VOL. V.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS. JOHNSON & BEDFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY Brown ville, - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK, Land Ageat and Notary Public. Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T. Will practice in the Courts of sisted Nebraska a Tarling and Bennett Nebrasks City.

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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 man

kind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior let of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sellcheap 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 12.1830. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

T. M. TALBOTT. DENTAL SURGEON. Having located himselfin Brownville, N. T., ten ders his professional services to the community. All jobs warranted.

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East a magnificent stock and

SNCH CHIP, STRAW, EGHORN, GRAPE

French Flowers, Straw Trime 14 178, Ribbons, etc., To which she invites the automore of the ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling and he cannot

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the citizens of Brownville Would announce to has located himself in ent of everything in his line of bu. all kinds of rehe sold low for cash. He will also do

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WM. ROSSELL, nodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with goodsafe horses for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or June 10, '58. 50tf

1859 1859.HANNIBA" & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

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August 4th, 1859. "Pike's Peak, or Bust."

DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 11, Main street, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, near the U.S. Land Office, in Brownville

where they have opened out and are offering on the most GROCERIES Dry Goods Provisions, FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES,

GREEV AND DRIED FRUITS, Choice Liquors, Cipars, And a "thousand and one," other things everybody

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK Brownville, April 26 Iy

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, LABREN AND SILE GOODS Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers Vestings, Hatf-line, Saspenders, &c. In short, ev-

Prices. Correspond with the resent Hard

MORTON HOUSE, MAIN STREET. A CITY, NEBRASEA. GODDIN, Proprietor.

September, 29, 1854 Published Sa Another New Work by American Authorit EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHE Haunted Homester W. th an autobiography of the author. by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH Author of the Lord Heir ties. Lady of the Isle, etc. es. Lady of the large duodecimo volume, neatly bound

n cloth, for one coller and twenty-five cents, or in two Save Your Money and Go To WM. T. DEN.

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Brownville, N. T. HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well select-ed stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady': and Gent.'s Gaiters and Silppers of every variety; also. Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell chesper for Cash or Produce than any other THEO. HILL. G. T. Ag't, Brownville. at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept to

New Hotel

BROWN VILLE, NEBRASKA P. J. HENDGEN. Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased to Nebraska House in Brownvil. e. N. T., formerly kepi N. J. Edwards, and has remode ed, renovated and ent with an especial view to neatness, comfort and conve-nience. Having had many years experience as a hotel he feels safe in warranting the bear of patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, that, while

The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steam coal periotor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy,

NEMAHA LAND AGENT

Willselect tands, investigate titles, paytaxes &c., plats of townships counties &c .. showing alliandr subto entry, and where desired will furnish parties livngin the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information. Addres .. Coase either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Neb ... a Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer. 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT. It is the only Journal devoted exclusively

Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding rests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Try it.-Aid it.

Four Copies, 3 months for \$1 Twenty Copies, 1 year \$15 One Copy, 1 year \$1 FURNAS & LYANNA, Brownville. Nebraska.

MELVIN MILLS NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA The proprietor returns thanks for the generous

satronage 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. J. G. MELVIN. Feb 22, 1860. Peru Chair Factory,

AND CabinetShop. 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 establish ment in the west. The best of coffin tumber and trimmings constantly on hand, which will enable us to fill we have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any descrip-tion of turning from a Chairleg up to a Sugar Mill.

Chairs and Purniture of all kinds repaired in the best N. B. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Dry Goods Groceries, Lumher and produce of all kinds, Money not excepted ta-BENEDICT & BLISS. Peru, Nebraska, November 34, 1969.

