, the then physician of the New Hampshire Insane Hospital, I took a stroll over a portion of the farm connected with the Institution; none of the crops interested me more than their field cabbages, there being not far from three thousand heads of the largest and best cabbages I had ever seen, I remarked to him, that for a few years the cabbage crop had, in my vicinity, been almost worthless, in consequence of being 'clumpfooted.' He remarked that a liberal application of salt to the land, or manure intended for cabbages, was a certain cure and preventive for fingers and toes, and all other 'ills that the cabbage is heir to.' The manure intended for cabbages, received all the beef and pork brine and salt of the institution, amounting to many barrels each year, and since they had made use of the salted manure, they had not failed to raise extra large crops. For the three past years, cabbages from the ground of the insane asylum have always taken the lead over all others at the N. H. State Fair. L. B.

Experimental Gardening, Cabbage.

The following brief description exhibits the peculiarities and comparative excellence of several of thirteen varieties raised the past summer. The different kinds have been planted out and cultivated alike and their peculiarities in growth and preservation noted, and their excellence tested and discussed at my table, with as much precision as colors of dress or fashions are at that of many others.

Premium Flat Dutch, is among the first in point of goodness for the table, and may justly be made a standard of excellence. It is a fall and winter variety, sweet and tender, and one of the very best to keep.

Large Headed, from England. A large, late, good heading winter variety; an excellent keeper, fine flavor, sweet and tender, green or boiled; first quality.

White Brunswick Drumhead, from Germany. An early fall, short-stalked variety; heads irregularly square, very flat, large and solid, and of remarkable uniformity in size. They stand the heat and moisture well without bursting, and are one of the surest varieties to head for late planting. Solid, crisp and tender, raw; second quality cooked—an excellent keeper, and fine market cabbage.

Winningstadt, from France. One of the best keeping and most solid heading early cabbages known—second only to Red Dutch in this particular. Heads uniformly conical, large and heavy, solid to the very extremity of the leaves, which unite at the top in a beautifully twisted form. When planted early they stand the heat and moisture for a long time without bursting. Good slaughed, but second quality cooked, a fine market cabbage.

Planting.—Few persons take the necessary pains to grow cabbage for late winter and spring use. The almost universal practice of making one early planting only, occasions early ripeness, and consequently early decay. The summer of 1856, I planted White Brunswick the first of June, which were planted out July 5th. The past season, planted Brunswick and Winningstadt June 1st, which were planted out the last of the month, and headed up finely, long before frost, and are now, Feb. 8th, in sound fine condition. Oxheart and other early cabbage seed may be sown from the middle to the last of June, and be planted out in July with good success.

Saving for Seed.—Before severe frost, make choice of the finest heads for seed plants, selecting those with fine compact heads, with short stumps, and with few loose leaves; with a fork remove them carefully from the soil, leaving the roots as perfect as possible. These should be planted fully up to their heads in fine mellow soil, in a favorable out-door situation; and as the season advances be fully protected from frost; or if taken to the cellar for protection, the roots and stalks should be buried in dry sand in a box, or otherwise in a cool part of the cellar. On removing to the open ground in the spring a portion of the head should be removed, slicing off about one-half of the head all round, longitudinal with the stalk, using care not to injure the center stem or small heart leaves. Cultivate and water if necessary, as for other growing plants, and as they advance tie the stalks loosely to stakes to prevent accident. No two varieties, nor should cauliflower, kahl rabi or turnips, be grown in the same enclosure, or within considerable distance as they readily intermix.

Dr. C. D. S.

The Herefords.

The New York Tribune thus speaks of some Herefords recently sold in that city:

We haee heretofore given a very favorable opinion of the Herefords for beef. There are several of them in market today from Copake, Columbia Co., that came from Geo. Clarke's herd in Otsego Co., about a year ago, and have been since fed with great care and have come into market as fine specimens of beeves as we have ever seen, particularly the pair fed by Orville H. Wilcox, and sold by Henry Hurd to D. Malby, Newark, at 12 1|2 cents a pound, estimating the weight at 26 cwt. If the quality proves as good as it looks in the animals, it will establish the credit of the Herefords, as producers of beef superior to any other imported stock.

Another pair of the same kind, nearly as good, fed by E. P. Sweet, are estimated at 24 cwt., sold by D. C. Culver, who sold four to Henry Kelley, and four to Amos Oswold, at 11 cents, who we hope will note and report opinions of their customers upon the quality of Hereford beef.

Diseases of the Pear and Apple.

There is no branch of fruit culture which demands a more careful investigation than the causes and probable remedies of the diseases by which our popular fruits are affected. There is little hope of success in this inquiry, unless care and perseverance, with a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge, be brought to bear on the subject. It is enough for us to know, that annually a great number of valuable fruit trees are destroyed by an undefined malady, and besides a large amount of valuable fruit injured by a similar cause, both hitherto merely alluded to in books and discussions, without any decision being arrived at as to thair nature, developements, or cure. Probably it is beyond limited human intelligence to arrive at any satisfactory decision in the matter.

