THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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" " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
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Nebraska Advertiser.

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

THE ADVERTISER

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Announcing candidates for office (in advance)	3 00

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860. NO. 5.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. 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 (assisted) Nebraska and 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.

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

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

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

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

D. L. McGARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMAS
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs,	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply,	Do
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson,	Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black,	Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq.,	Do
Cheever Sweet & Co.,	do
R. W. Furnas	Brownville

Brownville N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v3n16

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.

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

J. 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 & Farleigh,	"
T. & J. Curd	"
Nave, McCord & Co.,	"
Donnel & 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.

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
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, '59. 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.

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

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

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.

SAINT JOSEPH
Female College,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125 including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v3n4tf

"Pike's Peak, or Bust."
NEW
PROVISION STORE,
AND
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 11, Main street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. BERRY & Co
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 favorable terms,
GROCERIES
Dry Goods, Provisions,
Of all Kinds
FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
And a "thousand and one," other things everybody needs.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Brownville, April 26 '1y

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

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, NEBRASKA,
T. L. 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 Ladys' 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. Cut 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 this 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 Saw Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and produce of 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.

Sheep Husbandry.

CHANGE OF PASTURE.

The old proverb that a change of pasture makes a fat sheep, needs to be received with some qualification, perhaps, yet if the pastures are good, there can be no doubt of its advantage. Sheep are even more fond of variety of food than the horse or the cow, and unless they have a very wide range with a considerable variety of soil, they should occasionally be changed from one pasture to another. Even if the new pasture has some weeds and brush, it will not be objected to. Many plants that the cow will not touch, are greedily cropped by the sheep. The daisy and white weed which flourish upon hill pastures, are very highly relished, and where these weeds abound, they may be subdued by close feeding with sheep. They should be turned in early in the Spring, while the plants are tender, where you wish to eradicate them. Dock, milkweed, vervain, and many other troublesome weeds may be subdued by sheep. This incidental benefit is not to be lost sight of. The natural instincts of the sheep lead them to prefer elevated land, and by this kind of stock, rocky hill pastures, remote from home, may be turned to good account.

Care, however, should be taken to eradicate laurel, or any other poisonous shrub from the pastures. Both the high and the low laurel yield one of the deadliest poisons, and flocks that have access to these shrubs are often injured or killed. The wild Cherry is also injurious, but is less dangerous, as its limbs are generally above their reach. In case of poisoning, a strong decoction of white ash buds or twigs, will afford relief, if seasonably administered. A teacupful of this tea may be given to each animal.

SEPARATION OF THE FLOCK.

The rams should be separated from the rest of the flock at shearing or at furthest, by mid-summer. It is safest to do this at an early period, for some sheep which have had no lambs, or lost them at weaning time, may be in season even in June. This is particularly necessary with the fine wooled sheep. The long wools do not usually come into season until the weather begins to get cool. Lambs dropped through the winter, are a great tax upon the time and patience of the farmer. They are like winter chickens, requiring a great deal of nursing, and seldom paying for the care bestowed upon them. The better way is to regulate the yearning of your flock by your own precaution. As a rule, the lambs should not begin to come until the Spring has fairly opened, and the whole flock, should be through with yeaning in the course of a month. This will bring the proper time for coupling in this latitude as late as November. It is true that early lambs, if they do well, are more saleable, but it should be remembered that a much larger per cent of them die.

The flock needs constant observation at this time, for, ordinarily, the sheep owner has not only to guard his own rams but those of his careless neighbors. A single visit of an inferior, coarse wooled ram might damage the increase of the flock to a large amount.

The lambs, also, should be separated from their mothers about the first of August, to give the ewes time to recruit for Winter. If put in lots so far apart that they cannot hear each others bleating, they will very soon become quiet. The lambs can be put in with yearling ewes, for if you do not wish the yearlings to bear lambs at two years old, they also should be separated from the rest of the flock. The more common practice is to let them bear the second season, but we think the size and stamina of sheep are depreciated by the practice. To get the best results in wool and flesh, and to keep the flock constantly improving, many think the better way is, not to let them bear lambs until their third season. Of course, if one is looking to immediate results, and makes his market for the surplus of his flock with the butcher, rather than with the breeder, this will not pay.

