THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Headley's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year, if paid in advance, - - $2 00
" " if paid 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.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	50
One square, one month,	3 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
One fourth Column one year,	20 00
One eighth Column one year,	10 00
One column six months,	35 00
One half Column six months,	20 00
One fourth Column six months,	10 00
One eighth Column six months,	5 00
One Column three months,	20 00
One half Column three months,	12 00
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One eighth Column three months,	6 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860. NO. 38.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. MATHIEU
Cabinet & Wagon-Maker
Main Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
All kinds of cabinet work neatly executed.
☞ Repairing of wagons' plows, etc., promptly done.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
☞ Office on Main Street, one door above the Post office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder.
Brownville, N. T.

MRS. MARY HEWETT
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
Main Street, one door above Carsons Bank.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35 1y

Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Bonnets, Head-Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-n11

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY!
JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
HEREBY informs the public that he has located himself in this City, and is prepared to serve those in want of anything in his line. He has selected his stock with care and will manufacture a No. 1 article of everything offered. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate; but will keep on hand every article usually obtained in Saddle and Harness shops.
JOHN W. MIDDLETON.
Brownville May 12. no46-6m

BROWNVILLE
SAW AND GRIST MILL.
JESSE NOEL
Having rented the interest of Lake and Emmerson in the Brownville Steam Saw and Grist Mill, announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate the citizens of Brownville and Nemaha County with a superior quality of lumber of all kinds. Also with the Grist Mill, to serve all in that line.
The market price at all times paid for Logs and Corn.
The old business of Noel, Lake & Emmerson will be settled by Henry Lake. All future business conducted by the undersigned. JESSE NOEL.
Brownville April 7th, 1859. 1y

NEW STOCK.
DEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
JUST SUITS THE PEOPLE.
THEY ARE OF EVERY GRADE,
Made of Good Stock,
AND OF EVERY PRICE.
And he is bound to Sell for Cash, or Exchange for Hides, Peltry, Furs, etc.
CALL AND SEE HIM IF YOU WISH TO SECURE CHOICE SELECTIONS.
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children in want of any kind of covering for the feet, should not fail to go to DEN, where they will find an immense stock of well made
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Ladies' Walking Boots,
Which for cheapness and excellence he pledges himself cannot be surpassed in the upper country.

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - 6:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J T D Haywood, Sup't., Hannibal.
D C Sawin, General Agent, St. Joe.
P B Groat, G. Ticket Agent, Han'bal
Theo. Hill, G. T. Ag't, Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMAS.
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
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
Hon. Samuel W. Black,		Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq.,	-	Do
Cheever Sweet & Co.,		do
R. W. Furnas		Brownville

Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v4n16

G. H. WILCOX. T. W. BEDORD
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
DEALERS IN
LAND WARRANTS,
AND
EASTERN EXCHANGE,
Brownville, N. T.
LAND WARRANTS LOANED ON TIME
From One Month to Ten Years,
Land Warrants Loaned to Pre-emptors; Taxes Paid; Collections made; Real Estate Bought and Sold; Lands Located; and safe Investments made for Eastern Capitalists.
All Land Warrants sold by us are guaranted perfect in all respects.
5,000
Acres of Choice Lands,
For Sale in Nemaha and Richardson Counties, Nebraska.
These lands were selected and located immediately after the Land Sales, and are amongst the most valuable Lands in the Territory.
We will sell them at low prices, and on long time to actual settlers.
WILCOX & BEDFORD,
Brownville, N. T., Dec. 8, 1859.

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER
AND
HAIR DRESSER.
Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
☞ *TERMS FAVORABLE.* ☜
June 10, '58. 50tf

ARCADE SALOON!
MAIN STREET,
(Over Seigle & Greenbaum's Clothing Store,)
Brownville, N T.
The proprietor would respectfully inform the public that he has opened up and established for the refreshment of the inner man, at the above mentioned place, where all can be accommodated with the best of Wines and Liquors, and enjoy the soothing influence of the best quality of Segars. A first class
BILLIARD TABLE,
Phelan's Patent Combination Cushions, with all the modern improvements, is also on the premises for the enjoyment of all who delight in this gentlemanly and scientific game. EVAN WORTHING.
September 22d, 1859. n11-6m

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JAMES C. WALKLEY, President,
JOHN L. BUNCE, Vice President.
ELIAS GILL, Secretary.
E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Bunce,
R. Blodget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Coit, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.
S. B. Beresford, M D, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M D, Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't,
n8-tf Brownville, N. T.

