

TERMS: For one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00. If paid at the end of the month, 2.50. Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at \$1.50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, or 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."

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and corresponding prices.

BUSINESS CARDS. JOHNSON & BEDFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Corner First and Main Streets, Brownville, Nebraska.

A. D. KIRK, Attorney at Law, Land Agent and Notary Public, Rules, Richards Co., N. T. Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts of Nebraska and in the District Court of Kansas.

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

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

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. no233

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics, to receive all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription furnished will be sent by mail or by express.

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 AND PERIODICALS, SCHITZ & DEUSER'S LITERARY DEPOT, South-east corner Main and Second, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

McGary, Hewett & Thomas, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Brownville, Nebraska.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T. Will practice in the several Courts of the 3d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. Wm. McLean, Reg., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important suits.

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

SAINT JOSEPH, MO. Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron. December 1, 1857.

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. vns3-4m

HUGHES & HOLLADAY, No. 1, City Buildings, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY, No. 140, Pearl Street, New York, Produce and Commission MERCHANTS.

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!! LOOK HERE!! SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nebraska County, and the rest of the State, that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Cedarwood Shingles, which he will furnish FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

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

To Ladies of Brownville, MRS. MARY HEWETT, Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of MILLINERY GOODS.

Consisting of FRENCH CHIP, STRAW, GIMP, FRENCH LEOPARD, SILK, CRABE, and other styles.

Money advanced on PIKES PEAK GOLD! We will receive Pikes Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had.

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry. J. SCHITZ, World announces the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and undertakes to keep a full assortment of everything in his line of business.

CITY LIVERY STABLE, WM. ROSSELL, BROWNVILLE, N. T. Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies.

1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at 8:00 A. M.

CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Capital Stock \$200,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: JAMES C. WALKLEY, President, JOHN L. BUNCE, Vice President, ELIAS GILPIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, No. 108 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.

SAINT JOSEPH FEMALE COLLEGE, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Hengden & Miss Lusk, MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS, First Street, bet. Main and Water, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Planter's House, JOHN M'BECHAN PROPRIETOR, Corner of Fourth and Corn. Street, Nebraska City, Neb.

G. H. BURGET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CUSTOM MADE Boots & Shoes, HATS & CAPS, Corner of Main and Ninth Sts., NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA.

Lawton Blackberry, To obtain the original variety for garden or field culture, or circulars with directions, address, NEW LAWTON, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARHON, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FRESH STOCK, Adopting 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.

SUMMER GOODS, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, FURNISHING WEAR, Woolen Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Hat Lin, Suspenders, &c.

MORTON HOUSE, MAIN STREET, NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA. T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.

Another New Work by the Distinguished American Author, EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HAUNTED HOMESTEAD, With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO WM. T. DEN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

AMERICAN HOUSE, New Hotel, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. P. J. HENDGEN, Proprietor.

A. L. COATE, NEMAH LA AGENT, SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC, Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE MELVIN MILLS, NEMAH CITY, NEBRASKA. The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favor.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

Poetry. The Past—the Present. BY LEXETA.

Oh! I've sat in my chamber at twilight— When the day seemed breathing its last— Then memory's picture in living light, Childhood's scenes, in happy array, Passed before me, as if by a magic ray.

It's pleasant thus to review childhood, The happiest period in life, When freely we've roamed thro' life's wildwood, With no cherished feeling of strife; No ambition yet nigh to defraud us, Or the heart with affection well stored, Nor thoughts of the future disturb us, While the present is not yet explored.

The present—what words of deep feeling, Tho' time hath not furrow'd my brow— In the present there is much revealing, Of much left undone even now. Yes, the present asks of the question, Oh, what may the dark future be— I must wait, yet wait till the season Comes round, and then I shall see. St. Louis, June 1st, 1860.

A Petition. BY ABIEL. Heavenly Father! Thou dost all maintain! The Universe doth owe thy guiding hand; Heaven, earth, ocean air or plain— The hurricanes may wreck a sailing land— Yet all obey—abide thy just command.

The grass is yellow on the golden plain— The giant oak reflects a gloomy hue— This and, withered, looks the growing grain— Tree, plant, shrub, hope, but nurtur'd by the dew; Autumnal tints prematurely greet the view.

In vain the honest yeoman's sweat toil— In vain the ship sails o'er the heaving main— In vain the grain is ploughed beneath the soil— In vain spears o'er the land the iron train— Heedless still of earth's giving, blind and vain— Oh! halter! halter! these fastidious slaves— Grant that the creature his Creator's love— Four o'er the hill, the valley and the plain, Heaven-blessed showers of re-invigorating rain. Nebraska Co., June 3rd, 1860.