The ewes, when separated from their lambs, should be kept in short pasture until the milk is dried up. About a week after they are turned off, they should be examined to see that their udders are not caked. It is a good plan to strip the milk from all. This will guard against obstructions at the next lambing season. After they are dried off, they should be turned into good feed, and be allowed to restore the flesh which has been reduced in raising their lambs. The lambs, also, should have fresh, tender pasture, that they may not fall away after they are weaned. In Summer, as in Winter, the whole flock should have full feed, and the profits on mutton and wool will be found to hinge mainly on this fact.

FALL MANAGEMENT.

It is almost the universal practice in this country to let sheep run in the pastures until they are covered with snow, and necessity compells them to the dry hay. The change from grass to hay in this sudden way is always accompanied with loss. Indeed the loss begins sometime before the change, when the frosts turn the grass and it looses its sweetness. The feed depreciates in quantity as well as quality, and it is thought that the flocks are doing well enough as long as there is a blade of grass to be seen. The wool in some measure conceals the condition of the flesh, and the loss is not detected so soon as in the horse or ox. But it appears after they enter winter quarters. This neglect is very bad husbandry, for it uses up the gain which the sheep have made upon the flesh feed of Summer, and brings them to the yard with decreased stamina.

As soon as the fall frosts come on, you should provide your sheep with shelter, sheds or hovels to which they may resort at pleasure. These shelters are a very a good provision in a sheep pastures at all times, and should be put up as a permanent arrangement. They become indispensable in the long cold storms of autumn, when the sheep are liable to have their fleeces saturated with rain, and to contract disease. This system of shelter in stormy weather is rigidly followed in Europe, and is considered a necessity of good management. While every good shepherd is opposed to their confinement, he wishes to have shelter at hand, where sheep can reach it when their instinct prompts them to seek it.—Many of the diseases of sheep—as rot, scab, dysentery, colds, etc., are mainly owing to the neglect of this precaution.

The sheds, too, render feeding much more convenient. As soon as the grass begins to fail, and they cannot get a good bite, they should have a little clean, sweet hay fed to them daily, or what is better, sliced turnips in such quantity as they will eat up clean. The root crops are matters of great importance in connection with sheep husbandry. A very large part of the mutton of the British Islands is made of roots. With these, the flocks can be passed over from the short pasture of Autumn to the dry hay of Winter, and not suffer a loss of appetite, and be kept constantly gaining. They give the farmer the means of changing food at pleasure, and furnish a full supply of succulent fodder when it is most needed. With suitable shelter and food at this period, the flocks will enter upon the Winter in thriving condition, and will show the advantage of the care bestowed upon them in heavier fleeces and carcasses, if they are fed for market, and in larger and healthier lambs, if they are kept for breeding.—*Agriculturist.*

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

The Rationale of Chewing the Cud in Ruminating Animals.

Literally, there can be no such thing as "loss of cud." Ruminating animals are never furnished with an appendage so ridiculous as "cud," to be used, as gum, in the mouth of a schoolboy, which if lost, must be supplied, with an artifical cud; as if the operations of nature must be suspended until this prepared artificial panacea is supplied, to to take the place of the "lost cud."

By a slight investigation of the anatomy and habits of ruminating animals this very common delusion would be dispelled, and the slight understanding of the "cud," the causes of its "loss," and the means necessary to be used to restore it, would be more clearly understood.

By ruminants, or ruminating animals, we mean those having a complex stomach with four cavities so disposed as to allow of ruminating, or the act of at once laying in a larger stock of food, slightly chewed, and afterwards to return it to the mouth, and there more thoroughly masticate it, and fit it for digestion. Digestion is always preceded by this action in this order of Mammalia, they are exclusively confined to a vegetable diet. Now, if debility, loss of appetite, disease of the stomach and digestive organs, or sickness from any other cause, ensue, this order of nature may, for the time, be suspended, and the animal have no need to perform the act of rummation. The ordinary operations of a healthy animal are not called into requisition.—Hence we hear of "loss of cud." The only "remedy" for this "loss" lies in restoring the animal to health, and if we know what is the disease, we can the more certainly apply the "remedy." But all the "made cuds" that ever entered into the materia medica of quackdom can never compensate for the folly and ignorance of applying one.