CITY TRUNK STORE.
FASSETT & CROSSMAN,
Manufacturers of
Traveling & Packing
TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &C.
South West corner of Pine and 3d st's,
Saint Louis, Mo.
We are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Our stock is large and complete and all of our own manufacturing. Those in want of articles in our line, (wholesale or retail) will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A share of public patronage is solicited. n18v3-1y

JAMES HOGAN,
Book-Binder,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
Southeast cr. 2nd and Locust St's.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
All kinds of Blank Books, made of the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and sewed in the new improved patent mode.
LIBRARIES PERIODICALS, MUSIC, &c, bound in any style, and at the shortest notice.
Having been awarded the Premium at the last Mechanic's Fair, he feels confident in insuring satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
July 23d, 1858. 1yv3n4

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN. F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collection and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n32-6m

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

GEORGE EDWARDS,
ARCHITECT.
OFFICE—Main St. East of Kinney & Holly's office,
Nebraska City, N. T.
Persons who contemplate building can be furnished with Designs, Plans, Specifications, &c., for buildings of any class or variety of style, and the erection of the same superintended if desired. Prompt attention paid to business from a distance. 52tf

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description, STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

SAINT JOSEPH
FEMALE COLLEGE,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125, including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n31f

Pioneer Bookbindery
AND
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER,
Would respectfully inform the citizens in Western Iowa and Nebraska that he has opened a first class Cindery, and the only one ever established in this section of country. I am now prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to the business.
Harper's, Graham's, Godey's, Peterson's, Arthur's Ballou's, Frank Leslie's, Knickbocker, Waverly, Hunt's, and Putnam's Magazines.
New York Ledger, Ballou's Pictorial, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American, Yankee Notions, Musical Review, Leslie's Illustrated, Ladies Repository, Ladies Wreath, Atlantic Monthly, Music, Law, Books, and Newspapers, or books of any kind, old or new, bound or r bound in the most approved styles, on short notice and low prices. Old family Bibles rebound so as to look and wear equal to new.
August 24, 1859. n7-1y

DROWN & CLINTON,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 78, North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders for Groceries and Manufactured Articles accurately filled at lowest possible rates. Consignment for sale and re-shipment respectfully solicited. Shipments of all kinds will be faithfully attended to.
Refererences:

Messrs. G H Rea & Co	St. Louis
Bartlett, McComb & Co	do
Gilbert, Miles & Stannard	do
Hon. W H Buffington, Auditor State of Missouri	
J Q Harmon, Esq. Cairo City, Ill.	
Messrs Molony, Bro's & Co' New Orleans, Louisiana	
J D Jackson, Esq., do	do
Messrs Hinkle, Guild & Co,	Cincinnati, O.
F Hammar & Co	do
Brandell & Crawford	Louisville, Ky.
Woodruff & Huntington,	Mobile, Ala.
H. Billings, Esq.,	Beardstown, Ill.

May 12, 1858 45-3m

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of sisted Nebraska a Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September, 29, 1859. tf.

Important to Farmers.
Messrs. James Challen & Son, Publishers Philadelphia, will send any Agricultural Work published in America postpaid, on receipt of the retail price. v1nl

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Falls City, Richardson County, Nebraska
Will give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care in Richardson and adjoining counties; also to the drawing of deeds, pre-emption papers, &c., &c. May 13 '58 n46-6m

A. W. ELLIOTT,
Nursery
—AND—
SEED DEPOT,
Cor. Broadway and Wash Street.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Having purchased the entire nursery stock of John Siggerson & Bro., I am prepared to offer to the public the largest and best selected stock of Fruit Shade, and Ornamental trees, shrubs and plants ever offered for sale in the West. We are determined to offer such inducements to tree planters and the trade as will ensure the most entire satisfaction. Descriptive catalogues will be furnished, and any information given, by addressing,
A. W. ELLIOTT,
Saint Louis, Mo.
November 35, '59-1y.