AGRICULTURAL

Facts about Sheep. Simon Brown, Editor of the New Enland Farmer, stated the following interesting facts at a meeting of the Concord

Farmer's Club: "He remarked that he was familiar with the care of sheep in his youth. He had been obliged to sit up night after night, in cold weather, to take care of lambs, live. It begins to ripen as early as made from the wool of sheep which he

continued among us chiefly on account of the losses occasioned by dogs! He had been informed that in the adjoining counery thing a confidence could desire to array himself in the gayest at ire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House but there were 3,500 dogs! A good many where. He asks but an examination of his goods improved in size and productiveness, as much as, and perhaps more, than cattle. Fifty years ago, a quarter of mutton in England, that weighed 15 or 20 pounds was hought large. Now a quarter of mutton is frequently seen weighing 50 or 60 pounds. One weighing 60 pounds

raising must be made profitable. He had no doubt that there would be a demand fore the Isabella. Its fruit is very sweet he Distinguished for all the good mutton that might be raised. He spoke of the effect of keep-ORTH, ing sheep in reclaiming pastures. He knew of a tract of land in Plymouth co., that was formerly so covered with briars and rose bushes, that it was almost imposfall, and it was beautiful green pasture, th a smooth surface, and not a bush or brian upon it. It had then been reclaim-

ed byth, " use of sheep alone." The for owing additional statements were made by James B. Elliott of Keene, New-Hampshire. Our readers who are accustomed to the trich lands of the west will bear in mind that when he speaks of one acre being required to keep one sheep, that he alludes to the thinner soil

The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Polts and Furs, case, the best way is to change the entire flock. He had recently been looking but of the highest flavor, and of a decinesit among the sheep in Vermont, and had ded European character, but it is hardy, of five dollars. He expects they will vield from five to six pounds of wood each some; fruit expets spicy and delicious. He has been to Albany, and seen the It may be remarked that the skin of long-wooded sheep. They do best, as he the Herbemont, Lenoir, and Elsiphors is informed, in small flocks. He wishes adheres firmly to the flesh, like all the to keep a pretty large flock; has one pas- foreign varieties. ture that will carry 300, and another that will earry 500, and another that will T. J. Edwards, and has remode, ed, reliar to garret, carry from 150 to 200. Sheep require rocky, they require more. Large sheep require more. He has concluded to keep fine-wooled sheep. Many of the farm-The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steam Cost and In the Connecticut are now leeding Pennsylvania, says: constar advantages to the traveling community. The | 211 the corn they can raise to their sheep. They buy wethers, and put them up about the 1st of December, and give them cob-meal and oats, all they will eat. In March they shear them, and send to market in cars, alive. They will weigh from 150 to 170 pounds, live weight, and SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC, bring from five and a half to seven cents per pound. In Walpole, New Hampshire, they are feeding 4,000 this winter. The farmer may fatten two sets in the fall and winter. The manure from sheep is better than that from cows. From 21 sheep, he made ten loads of the best 6m-42-v2 manure he ever saw. Leaves, or some proper absorbent, should be placed on the as required. This manure is excellent to ural vegetative powers of the soil are good hay they will eat, and water and mix with muck, It costs about forty cents augmented by the alkaline principles of salt ad libitum. In New Hampshire, to pasture a sheep the ashes, are very favorable to the culto the Agricultural and Educational inte- from the 10th of April to the 20th of November, or till they are "snowed up," and about \$1,10 in the Winter. A sheep and about \$1,10 in the Winter. A sheep described of bushels of excellent turning may lose no time in driving them off. Aniand about \$1,10 in the Winter. A sheep dreds of bushels of excellent turnips may lose no time in driving them off. Aniwith roots. Sheep require plenty fresh any appreciable diminution of the corn them. I have used many preparations air, and running water. Some keep them erop. "Economy is wealth," says the effectually, but the most satisfactory is: without water, but it is not so well. Sheep adage, and it is certain no one can prac- half an ounce of arsenic in one gallon of will destroy almost every kind of bushes, tice it long without increasing to some soft water with this preparation sponge except pines and alders. Some sheep extent his means for future operations the animal over: it will not only kill the except pines and aiders. Some sneep and enterprises. In this business of pro- lice, but the eggs unhatched. To mix the ducing them others will learn to jump over almost every fence. He related an anecdote of a the more expensive cereals, we gain sev- arsenic in the corner and adding a few man who had kept a flock of sheep 29 eral important advantages, among which spoonfuls of water; rub the powder and years, and never knew but one to get out may be mentioned as not the least prom- water until a paste is formed. then add of the pasture. Mr. E. thought small inent, the saving of time, and the re- the water. This should be applied on a mutton quite as good as large, but that, as alization of a lucrative yield of produce warm, sunny day. An infusion of lobelia most farmers in this section would keep from land prepared for another species is also good. When colts are turned to only small flocks, the long-wooled sheep of roots or grain. The ravages of in- grass, care should be taken that the hoofs might be the most profitable here. The sects often prove fatal to many vegetables should be shortened at the toe and rasped Cotswolds and Southdowns would yield -espcially to Indian corn; and when this to prevent breaking and splitting, as well