Duty. Ragged strength and radiant beauty— These were once in nature's plan— Humble toil and heavenward duty— These will form the perfect man— Mrs. Hild. Vain we number every duty, Number all our prayers and tears, Still the spirit lacketh beauty, Still it drops with many fears— Mrs. Smith. Cold duty's path is not so blithely trod, Which leads the mortal spirit to its God. Wm. Herbert.

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm has granted a sum of \$8000 towards the expense of a scientific expedition to Spitzbergen and the adjacent regions, which is to set out from Tromsø, in Norway, at the end of the present month. The expedition is to be headed by M. Torrell, an eminent zoologist, and other men of science are attached to it; so likewise is Peterson, the Dane, who accompanied M'Clintock in his last voyage.

No sublimity is so real as that which makes itself deeply felt in union with beauty; just as the highest moral greatness is that which, whilst it awes by unshaken constancy of principle, at the same time attracts us by the gentleness of love.

The Leipzig Common Council has under heavy penalties, indented the sale of cotton goods or ball dresses of a green color on account of their being dyed with Scheefer's green, which is arsenate of copper, and a deadly poison.

Raising Evergreens from the Seed. Plant the seed in fine rich mould, covering them by sifting fine earth or mould over them, to a depth of a-third of an inch—keep the soil constantly moist by shading, and if the seed are good and fresh, they will come up in a few days. The depth of planting must vary with the size of the seed. The young plants will need constant shading, at least the first season.—Albany Cultivator.

Importance of Clean Milking.—Careful experiments show that the stripings, or last half pint of milk, drawn from the cow contain more cream than a half gallon taken from the first of the same milking. In some experiments that have been made, the proportion was considerably greater.

Drought in Vermont. A correspondent of the Journal at the White River Junction, writes on the 14th that not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has this State ever been so dry. Rocks are peering their tops above the waters of the majestic Connecticut which were never in sight before. An extensive farmer informs me that he is obliged to employ men to water his numerous cattle and sheep, as springs from which they obtained their supply hitherto supposed to be unfailing, had dried up, and that unless we had rain within a few days, he should drive his herd from the pastures to the barn and fodder them as in the winter season.

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 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 stock—though a new method of draining, called mole draining, promises to do something toward supplying fountains on these places; but wells must be the main dependence 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 or 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 shelter.

To supply this want, various devices are adopted; among which, a chief reliance is the huge piles of badly stacked straw, which are piled up in the open air, and are consequently to be seen in the open fields all winter and submit upon the unsheltered 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, so that they never gain the proportions they would otherwise have assumed. So it is with growing animals—man more than months of ordinary exposure, 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, if indeed it be ever fully recovered. 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 piliory. 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 against it, is evidence enough against them. The decrease in flesh through 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 pastures of spring and do much, very much in a few years, towards raising our cattle to the point of excellence they should sustain. 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 nutritious and palatable diet. Then we have the range of the cornfields, which, after the corn is gathered—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-balance 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 West, vast herds can subsist on pastures, rent and tax 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 at the East.

AGRICULTURAL. Work for a Rainy Day. To be a good and complete Farmer, a man would need to be something of a genius. There is a whole round of arts and sciences that would each and all be laid under contribution. For instance, to properly mix and compost his manure, he would need to be something of a chemist; to know the best time to sow, he would need to be something of an astronomer; and if he were to build him a house or barn, he might require some knowledge of architecture. And so on through the catalogue. Even a very superficial knowledge of a few of them would be beneficial—hardly anything could come amiss. But to put the sciences out of the question, how few of our farmers know anything of the most common arts. And as a natural consequence what a prodigious waste of time there is on every farm. A waste of precious time, sometimes that can never be recovered.

We were thrown into this train of thought from the frequency of the applications to us, to do some job for some neighbor, which, by the way, is almost always a "thank-ee" job; don't pay, to be sure; but as we happen to know something about mechanics, of course we must take the job. And so, finding a little mechanical knowledge so useful, we would say a few words to our brother farmers, propose that they will not learn them, selves, at least to let their sons learn—Get a few tools, a saw, a couple of planes, chisels, a draw-knife, brace and bits, and so on; a few of the simplest tools. And then rig up a sort of workshop in a corner of the barn, or granary. And here we would say a word, don't by any means come into the house, let the women reign there, though we are not very radical about women's rights, yet we must say it is perfectly heathenish to convert the kitchen or sitting-room into a workshop. We should not blame any woman who would give "jessie" to the fellow who intrudes into her domestic kingdom in that manner.