Miscellaneous.

The Cotton and Tobacco of the United States.

A most important movement is now going on, between England and France, by which these two powerful nations are about to be drawn together by a more powerful agency than ever heretofore operated upon them. The French emperor has determined on a change in the commercial system of the country, which is most cordially met by England, by which the productions of each nation will be introduced into the ports of the other, on such terms as will counteract the hitherto almost prohibitory character of their system. This change is likely to have a very important baring, also, on the products of this country; as our treaty with France puts us on the footing with the most favored nations, we presume that, whatever reduction of duties she may consent to make in her treaty with Great Britain, the United States will be entitled to share alike with her in her advantages.

The *N. Y. Herald*, in noticing the changes thus being affected. alludes to the fact, that the artcles of greatest export to France from the United States, consists of cotton and tobacco. The cotton hence to France in 1858–'59 amounted to 463,000 bales. Under the operation of free trade it will soon be double. We notice from the schedule of the reduction of duties proposed by the Emperor that on and after the 1st day of July next the duty on cotton, now about 2 1-2 cents a pound, or from eight to ten dollars per bale, is to be entirely abolished, and that from October, 1861, all prohibitions are to cease. This, doubtless, looks to the abandonment of the prohibitory duty on tobacco, or to the abrogation of its monpoly by the government.

The manufacture and sale of tobacco are entrusted by the French government to a commission known as the Regie, and who have a capital of forty five millions of dollars. The average export of American tobacco into France amounts to about eighteen thousand hogsheads. About 2-1-5 of the tobacco consumed in Europe is the growth of the United States. The revenue derived by the French government from tobacco was in 1857 92,233 726 francs and in 1852 95,344,008 francs.

From the tenor of the treaty with France, it seems proposes to abolish after the last of October, 1861, the prohibition and monopoly on tobacco; when this law goes into effect she will export from this country eight or ten times the quantity that she at present receives from the United States. With a fair duty on this enormous consumption, says the Herald, she would realize as much, and probably more revenue than she now receives through the commission of the Regie.

The London Times shows the result of the abolishment of the duties on cotton in to that kingdom. The imports at that period were 63,000,000 pounds, it is now 1,000,000,000 pounds.

This is one of the most giant facts which stands head and shoulders higher than the crowd—so high and so broad that we can neither overlook it nor affect not to see it. It proves the existence of a thousand smaller facts that must stand under its shadow. It tells of sixteen times as many mills, sixteen times as many English families living by working those mills, sixteen times as much profit derived from sixteen times as much capital engaged in this manufacture. It carries after it sequences of increased quantiy of freights and insurances, and necessities for sixteen times the amount of customers to consume, to our profit, the immense amount of produce we are turning out. There are not many such facts as these, arising in the routine of industrial history. It is so large and so steady that we can steer our national policy by it; it is so important to us that we should be reduced to embarrassment if it were suddenly to disappear. It teaches us to persevere in a policy which has produced so wonderful a result; its benificent operation makes it essential to us to deal carefully with it now we have got it.

These facts should have an influence on the deliberations of our statesmen.—Would that the time could arrive when this eternal sectional wrangling would cease, and the good men and true of our whole nation would strive together to develope the resources and extend the commerce of our common country.

New Mode of Raising Seedling Potatoes.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator says: "After the vines having seed balls on have been well dried after being frosted in the fall, collect as many balls as may be wanted, squeeze the pulp out in a basin of water, wash all the pulp out by frequent rinsings, spread the seed on a board, set upon the kitchen mantle until well dried; rub them and blow out all but the best and heaviest seed. Sow them the next spring in a hot-bed, as you would tomato seed, and at the same time you would raise early tomatoes transplant after spring frosts as soon as the ground will pulverize well into rich new or well manured old ground in rows one set in a place two feet apart each way. Cultivate well by hilling up the young vines growing to prevent their falling down and mildewing prematurely. The better the tillage the finer will be their size, and the more abundant the yield."

The correspondent says, "From one rod square of rich ground of clay soil I raised by the above mode the last season two bushels of some half dozen distinct kinds, from the seed balls gathered from the pure white Neshanock three-fourths of which were large; full-sized potatoes although planted late in the spring.

