THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860. NO. 47.

BUSINESS CARDS.

O. C. JOHNSON, J. S. BEDFORD.
JOHNSON & BEDFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

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

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

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, offers his services in the Art of Medicine and Surgery, tendering professional services to the afflicted.
Office—Main Street. no23v3

J. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Informs his friends in Brownville and vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
In all its branches to his profession, to receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to him. In addition to the above he is expert in administering a prescription from a genuine Drug Store.
Office at City Drug Store.
Brownville, Nov. 29, 1859—35 tf

M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
Main 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-nt11

O. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMA
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. Hughes, - - 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

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

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
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.

CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections promptly attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Land Office at Brownville. v2n33-6m

T. L. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1 City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Parlett, - - - - "
T. & J. Curd, - - - - - "
Nave, McCord & Co., - - - "
Bonnel & Saxton - - - - "
37-6m

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!!
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!
The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sell cheap FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
His Shingle Machine is on the Sonora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction.
April 12, 1860. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, FRENCH CHIP,
GIMP LEGHORN,
SILK, & CRAPE
BONNETS.
French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.
April 12, 1860

MONEY ADVANCED ON
PIKES'S PEAK GOLD!
We will receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

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

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.

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.

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, Gallies, &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,

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

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

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

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a
FRESH STOCK
Of every article of
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
FINE CLOTHS,
SUMMER GOODS,
Cotton, Linnen and Silk Goods,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House anywhere. He asks but an examination of his goods and work.
Prices,
Correspond with the Present Hard Times.
April 12, 1860.

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

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead,
With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Author of the Lost Heiress, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India, Wife's Victory, Retribution, Curse of Clifton, Vivia, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Isle, etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for one dollar.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other house west of St. Louis. All work warranted, orders respectfully solicited.
The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Our leather kept for sale
Brownville June 2d, '59. n49tf

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, that while at the American, they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 28-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell and enter lands on commission; invest in town property buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships counties &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.
Try it.—Aid it.
Four Copies, 3 months for $1
Twenty Copies, 1 year $15
One Copy, 1 year $1
Address,
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.
Farmers and Others
Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks.
Come Along Now!
Meal and Flour of Superior Quality
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory,
AND
Cabinet Shop.
The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by T. H. Marshall, take his method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, stands, bedstead, bureaus, safes, cribs, cradles, lounges etc., etc., either at wholesale or retail) as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment in the west. The best of coffin lumber and trimmings constantly on hand, which will enable us to fill orders for coffins at short notice.
We have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Sugar Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, Wheat Flour, Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and produce all kinds. Money not excepted, taken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
BENEDICT & BLISS.
Peru, Nebraska, November 24, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mixing Hogs.

From the Northwestern Farmer.

"The blood of the Suffolk should be infused more generally into the common breeds, especially the larger kinds. A mixture of the Chester White with the Suffolk, would make a more valuable animal for pork than either."

This is an extract from the report of the Wisconsin State Fair. It is a common conclusion with farmers, as well as with many agricultural teachers, that the progeny of a large and small breed of hogs should be exactly intermediate, or more definitely, a portion of the larger size of the one, and the fattening properties of the other, would be combined in the cross breed. It is time such notions were dispelled, as a great loss of time, and often a waste of means, is the unavoidable result of these erroneous opinions. That like produces like, is the rule of breeders; but it does not follow that widely dissimilar breeds should produce dissimilar offspring—that is, not like either. In mixing Suffolk with a large breed, as the Irish Grazier, we have uniformly found a part of the pigs possessing the form and fattening qualities of the Suffolk, and seldom, if ever, increased in size, form, and other characteristics of the Grazier, without an apparent trace of the fattening properties of the Suffolk. In short, mixing large and small breeds of hogs, we have found very much like mixing oil and water.

It is understood that most of our improved breeds of hogs have their origin in the introduction of the Chinese hog into England; but we apprehend this improvement has been effected more by judicious selection, than by crossing; hence the slight improvement in size of the small breeds over the Chinese hog. A little reflection will convince any one that if mixing breeds of hogs was easily accomplished as it is vaguely believed to be, we should long ago have had exactly one breed that everybody wants—attaining a very large size in a very short time, with very little corn. We much prefer the Suffolk, believing they will always show a greater return for amount of food consumed than any of the larger breeds, and henceforth design breeding them pure, so we can thus rely on uniformity in all the pigs.