But to resume, rig up a shop anywhere but in the house; get the tools, and then be ready. If you are too old "too young," your sons are not; and you have no idea how much it will add to the feeling of independence in your son's breast. You may set him down in the wilderness far away from civilization, and with an axe and saw he will build him a house. It will make him the self-reliant in fact, and will develop ingenuity and talent in many, in whom it now lies latent. And moreover, it will save time. There are all your rainy days, now lost, which may be profitably turned to account. I suppose that you have heard that "Satin finds some evil, still for idle hands to do." Be industrious, then and give no room to the tempter.

That you may understand that it pays to understand the use of tools, we will instance a case. Last spring in the midst of plowing, one day about noon, broke a plow beam. We started to work and before the sun was down we were plowing again, losing not over a half day. Now if we had not been able to do the job, we should have had to take it to the plow shop, twenty miles off. We should have lost about two days' work, and had to pay \$1.50 for putting in the beam, besides the uncertainty of getting the job done right off. And then, as I said before, you can save all the rainy days. If one of your whiffletrees are cracked, you can make a new one; put a spoke in your ladder; fix rakes; put a new handle in the hoe; mend that broken chair; put a shelf in the corner; put your reaper or mower in order, and all the numberless things that have to be done on the farm, or else paid for, thereby materially reducing the profits and all these things, or the most of them, may be done on wet days; thereby, in effect, adding that many days to the year. Try it for a year or two, and if you do not agree with me, then I give it up.

A MECHANIC. 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 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 stock—though a new method of draining, called mole draining, promises to do something toward supplying fountains on these places; but wells must be the main dependence 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 or 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 shelter.

To supply this want, various devices are adopted; among which, a chief reliance is the huge piles of badly stacked straw, which are piled up in the open air, and are consequently to be seen in the open fields all winter and submit upon the unsheltered 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, so that they never gain the proportions they would otherwise have assumed. So it is with growing animals—man more than months of ordinary exposure, 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, if indeed it be ever fully recovered. 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 piliory. 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 against it, is evidence enough against them. The decrease in flesh through 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 pastures of spring and do much, very much in a few years, towards raising our cattle to the point of excellence they should sustain. 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 nutritious and palatable diet. Then we have the range of the cornfields, which, after the corn is gathered—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-balance 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 West, vast herds can subsist on pastures, rent and tax 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 at the East.

Hence the importance of endeavoring to produce by improvement a good race or breed of cattle for the beef market of the East, as well as to supply the demand for work cattle on the plains. And this we may do—both as an occasional storm of passion marks the blandest countenance of parent and even 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, an 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 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. A animal going into winter quarters weighing ten hundred pounds, should see the first of May with the same weight; and if it does, it is then possessing its full powers of strength and spirits, and is fit to turn to pasture 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 fifty "hafton steers," as follows:

Dr. to 50 tons of hay \$3 per ton, \$150 00
" to one fourth their live weight (being their best beef and tail—low without bone or waste), value 5 cts. per lb. net, - - - 312 50
Care and looking after, \$2 each, - 100 00
Total, \$562 50

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; Dr. to wintering 50 steers—by "good and ample hovel, well covered, - - - \$25 00
" to 50 tons hay, - - - 150 00
" " 200 bushels corn at 30 cts., - - 60 00
Care and attention, - - - 150 00
Loss nothing. Total, \$385 00
Difference in cost, \$177 50. Gain or profit up to May 1st, \$485 00. By 1st of next Nov. cost third increase over the last year.

Purification of Water. (From the Scientific American.) As the water with which many cities are supplied becomes impure and unfit for drinking during warm weather, unless it is purified by some artificial process, the following are some methods which may be used for this purpose, and will be very useful.

In India the natives never drink clear well water, if they can get pond or river water, which is always more or less impure, according to various circumstances, and which they treat in a peculiar manner. One of the seeds of a plant, belonging to the family which furnish a deadly poison—strychnine—is well rubbed for a minute or two around the inside of the vessel containing the water, generally an unglazed earthen one, which is then left to settle; in a very short time the impurities fall to the bottom, leaving the water clear, and, so far as we have been able to learn, perfectly wholesome. These seeds are constantly carried about by soldiers in time of war, to enable them to purify the water. The people of India also have a simple method of softening hard water by boiling it. In a report made to the British Government in 1851 on the water of London, by Professors Graham, Miller and Hoffman, those eminent chemists stated, that in making experiments, with artificially prepared hard water, containing 13 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, the raising of it to the boiling point reduced the hardness from 13 to 11.2 degrees. Ebullition, continued during five minutes, reduced it to 6.6 degrees, and after ten minutes to 3.6 degrees, and after twenty minutes to 2.4 degrees. The first five minutes' boiling had more effect in reducing the hardness of the water than all the rest put together, and it is evident that, to produce the full effect, a more prolonged boiling is necessary, as the effect is not instantaneous, but progressive.