Those who, from the desire of our perfection, have the keenest eye for our faults, generally compensate for it by taking a higher view of our merits than we deserve.

New Process for Grinding Wheat.

We have been shown by R. L. Allen, manufacturer of agricultural implements, a handsome specimen of flour obtained by a new process of unbranning the wheat kernal, by which, according to the statement of the manufacturer, S. Bentz, Esq., of St. Louis, the great fact has been fully demonstrated that in the manufacture of a barrel of flour, a practical saving is made of from 20 to 30 pounds of wheat." Reckoned in cash, a saving of at least twenty cents per barrel is guaranted, over and above any other mode of milling, though the absolute gain is claimed to be much more than these figures indicate. The berry is first divested of its outer coat, previous to grinding. In this State, as appears from the specimens, the berry has a hard, polished look, somewhat resembling a minute seashell. Of course, with the exterior covering, is removed every trace of impurity. An additional advantage claimed, and one of no small consequence, is that the flour will not sour in the tropics. The mills recently completed in St. Louis are now producing from 130 to 150 barrels of flour per day, and a movement is making to organize for operation on a much larger scale.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[From the American Stock Journal.

Cattle Growing on the Prairies.

This business at the West is subject to a few drawbacks which the East does not share with it. Chief among these are the natural fountains bursting from the Eastern hill-sides, which are generally wanting on the Prairies. But frequent streams partially remedy this evil, furnishing water to the herds upon the unfenced "prairie range." Many prairie farms are destitute of water for the stock—though a new method of draining, called mole draining, promises something toward supplying fountains on these places; but wells must be the main dependance of farms not located upon living streams.

For the butter-dairy the water of the creeks and slough streams is not equal to the mountain springs of New York and Vermont, but cheese can be made from the same dairy fully equal to Herkimer's best.

In choosing a location for growing cattle on the prairies, durable water should be a chief consideration—extensive range gives pasturage in abundance wherever water is found, while the contrary is not always the case.

The East has an advantage over us in economically supplying durable shelter for stock. Very much of the great prairies of Iowa and Nebraska are destitute of lumber sufficient for building purposes, and must mainly depend upon straw and hay, which they can have in abundance for material for protecting animals from the sweeping storms of winter. By access to the timber regions of the North, we are more cheaply supplied in Illinois, but even here the cost of lumber involves too considerable an outlay of capital for the beginner to supply at once good and sufficient, durable and permanent protection. To supply this want, various devices are adopted; among which, a chief reliance is the huge piles of badly stacked straw annually made. Indeed many cattle and horses are condemned to run in the cornfields all winter, and subsist upon the ungathered, weather-beaten stalks and leaves without any protection. It is very true that cattle, in this way, do exceedingly well in mild weather in early winter, but all animals need a sheltering roof, as well as protection from the winds. How many calves are stunted for life, by a day's severe exposure to a cold wet storm in the spring of the year, so that they never gain the proportions they would otherwise have assumed. So it is with growing animals—as one day of very severe labor injures man more than months of ordinary service, so one or two, or three at most, of the very hard storms of winter do the mischief of the season, damaging herds more than is regained in months, indeed if it ever fully recover. Then the hard winter as a season of cold and non-production, receives the blame for the mischief, when it is all chargeable to a few days of snow or rain tempest, which thousands of cattle are obliged to bear through all its dreadful peltings, with the torturing pains of the pillory. It matters not what blood or breed they are; on such days of storm, cattle need protection. Indeed, it must be an acclimated race to get through with the breath of life in them. I know that the voice of the farmers of this region is against the existence of such an imperative necessity for protection, but the low condition of their stock in the spring, with the increased cost of winter keeping over what it need have been, is evidence enough against them. The decrease in flesh through the winter being chargeable to winter keeping, and is the chief item of expense.

This need not be—economical shelter can be given, which, with present keeping, would save them in full weight for the pasture of spring and do much, very much, in a few years, towards raising our cattle to the point of excellence they should attain. Straw is abundant everywhere, and in many places prairie grass can be gathered too coarse for hay which makes excellent hovel covers.

For winter forage the upland grasses of the prairie are cut and furnish a nutricious and palatable diet. Then we have the range of the cornfields, which, after the corn is picked, the stalks not being cut, give in fair weather in early winter, a full supply of food on which cattle thrive and fatten. Braving the elements in later winter for food to save life, is what retards the growth of western animals.