Were we to depend on crosses, we would breed a pure Suffolk to common stock, or any of the larger breeds, and at six or eight weeks old, select such of the pigs as possessed the Suffolk form and disposition to fatten, and either make roasters of the others, or sell them to anti-book farmers for "stock pigs." This system would require one to keep more breeding hogs than otherwise would be necessary to supply the requisite number of hogs for the annual feeding, but would pay, as such hogs with fair keeping are always ready for the knife, and if kept as long as the larger breeds must be kept will attain to reasonable weight, and at comparatively small cost.—J. Weed—*Muscaline, Iowa.*

From our experience with hogs, we admit that a cross between two breeds so dissimilar as are the Suffolk and Irish Grazier, would be very likely to result as stated by our correspondent. The Suffolk and Irish Grazier are extremes—the former a very fine hog, and the latter a very coarse hog. Not so, however, with the Suffolk and Chester White—no such difference exists between these two breeds—both are fine, with a strong resemblance. We have never crossed the Suffolk with another than first rate, common stock, and half bloods. The result has been in most cases, a thorough almalgamation, and a great improvement over the common hog.

If the Suffolk were generally disseminated, we should not advise crossing with any breeds to any great extent; but who will rear Suffolk pigs for pork making, so long as they command $10 each at six or eight weeks old. The fact is we must work away on the improvement of our common hogs, and those of lower prices than the Suffolk at present.

Cauliflower.

The London Gardener's Chronicle, gives the following method used by the Dutch to obtain their Cauliflowers, which are famous for their size and delicacy.

"In the autumn they dig deep some ground that has not been manured; at the beginning of May they sow the large English Cauliflower upon a bed of manure, and cover it with straw mats in the night. When the young plants are three or four inches high they harrow the ground that had been prepared the autumn before, and with a wooden dibble, 18 inches long, they make holes about ten inches deep, at proper distances apart, and enlarge them by working the dibble round till the hole at the top is about three inches in diameter. They immediately fill these holes with water, and repeat this three times the same day. In the evenening they fill them with sheep's dung, leaving only room enough for the young plant, which they very carefully remove from the bed of manure, and place in the hole with a little earth. Directly afterwards they give them a good watering, and as soon as the sun begins to dry them, water them again. Furthermore, as the plants grow they dig round them and earth them up in rows. When the head is formed they pinch off some of the lower leaves of the plant, and use them to cover the young head."

American Basket Willow.

Geo. I. Colby, of Waterbury, Vt., in the Scientific American, gives the following useful information upon the cultivation of the Basket Willow. It is discreditable to our country, that we should be importing such quantities of this article:

Probably nine-tenths of the Willows used here are imported; and until within a few years, very little attention was given to their cultivation; but enough has now been done to prove that they can be grown and peeled in sufficient quantity to supply our market at a price much below what they now command.

The cultivation of willows is very simple; the land must be rich and moist, but not wet; it is prepared by deep plowing and harrowing, and the cuttings or "setts" (which are pieces of willows of last year's growth cut about nine or ten inches long) are stuck in rows three feet by one, and cultivated during the first year as you would a choice piece of corn. After the first year, once hoeing in May or June is all the attention they need. The time of cutting and peeling varies with the latitude of the place, and there are three different times and ways in which they can be peeled. The plan which is much practiced in England, but very little in this country, is to let them stand without cutting through the Winter and until the bark will slip in May and June and then cut and peel at the same time. The objection to this plan is that it injures the plantation and puts back the net crop to cut them so late in the season, and it also makes the season for peeling very short, as there will be but three or four weeks after the bark will start before they will be so much grown as to be unfit for peeling. Another plan which is practiced to some extent in this country is to cut them at any convenient time after the leaves fall, and boil them until the bark will slip. The objections to this plan are first, the expense of boiling, which is considerable if there is a large quantity to be peeled; and, second, it spoils them for market, as the boiling causes them to turn of a reddish brown. The third plan, and the one which I have proved by experience to be the most feasible and profitable, is to cut the willows in the Fall as soon as the leaves are off, bind them in convenient bundles and pile them up in the field; then let them lie until the occurrence of a fall of snow, sufficient to go on with sleighs and haul them off to a piece of ground which I have graded and gravelled for the purpose, and around which I have raised an embankment, so that it can be flooded to the depth of one foot. On this level ground I set the bundles as thick as they can stand, each bundle standing in a peculiar condition. As soon as it thaws in the Spring, I turn on the water so as to flood the ground to six or eight inches depth, and keep it so flooded until the willows are peeled. They will put out leaves and the bark will also start in this pond as well as if they were in the field uncut, and they will remain in a condition to peel much longer. In the Northern States peeling may be commence in the fore part of May and continue until July if necessary. Treated in this way the willow whiten much better than by either of the other processes, and, of course, command a better price in market. Formerly, all willows (and at present a very large part that are used) are peeled by hand, one at a time; but machinery has been perfected, and is being rapidly introduced, to do this work, much faster and cheaper than can be done by hand.