Several years ago, Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, Scotland, took out a patent in England, for purifying hard water by the addition of a little freshburned lime. Coarse sand, gravel and charcoal, laid in successive layers, purify and deodorize water that is passed through such a filtering bed; but the material requires to be renewed frequently, as their pores fill up with use, and cease to remove the impurities. Alum has a wonderful capacity for precipitating the mud in water. M. Darcot found that seven and a half grains of alum rendered, in the course of an hour, a quart of muddy Nile water, perfectly clear and transparent.

The action in this case is a strictly chemical one. The salt is decomposed, and sulphate of lime is precipitated.

The account as it might and should be; Dr. to wintering 50 steers—by "good and ample hovel, well covered, - - - \$25 00
" to 50 tons hay, - - - 150 00
" " 200 bushels corn at 30 cts., - - 60 00
Care and attention, - - - 150 00
Loss nothing. Total, \$385 00
Difference in cost, \$177 50. Gain or profit up to May 1st, \$485 00. By 1st of next Nov. cost third increase over the last year.

Purification of Water. (From the Scientific American.) As the water with which many cities are supplied becomes impure and unfit for drinking during warm weather, unless it is purified by some artificial process, the following are some methods which may be used for this purpose, and will be very useful.

In India the natives never drink clear well water, if they can get pond or river water, which is always more or less impure, according to various circumstances, and which they treat in a peculiar manner. One of the seeds of a plant, belonging to the family which furnish a deadly poison—strychnine—is well rubbed for a minute or two around the inside of the vessel containing the water, generally an unglazed earthen one, which is then left to settle; in a very short time the impurities fall to the bottom, leaving the water clear, and, so far as we have been able to learn, perfectly wholesome. These seeds are constantly carried about by soldiers in time of war, to enable them to purify the water. The people of India also have a simple method of softening hard water by boiling it. In a report made to the British Government in 1851 on the water of London, by Professors Graham, Miller and Hoffman, those eminent chemists stated, that in making experiments, with artificially prepared hard water, containing 13 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, the raising of it to the boiling point reduced the hardness from 13 to 11.2 degrees. Ebullition, continued during five minutes, reduced it to 6.6 degrees, and after ten minutes to 3.6 degrees, and after twenty minutes to 2.4 degrees. The first five minutes' boiling had more effect in reducing the hardness of the water than all the rest put together, and it is evident that, to produce the full effect, a more prolonged boiling is necessary, as the effect is not instantaneous, but progressive.

Several years ago, Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, Scotland, took out a patent in England, for purifying hard water by the addition of a little freshburned lime. Coarse sand, gravel and charcoal, laid in successive layers, purify and deodorize water that is passed through such a filtering bed; but the material requires to be renewed frequently, as their pores fill up with use, and cease to remove the impurities. Alum has a wonderful capacity for precipitating the mud in water. M. Darcot found that seven and a half grains of alum rendered, in the course of an hour, a quart of muddy Nile water, perfectly clear and transparent.

The action in this case is a strictly chemical one. The salt is decomposed, and sulphate of lime is precipitated.

Remedy for Cracked Hoofs. A horse raiser in Ohio says, I have seen several very bad cases of cracked hoofs, where the hoofs were cracked up to the hair. They were cured in a short time entirely sound, by the use of a shoe made as follows:

Have a heavy common shoe made with two iron bands or strips, about one inch wide, sufficiently strong, welded to the shoe, near the heel, and made to fit the hoof in front, within an inch or two of meeting, with a hole in each strip for a bolt to pass through, with a tap on one end. After putting on the shoe, soften the hoof by greasing—pour in a little turpentine; then put in the bolt, and draw the crack moderately tight by turning the tap. Draw a little closer every day, till the crack is closed, and you will have a perfect cure in a short time. The bands must be turned up about an inch at the ends in front, for the bolts to pass through.

Cheap Fences. It has the advantage of taking up but little room, as the rails are laid nearly straight. It is made as follows: Take your rails and place stones near where the rails lap—then drive two stakes, five feet or more long, one on each side, and lay your rails until the third one—then take wire and fasten the stakes together—then lay up your rails to the desired height, and fasten wire across the top of the stakes close to the upper rails, and your fence is complete, making a large saving of land.

Crops in Indiana. A letter dated Fort Wayne, Ind., May 11, makes the following remarks in regard to crop prospects: "We are having pleasant weather, though rather dry, but our farmers are improving the time in planting a large amount of corn. Our Wheat crop is very promising. The prospect for a large yield in this part of the State is better than ever known before. It is very forward and thick on the ground and the fields present a beautiful appearance. If nothing happens to mar the hopes of the farmers before harvest, Indians will be heard from next fall."