The East has also a slight advantage over the West in proximity to market. But all advantages are over-balanced in the unsettled parts, by the wide range for summer and the quantity and quality of winter forage. Indeed in many places in Illinois and more in other States in the West, vast herds can subsist on pasture, rent free. Corn, for fattening, being easily and cheaply produced renders this an excellent place for stock-growing—both growing and fattening being less expensive than East.

Hence the importance of endeavoring to produce by careful improvement a good race or breed of cattle for the beef markets of the East, as well as to supply the demand for work cattle on the plains. And this we may do— but as an occasional storm of passion marks the blandest countenance of parent and offspring with tell-tale lines, and will hinder upward progress in the scale of being, so the causes of which we have spoken, though considered unimportant, will hinder the best blood from proper and full development. Do we place too high an estimate upon care and keeping in the improvement of a herd? We believe not—and further, that whatever accident may occasionally do in the way of producing fine animals, a universal good result cannot be gained until animals are fed regularly, and kept sheltered from the "awful" days spoken of in winter, and the severe cold nights.

Most farmers wish to so manage their farms that a profit on the labor will be realized. How can a larger profit be gained than by furnishing shelter and a little grain daily, thereby keeping on the summer flesh which will pay well for the grain, besides saving the wear and tear of constitution occasioned by cold and storm. An animal going into winter-quarters weighing ten hundred pounds, should see the next May with the same weight; and if it does, it is then possessing its full powers of strength and spirits, and is fitted to breed from or propagate by, or to turn to pasture to fatten upon the natural material for beef making in warm weather—the abundant prairie grasses. On the other hand, as now wintered, we give the cost of keeping fifty head of "hafton steers," as follows:

Dr. To 50 tons hay $3 per ton,	$150
" " one fourth their live weight (being their best beef and tallow, without bone or waste.) value fully 5 cents per pound,	312
Care and looking after, $2 each.	100
Total,	$562

Credit, in Spring—to balance by 50 head of lean steers, taking nearly all summer to overtake last October's position.

The account as it might and should be is shown as follows:

Dr. To wintering 50 steers—by good and ample hovels well covered,	$ 25
" 50 tons hay,	150
" 200 bushels of corn at 30 cts.,	60
Care and attention,	150
Loss nothing. Total,	$385

Difference in cost, $177. Gain or profit up to May first, $489. By first of next November one third increase over the last figures. Artal,

Lee County Ill.

Everything in its Proper Time.

The secret of success in farming, as in everything else, is in doing things always at just the right time. There is hardly a day in the year that something cannot be done to facilitate some necessary work. The reason why some men are always behind with their work—their planting or sowing too late—their crops overtaken by weeds—their grain and grass too ripe before they are harvested, is because they put off too many things for to-morrow, that should be attended to to-day. Every day brings its duties and labors upon the farm, and he who allows the labor of one day to crowd upon another, is always a little too late with everything, and he at once concludes he was born to bad luck. "A stitch in time saves nine."

[From the Omaha Republican.]

Fruit in Nebraska.

Having often been questioned as to whether our soil and climate is adapted to the cultivation of fruit trees, a few remarks on the subject may be interesting to your readers. To the above question I have always given an affirmative answer. Having devoted a large portion of my time, for the last twenty years, to the cultivation of fruit in the East, in about the same latitude as Nebraska, and have always been successful, I feel safe in saying that this is a good fruit country. Our soil is rich in all the ingredients necessary to promote the growth of trees and is warm and thoroughly drained, all of which are indispensably necessary to the swift and early growth of fruit. Our winters are mild, our springs not subject to fost after the middle of April, our falls not until the middle of October, which together with our fine summers, not only add to the growth of the tress, but are an idication that our fruit will be superior in size and flavor and greater in quantity.