Select List of Grapes.

per year from 200 sheep,"

A correspondent of the American Far- beans, &c. mer, whose experience entitles his opin-

ness and productiveness. Its right emi- crop. ken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict ness and productiveness. Its right enticeded by all who know.

2d. Diana. - Bunches large, mostly

at the end of the second. 3d. Anna.-A white grape of the quired, or to be provided

passing it greatly in rich vinous flavor. ingly luxuriant by the application of gua- that field will be worse than the first, but and the most ornamental of all our out- or other nitrogenous top dressings, the but two is better, after it is manured, door vines; perfectly hardy south of New amount of straw per acre, has sometimes and then it will stand six good crops be-York; its berries are medium and small been as high as two and a half and from fore it requires manuring, if a clay subin size, but color deep purple covered that up to three tons. with bloom; the bunches are very large. In the report of an experiment with business. A new spirit has been awak- Its rich, spicy, vinous flavor is very dis- different kinds of wheat, in which the tinet, and of the greatest excellence. It ground had a very superior preparation, is fitly described by Downing, who says: and in which the seed was dibbled in rows mises generally were overrun with rate, "Its berries are bags of wine." An ad- six inches apart, and three inches apart writes to the editor of the North Britmirable variety for the latitude of New in the rows-a mode of cultivation in- ish Agriculturist, that he had tried all York city, and further South. In texture tended and adapted to produce a very the various nostrums which vermin de-

with the best European varieties. was recently exhibited in Boston market. Heirbemont will apply generally to this and 1-2 tons per acre. But this very age to kill several, but, in a short time, "If there is a demand for mutton, sheep varlety, except that the Lenoir is much ear ier, ripening at least two weeks berich and spicy, and has a very high character for wine, as well as for table use, and other purposes.

Rebecca would deserve all commendations for the garden, were it not that its leaves, which are not abundant, like those sible to walk through it. He saw it last of Isabella, in most localities are subject to mildew in unfavorable seasons.

There are two other varieties that should not be passed without a word, as few who have gardens would like to be 1. Union Village.-Which originated

with the Shakers at a place of that name in Wairen County, Onlo, not far from Cincinnati, and was introduced by Mr. Longworth. In appearance it is like a monstrous Isabella; and resembles it in and the rocky hill-sides of New Hamp- flavor, but is richer, and ripens at least one week sooner. In bunch and berry i "He is engaged in sheep hasbandry may be represented as twice the size of and has been for five years. His sheep that variety.

will sell chesper for Cash or Produce than any other had become breachy. When this is the 2. Elsinburg.—This is directly the reshouldered bunches become very hand- as follows in the Maine Farmer.

Turnips among Corn.

practice now becoming quite prevalent dam is kept breeding this is not a good there, of putting turnips in the rows of practice. During the fifth month I give corn. A correspondent of a paper in one quart of oais, and one quart of sliced

Indian corn, at the last hoeing, and es- quarts of carrots and one of oats-if carned by worms or other insects, is one son, give two or three feeds per week of which cannot too urgently be recommen- scalded bran, two quarts to a feed. When ded. The turnip is a vegetable which weaning commences the foal should be requires less assistance from solar light placed in a small enclosure or have access during the incipient stages of its devel- to a large yard, in order to have plenty ment, than almost any plant in the whole of execise. It is much better to wean catalogue of edibles; consequently, it is several together in the same yard. but slightly injured by the foliage of the "In giving grain to colts I should obcorn plants, or the closeness of the at- ject using any kind but oats, as this grain mosphere thus created. After the corn goes mostly to form muscles and bone. is harvested, and before the advent of while corn or corn meal is heating; and frost, there will be ample time for them any more roots than is sufficient to keep to root, especially if the soil be well cul- the animal in condition tends to fat which tivated. Burnt lands, in which the nat- is not wanted. Colts should have all the frequently be grown in this way without mals connot thrive with these pests upon year old is the best time to kill. Cotswolds and Southdowns would yield from five to six pounds of wool. This happens, unless the vacated land can be as to take off as much as possible the into hogs some thirty or forty pounds of the logs." wool, is in demand for certain kinds of filled with some crop of later growth, it strain upon the back cords of the legs." manufacture. He said that a man of his must remain, either in part or wholly