Much is known and has been published which has not been brought before the notice of our cultivators, and until our means of information and research become exhausted, I think we should pursue the inquiry. A member of the New York Fruit Grower's Society, has lately presented some ideas to the public in a cotemporary agricultural journal, and desires a further discussion of the topic.—Two of the diseases which attack the pear, he states are beyond his comprehension; one of them, the "Fire Blight," so called, "one of the most inscrutable diseases in vegetable life." This conclusion is certainly just, when we consider the conflicting opinions and multifarious theories which have been promulgated for the past ten years in reference to it. The other, "Leaf Blight," he is also unable to elucidate—and this is precisely the result of all the talking and writing hitherto. Shall we progress in the investigation or abandon it? L. B. L. of Greece, infers that the "Rust on the leaf, which has recently appeared," has more the appearance of a Lichen, which he seems to think synonymous with moss, than of a fungus, which he translates by the use of the term toad-stool. I wish to take exception to these two substituted terms of moss for Lichen and toad-stool for fungus, as likely to mislead. Lichen does not mean moss, nor fungus, toadstool, in a scientific sense; no more than vine mildew, or oidium, means toad-stool. Moss is only the popular term for a large group of vegetable forms, and has really no definite meaning unless those plants included in the natural order of Musci or Mosses; while the Lichens belong to the natural order of the Lichenes or Lichens and the latter is the popular term. If this subject is to be thoroughly investigated, let it be done in a sensible manner, using correct terms to represent certain things, or we shall only confuse the reader and arrive at no result. R. R. S.

Two thousand beans may be raised in one season from a single seed.

Save the Pieces.

Knowledge, if neglected, is poison.—Food, if undigested, is poison.

If the harvest of one year would fail, nearly the whole human race would perish,

Forty-five pounds of salt are contained in one hundred pounds of water from the Dead Sea.

Air may be so rarefied by heat as to occupy five or six hundred times the space it did before.

Water when converted into steam increases in bulk 1,300.

There are nearly three thousand muscles in the common grasshopper.

"Please ex." as the printer said when he offered his heart to a nice little girl.

A fashionable mama, with six marrigeable daughters on hand, is now defined to mean "a match-making machine."

"You are no gentleman," said an angry disputant to his antagonist.

"Are you?" quietly observed the other.

"Yes! I am, sir!

"Then I am not," was the caustic reply.

Mrs. Partington took up "Life Illustrated, by Fowler & Wells," and read it "Life Illustrated by Foul Air in Well." We have the authority of her near friend and scribe for this.

There are in the United States about seventeen thousand lawyers, eighteen thousand clergymen, and twelve thousand physicians, exclusive of eight thousand quacks.

In the manufacture of steel, a single article may be increased in value from one to two thousand dollars.

Law is like unto a sieve—you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

A cotemporary of ours protests most earnestly that he is always as good as his word. That may be, for his word is good—for nothing.

The "first" business in Lynn is the manufacture of shoes. That, however, is intimately connected with the "last" business.

The ladies are opposed to stopping the males on the Sabbath, especially in the evening, unless they stop at their homes.

Pitt Platt has been appointed postmaster at Plattsburg. This alliteration is equal to Peter Piper, who picked the peck of pickled peppers.

"A woman is at the bottom of all mischief," said Joe. "Yes," said Frank, "and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the *bottom* of me."

An indolent boy being asked by his teacher who came latest to school? replied: "Indeed sir I cannot say, for I did not get here early enough to see."

A lady at sea, in a gale of wind, being full of apprehension, cried out: "We shall go to the bottom—mercy on us how my head swims!" "Madam," said a sailor, "you'll never go to the bottom while your head swims!

If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said a skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't we have some knowledge of this world before we come into it? was the caustic reply.

The following question is before the Sand Lake debating society: "Which do women like the best—to be hugged in a polka, or squeezed in a sleigh?" We shall issue the decision in an extra.

Mistress: "Not going to remain in a situation any longer? Why, you foolish thing what are you going to do then?"—Eliza: "Why ma'am you see, our fortune teller says that two young noblemen is going to marry us—so there's no call to remain in no situation no more.

A clergyman was walking out one day and passed two little boys, one of whom made a bow. As he walked away he heard the following amusing conversation: 'Why John, didn't you know that was Parson May?" "Of course I did!" "Why didn't you make a bow?" "Why, mother don't belong to his church."

A bailiff having been ordered by Lady Hardwick to procure a sow of the breed and size she particularly described to him, came one day into the dining room, when full of company, proclaiming, with a burst of joy he could not suppress: "I have been at Rovstan Fair, my lady, and got a sow exactly of your ladyship's size.

A fast Irishman in the time of a revival, joined the church, but was found sinning grieviously not long afterwards.—"Didn't you join the Methodists?" inquired a piously disposed person. "Faix an' I did—I jined for six months, and behaved so well that they let me out for three."

HOW TO HAVE PLEASANT DREAMS.—Just before going to bed, eat two pig's feet and a piece of oyster pie, wash down with a glass of good, stiff brandy, and in less than an hour you will see a schnaik larger than a hawser, devouring eight bluehaired children, who had just escaped from a yellow monster, with red-hot eyes and claws made of razor-blazes,