Being far from any fruit-growing country it is necessary for us to raise fruit for ourselves. A great extent of country is opening West of us, and hence the importance of planting trees with a liberal hand. In planting orchards the most economical method of planting and pruning should be adopted. The kind that will raise the greatest quantity per acre with the least possible expense, and the ease with which the fruit can be gathered, should be duly considered. Apple trees need not be over twenty feet apart each way, if planted in quincunx form, and should be so pruned that the heads will be formed from two to four feet from the ground. Trees so planted will bear earlier and more abundantly, and the fruit can be gathered at about two-thirds the expense that it can on tall trees. The practice of pruning orchards so that horses and cattle can walk under the limbs, I dislike, as being in bad taste, and unnatural, and should be abandoned. No one ever saw a high tree that was thrifty, or bore good fruit.

Joel T. Griffin.

Fair View Farm, N. T.

The Vegetable Garden.

We take the following from the *Indiana Farmer:*

The following from the pen of the Horticultural editor of the *Maine Farmer*, contains some of the best things that have yet been said on the subject. As regards the size of the farm garden, we cannot quite consent that it should be very small. Of course, it should be fenced, and fenced strongly and neatly. To fence a single rod, would require four rods, if it be in a regular square, and more if in any other shape. Four rods of fence for one rod of land, is too much. If the garden will measure four rods each way, making sixteen rods of land, it would require sixteen rods of fence, at the rate of one rod of fence to each rod of land, only one quarter as expensive per rod inclosed, as in the other case. If the garden were to contain half an acre, and be ten rods long by eight wide, it would cost but 36-80, or considerably less than half a rod of fence to inclose half a rod of soil; and you would then have a garden worth something, one in which could be grown plenty of vegetables and fruits. Do not be afraid of growing too much. If you should have a surplus, and no sale, you could give away some and not be the poorer for it, but the richer, at least so at heart; and even if none would accept them, they would be worth the mere cost of growing for your animals. There is no sort of danger of being impoverished by keeping a good garden, and of a good size. Half an acre is not a foot too much. However, forty rods, ten rods, or even one, is better than nothing. Suit yourself as to the size, but don't fail to follow the advice of the *Maine Farmer*, below:

"We feel no cause to enlarge upon the value of a good vegetable garden. Its value is, or ought to be, self evident to every intelligent farmer. We know that if all their wives were assembled in convention, they would unanimously vote a good vegetable garden to be an indispensible part of a good farm. Why, it's half of a good living, a great enemy to physic, a sovereign antidote to half the ills of country life, a real blessing to the thrifty house-wife and good cook—a just source of pride to every cultivator. The privilege to cultivate fruits and vegetables, is one of the inalienable rights of the agriculturist. Farmers, stand up to your rights! Would you preserve health and study economy, mind the vegetable garden. We speak to you thus early about it, that you may commence the good work in time. It is a matter that does not admit of delay; if you wish to be successful you must do the work at the right time—plant good, pure, fresh seed, of the best varieties, on the best soil, and in the most careful manner. If you did plow your land last fall, get at it the moment the ground is in condition this spring.—Don't be afraid of plowing it too much; garden ground cannot well be plowed too deep, too fine, or too often. Let the first furrow be plowed in the garden, *it will pay.* Always select a place as near the rear of the house as possible; it argues a want of thoughtful consideration for the wife and daughters to place the garden a half-mile off, in some field. A southern aspect is best for most crops, especially for early ones. Draining is an important thing; never neglect it. Be liberal with manure, and be sure to haul it out before the busy time comes. Don't use rank, coarse manure; let it be fine and well rotted. Some crops, as carrots, parsnips, vegetable oysters, &c., must be planted early to insure success. Don't plant more than you will really need, unless you plant for market; a little patch well cared for is what you want. Don't forget to prepare a hot-bed, for that's another of your special privileges—a luxury that costs but little.

Experience in Tempering Picks.

In the first place, a good charcoal fire is necessary, next good steel, then a good light hammer, a good smooth-faced anvil, and a man with a good eye and judgment. A pick must never be upset or hammered endwise, nor raised above a red heat; it must be worked with care, and the last hammering given to the flat sides. When ready for hardening it must be heated in the blaze of a charcoal fire until red hot, then plunged into cold rain water until it is nearly cold.—If it is kept in too long the corners will fly off; and if the water is not sufficiently cold add ice, but no salts of any kind. With good steel and proper working, I have found no trouble to get picks hard enough with soft water, and these have always been more tough and have stood more work than any other. F. E. S.