I would not advise any one to start a Willow plantation until they have visited one that is in successful operation, and learned all the little matters that cannot be shown in writing. When this is done and a plantation started in the right manner, there is no more sure crop, nor one that will pay a better profit. Two tuns peeled willows to the acre is no more than a fair average yield, and they will sell for one hundred dollars per tun; while the cost of cultivating and peeling including interest on capital employed will vary from one to two cents per pound, according to the place, the price of labor and the conveniences for getting water and power to drive the machinery.

Bee Culture.

A correspondent of the May number of the *Northwestern Farmer*, writes the following on this subject:

"As the time is now at hand when the Bees may be safely moved from common hives to the Langstroth hive, we propose to give a few plain directions for doing it. No beekeeper who has ever seen, or ever examined the Langstroth hive, will not long content himself to use any other. Dr. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, says: 'I have had three stocks transferred to an equal number to Langstroth's hives. The first had not swarmed in two years, and had long since seemed to manifest any industry; the others had never yet swarmed. All the hives were filled with black and filthy comb, candied honey, concrete bee bread, and an accumulation of the cocoons and larvae of the moth. Within twenty-four hours each colony became reconciled to its new tenement, and began to labor with far greater activity than any of my old stocks. I have no stronger colonies than these, which I considered of little value until my acquaintance with this new hive."

There are many thousands of bee keepers who are now using this hive in all parts of the country and also in Europe. Among our own acquaintances it is, with no exceptions, well liked. The directions for transferring are very simple, and the work may be done even by the ladies.

The first important step is to get ready. Prepare a roll of old cotton cloth of any kind, as large as your wrist, and a foot or more long—winding it with twine or a small wire from end to end. Obtain a large table, or wide board, to lay the combs on as you will cut them out of the hive, and put in some place where you will not be annoyed with other bees; vessels to receive the honey; a long, sharp knife to cut out the comb; a large chisel, or other instrument, to pry the hive apart; goose quills, or a wing to brush the bees from the combs; some wrapping-twine to tie the combs into the frames, and some water to wash of the honey from the hands occasionally. Now fire the cotton roll, and blow a few whiffs of smoke into the entrance of the hive, until the bees are driven well up into the combs; first stopping all holes in the hive. Gently lift the hive from the stand, carry it away a short distance, and carfully turn it upside down. Place another box, or hive, on the top of the hive—mouth to mouth—and wrap a sheet around to prevent the bees from escaping. Then rap smartly with flat sticks on the lower hive until the bees are mostly driven into the upper box. Now take this off and place it on the stand, and if the queen bee has been driven up, the bees will mostly go there. Take the hive to your table, or near it, where you have the new hive all ready to receive the combs. With a saw slowly sever the combs from the side of the hive to be pried off. Cut out the combs—placing all straight, thin combs by themselves to be fitted into the frames. Let every motion be gentle, as there is danger of injuring the queen should she happen to be in the hive. Reject all irregular and broken and clumsy combs; cut to fit closely and crowd into the frames and when necessary, tie with twine.—Should there be any projection on the combs after they are fitted in, they must be trimmed down evenly with the upper part of the frame. Proceed until all the good combs are used—placing the frames as they are filled in the hive—those containing young brood in the center. Put in the empty frames, placing all an equal distance apart. Put on the honey-board, and stop the passages into the upper box. Spread the sheet in front of the new hive, and shake out the bees from the box into which they were driven. With a feather direct a few to the entrance, and the rest will soon follow. If they cluster in front of the hive they must be brushed down. After the larger portion has entered the hive, it may be placed on the old stand, and when the bees have all passed in, the entrance should be closed to admit but one bee at a time, to prevent robbing. After three or four days the entrance may be enlarged.

Rust in Wheat.

A Mr. S. S. Richards, at a late meeting of a Farmer's Club at the West, gives the following as his theory of Rust in the Wheat:

I was always taught when young, that the cause of "rust" in wheat was frequent showers, with a warm hot sun. But at the age of twenty-three I began to examine for myself, and have so continued to do ever since, and I have come to the conclusion long since that rust does not come by frequent showers and a hot sun. When we look at it in its true light, taking the causes and effects into consideration, it does not seem to me that which is calculated to nourish and promote the growth of the straw and wheat, should, contrary to the laws of nature, kill the same.—Now, we want to throw all prejudice aside and look at it in its true light. We generally find that the rust makes its appearance about such a time, and that it is this extreme hot weather that we have in the fore part of July. Now, sir, let it rain an hour, either fast or slow, then let the sun shine out as warm as it generally does at that season of the year, and so it may continue to do for a half a dozen times a day alternately, and at night what is the result? Why, sir, the rain has all run down off the stalk into the roots to send forth nourishment to the stalk. No rain adheres to the stalk, but let the night be warm and close, and there will be a heavy dew, and this dew is called a honey dew; it sticks to the stalk or leaf, wherever it falls, and a hot sun the following morning dries it on the stalk, or leaf, which prove to be a deadly poison to wheat, or oats. Now sir, let it rain the following morning after the dew, and there will be no rust to hurt the wheat. And now I would say to all farmers who may chance to read this article, to examine for themselves. I have never known this kind of dew to fall except in the extreme hot weather in the month of July, and I have known the crop of wheat entirely destroyed by rust when there had been no rain to cause the rust; and again I, have known there to be no rust on the grain when it has been very showery; and thus I cannot agree with many who attribute the cause of rust on our grain to frequent showers and a warm sun.