acquaintance in Vermont realizes \$1,000 | idle. Again. the turnip bears late sowing so

ion to respect, furnishes the following list poudrette are all excellent articles to be lays down these telling facts, in brief. The celebrated grapevine of Montecito, of grapes, the merits of which are well used in the cultivation of turnips. Ground which we hope no farmer will deny, and near Santa Barbara, was assured by the ascertained, and all of which, in his opin- and crushed bones, and bones dissolved we hope all will apply whose shortcomings owner to the writer, in the fall of 1859, ascertained, and an of the instance of the implied and that it yielded in 1857 or 1858 over ion, are better than Isabella and Cataw- in sulphuric acid—itself possessing powerful stimulant and manurial properties, reproof. 1st. Delaware.-Bunches and berries makes an admirable dressing. Gypsum medium size, round, red; ripens four also, is applied with success, both before most difficulty to make ends meet, always a personal visit and inquiry we believe it. weeks earlier than the Isabella; of the and after planting. Green and fermen- plow most, and keep more stock. Now correct and true. This grapevine covers highest excellence as to quality, hardi- ted manures should never be used on this these men take the true plan to keep an arbor of about thirty-five feet long by

From the Country gentleman.

space, must be root pruned, at the end gratification to a natural curiouty, but at the same age, not were of the first season, and if very vigorous, also occasionally of some utility in calcu. \$40. Now 15 lations as to the amount of fodder rolling 3d. Anna.—A white grape of the quired, or to be provided and certain highest flavor; bunches and berries meamount of stock.

A number of reports in the flavor with clover and grass, and let it rest fof even two years, and that field will not only pay well for ullage but it will farmers, have been compared, from which by resa so topidly, it appears that the amount of straw in a same size rich also; it is bad policy, when considered not so early as Diana, but and a half. On very rich, or where the ue cropping it with the grain until the had assisted to raise. She praining was much earlier than the Catawba, and sur- growth of straw has been made exceed. manure is used up. The latter end of 4. Herbemont.—An immense grower, no, nitrate of soda, sulpnate of ammonia let that land lay in clover, even one year

bushels per acre!!! might reach as high as three tons per cats having now increased to seven or acree. From these data, pretty accurate eight. "guesses" might be made in any case in which an etimate of the weight of straw might be deemed important.

Treatment of Colts, and How to get

Thomas S. Lay, of North Vassalboro, one gallon of New Orleans molasses, purchased a hundred, at the average price early and productive; with care, its long colts and to cure those affected with lice a gallon and a half of water, and strain

> "Three months after foaling, commence giving the foal a handful of oats daily, bich is gradually increased until the foal is four months old, at which time he should in most cases, be weared. Many excellent stockbreeders keep the foal by the dam five or six months, and many give In some recent notes we alluded to the cow's milk after weaming, but when the carrots, if carrots are in season; during pecially where the latter has been thin- rots cannot be had and grass is out of sea-

The Truth Rightly Spoken. Mr. John Johnston, the celebrated well that it may be grown on fields from Geneva farmer, of Western New York, which early vegetables have been taken; in a recent letter addressed to Col. B. P. it succeeds well after a crop of peas, Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and published vine, much spoken of, and its products Bone manure, wood ashes, lime and in the Monthly Journal of the society, much doubted:

There is no excellence without labor. little. It is a good profit to raise 300 thigh.

bushels of wheat from ten acres; but shouldered; berries large, round, red; Weight of Wheat Straw per Acre, when it takes thirty acres to raise that vine vigorous and productive; ripens two As the amount of straw in ordinary amount, it is raised at a loss, so it is with weeks later than the Delaware, and ap- crops of wheat and oats and other care- cattle and sheep; you will see the thinking proaches it in excellence, both for table als is but seldom, if ever, weighed in this farmer making four year old excers worth use, and for wine. If grown in a small country, and as it might not only be a from \$60 to \$50 each, and his not

> - , wuere all men are born free and equal: soil I know it will."