The same preventive for chintz bug is also good for rust. Sow early.

At a plowing match near Montgomery Alabama, recently, camel and mule power, for plowing, were tested side by side. The camel took the lead very decidedly.

The best food for oxen, is corn meal well mixed with chopped hay wet.

Sheep.

It has been said by some of the best writers upon agriculture, that sheep are the foundation of good farming. Whether true or not, I am well convinced that sheep-husbandry is a valuable adjunct, and will add much to the profits of farming. But for the best results to be produced, more attention should be paid to the selection of sheep from the best breed adapted to the situation of the country. No one should hesitate to recommend a breed that combines the greatest amount of wool and meat. These qualities may be found both in the Leicester and Cotswold, perhaps the last named should have the preference, their wool is thought to be little finer, and quite as abundant.—They are unquestionably growing into favor, and when it is known that their fleece will sell within three or four cents per pound as much as the Merino, and some four five pounds more to the fleece, they will certainly be more inquired for. The South Downs are no doubt a valuable breed, and the wool upon the back is fair in quality and quantity, as that of most of our breeds, that are common in the country. But it must be admitted that they are somewhat deficient underclothing. It is said by good judges, that they cross with the Cotswold with much benefit to themselves. Mutton and lamb are coming more into favor for the table, and probably can be produced at less expense than any other meat, except, perhaps, pork, and it is unquestionably the most, wholesome of all the meats that are used—venison not excepted. This is a good reason why the breeds that will afford the largest amount of meat, with a fair amount and quality of wool, should be preferred by our farmers. The Cotswold weathers, carefully grown and well stall-fed, may be made to weigh, when dressed, two hundred pounds. They are sometimes heavier. There has been some of this breed introduced into the State, and wherever known, they are appreciated. Careful selecting, and good keeping will preserve them in their purity, and in all their good qualities. Carelessness in either of these requisites, will, in a short time, render almost any flock, of almost any kind, worthless.—*Correspondent Maine Farmer.*

Mange and Itch in Horses.

The Editor of the American Stock Registers says, that Gerlach, of the Berlin Veterinary School, has discovered that itch, or mange, is due to the presence of a parasite, and the reason why the presence of this parasite is not discovered is in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding it. The parasite found in the horse, under pathological conditions as itch and mange, cause an eruption of the skin, similar to the appearance of itch in man, only the pustules or eruptions are not so distinctly observed.

Observations and experiments prove that the *sar coptes equi* will live in man, and thus develop itch and mange; therefore, those persons who have to practice daily grooming on the bodies of infected horses, should beware, or they may likewise become the subject of itch.

Mangy horses should never be allowed to come in contact with cattle, for the itch parasite is transmitted from the former to the latter; yet animals in good health, whose bodies are kept free from dirt or filth, may stand near a mangy horse for a long time without contracting the loathsome pest. This fact offers very strong evidence in support of the theory that cleanliness is a safeguard against the itch.

No doubt there are some peculiarities in the constitution of various animals that renders them more susceptible to this affection than others not so constituted; and when it makes its appearance in the former, it may linger for weeks and months; yet occurring in the latter it frequently yields in a short time to a few doses of sulphur.

A few applications, by means of a sponge, of a portion of the following mixture will generally cure itch. Powdered Sublimated Sulpur, 4 oz.,—Lime water, 1 quart—mix.

Grape Rot—Preventive.

According to the theory of a writer in the *Southern Homestead*, the grape rot proceeeds from a different cause than has generally been supposed. If the writer is correct, the disease is easily prevented.

"Since I have been living in the United States, I have very often heard persons complaining of the rot of the grapes at the time they begin to ripen, and giving as the cause of it, the dampness of the atmosphere that prevails in the months of July and August. This is not the true cause of the rot.

"In the spring, when the blossoms of the grape begin to open, a kind of bugs nearly like what is called an army worm, deposits their eggs in the blossom, where they remain until they are hatched, which happens when the berries have nearly attained their full size. They then force their way out, leaving a little hole or speck on the berry, and a few days after the fruit commences blackening and rots, sometimes destroys whole bunches. A cheap and reliable remedy, is simply to sprinkle lime dust on the vines in the morning, when they commence blossoming. The vines trimmed high are less liable to the injury of the bugs than those trimmed close to the ground."

No garden should be without a bed of Asparagus. It is a delicious vegetable—one of the best. A bed once established will last many years.