> > Rats in the Granary. A gentleman whose granary and pre-

and flavor it may stand in comparison large crop—the weight of straw ranged stroyers and rat killers recommended," with the best European varieties.

5. Lenoir—All that has been said of cwt., the average being a little over 2 erably failed. They did. indeed, manincommon weight of straw need not dis- the rats seemed to swarm as thick as turb any calculations based on the aver- ever. They were so plenty and so tame age given above, and the whole crop, that they would feed with the pigs in the both grain and straw, was far above the same trough, and crouch around, even on medium, the bushels of grain being stat- the backs of the cattle, when resting in ed at 55, 65, 68, 72, &c., and in the case their stalls at night. And even shooting where the straw exceeded 4 tons, the a few of them did not seem to scare the wheat is said to have amounted to 82 1-2 rest away, or to sensibly thin them. He was greatly distressed and almost de-As the amount of straw in outs crops sponding of ever getting quit of them. varies very greatly in this country, ac- when a neighbor recommended a trial of cording to the dryness or wetness of the cats. Having got a cat and two kittens. season, the avereage weight per acre in a he made a crib for them in the granary. climate so different from that here as is and had a carpenter to cut circular holes that of Great Britain, would be but an in every door on the premises. The reunreliable guide for us. A very light sult was that in a short time his place growth of straw might come short of was perfectly clear of rats. For several even one ton, and a very luxuriant growth | monhts past not a rat has been seen, the

Ginger Beer.

I will give you my way of making small beer that is the right kind of beer, in answer to an inquiry of "A Subscrib er." in the Country Gentlemen.

Me., gives the method of treatment of and a small handful of hops, and boil in it in with the other warm water. Then take two large tablespoonfuls of good ginger and put it in and mix it right well, and then put in two table-spoonfuls of good cream tartar. Next put in 1 1-2 gallons of good yeast, and mix it well. and let it stand for six or eight hours, or rather till it has worked a good scum over the top. Take a clean cloth and wash it in warm water, and wring the water out and lay it mrthe culcuder and stran carefully; bottle and cork and tie up so that "The practice of sowing turnips among the sixth and seventh month feed two hot sun for two hours, and then put them in a good cold cellar or spring house and let it go one day, and then you wil

> have good beer. Skim before you strain; also, before you put the ginger and molasses, and the cream tartar and yeast in your water, make it a little cool, a little more than milk warm, but no warmer, or else it will kill your ingredients. G. GERT, Ind.

Swine. If not self evident, it is believed that a sufficient number of experiments have been made to establish the fact that swine are self-sustaining animals, and that pork is one of the cheapest meats raised upon a farm. The hog is a working animal, and if well supplied with sufficient material for the first ten months of his tivation of turnips; and when they are amine carfully and often for lice upon life, will produce a sufficient quantity of sowed among corn on such, they almost them; rubbing the mane and tail is indica- the best manure to be equivalent to his

> A word as to breeding. It is quite common to breed from young sows, say fall pigs, to come in with a litter of pigs when one year old, a practice to be utterly condemned, and if continued in the same family for a few generations of the swine, they will be found to dwindle down from three or four hundred hogs to two or three hundred. It is much better to keep the sow three or four years, or or even much longer, they have been kept some fifteen years to advantage. The hog is some years in his natural state in maturing. It is a fact well known, at least to every Irishman from the would acountry, that pigs from old sows will grow heavier than those from young ones .--Maine Farmer.

Mammoth Grapevine.

A writer in the California Farmer speaks as follows of a celebrated grape-

"I notice that those farmers who have | which has been much disputed, but from themselves always poor, because their the same in breadth, and ten feet high; crops and stock are always poor and bring the trunk is twice as thick as a man's.