The stomach of ruminating animals is specially organized for the performance of its peculiar functions. It consists of four distinct cavities, all communicating with a muscular canal at the termination of the œsophagus. Coarsely masticated food passes from the beginning of the muscular canal into the first cavity, called the rumen or paunch. Water is received into the second cavity, called the reticulum, and almost exclusively occupies the honey-comb cells of that cavity, and is gradually mixed with the coarsely divided food which is undergoing mastication in the rumen. When this is sufficiently advanced, a portion of the mass is raised into a muscular canal, is there moulded into a ball, and by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the gullet is forced into the mouth, where it is perfectly masticated at leisure, mixed with saliva, and again swallowed. It now passes directly into the third recess called the "psalterium." Here the superfluous fluid is absorbed, and the thoroughly subdivided mass passes gradually into the fourth recess, called the "albumasus," where it is completely digested, and from which it passes off into the lesser intestines.

Ruminating is a most interesting process of nature, and it is a most pleasing study to observe and note its manifold operations, and to witness the supreme satisfaction of a well fed animal "ruminating," or elaborating by this wonderful provision of Providence—the mastication of food by deglutition, ejection, and final swallowing—otherwise, "chewing the cud." When we become more thoroughly familiar with the beautiful economy of animated nature, and its most wonderful organization, we shall no more hear of the "loss of the cud," but will attribute the effects to the proper causes, and call things by their right names.

How Much Seed per Acre.

This question can be answered only approximately. A table giving a fixed invariable quantity would often mislead, for the reasons that quality of soil, method of cultivation and location all vary the certainty and manner of growth. Where for many reasons, it is difficult to make seed "take," it may require an addition of as much as twenty-five per cent., or one peck to the bushel. Again, on very rich land, where grain would tiller exuberantly, it is the practice to diminish the amount sown. With crops like roots, onions, etc., where thinning is practicable, it is advisable to so liberally enough to allow for this. Individual judgment must be exercised. The following table, published from vol. XIV, in answer to a call from many subscribers, shows the smaller and larger quantities usually allowed to the acre.

Barley, broadcast, 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 bush. Beans 2 to three bushels. Beets, 3 to 5 pounds. Buckwheat, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels. Carrots, 2 to 2 1-2 pounds. Indian Corn 1-4 to 1 1-2 bushels. Red Clover 10 to 16 pounds; White Clover, 4 to 8 pounds; Blue Grass 10 to 16 pounds; Red Top, 11 to 18 quarts; Orchard Grass, 20 to 30 pounds; Timothy 12 to 18 quarts.—Hemp, for seed 3-4 to 1 bushel; for fibre 1 to 1 3-4 bushels. Millet, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels. Mustard, 10 to 20 quarts.—Oats, 2 to 4 bushels. Onions, 4 to 5 pounds. Parsnips, 3 to 6 pounds. Turnips, 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 pounds. Wheat in drills, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels; broadcast 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 bushels.—*American Agriculturist.*

Form of Various Trees.

From a Committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

In ascertaining the habits of growth of various trees of the several popular varieties of apples that are largely cultivated in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, we have taken our own exerience as a starting point, and then added to this such additional information as we have been able to obtain from other members of this Society. The result of our labors is the following classification:

Of an Upright Conical Growth.—Benoni, Early Strawberry, Golden Russet, Early Sweet Bough, Lady Apple, Pryor's Red, Northern Spy, Talman's Sweeting.

Of an Upright growth, but with a Round Head.—Red Astrachan, White Pippin, Alexander Kaighn's Spitzenberg, Michael Henry Pippin, Drop D'or, Bohannan, Belmont, Rawles' Janette, Fall Wine, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Summer Rose, High Top Sweet, Myer's Nonpareil, Fall Pippin, and Porter.

With Spreading Limbs and Round Head.—Smith's Cider, Maiden Blush, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Newton Pippin Tulpehocken, Winesap, Broadwell's Sweet, Gravenstein, Jersey Sweeting, Hubbardstown Nonsuch, Belmont, Vandevere.

Of a Drooping, Pendant Form—Head Symmetrical—Yellow Bellefleur, Pennock, Rhode Island Greening, Newark Pippin and Fall Pippin.

Of a Pendant, Drooping Form—Head Loose or Straggling and Open.—Ortley, White Winter, Pearmain, and Newton Spitzenburg.

Of the above we would particulary refer to Smith's Cider, Yellow Bellefleur, White Pippin, Rome Beauty, and Rawle's Janette as trees of a marked vigorous growth, and healthy hearty habit. The Benoni, Winesap, and Summer Rose are of only moderate growth, but appear perfectly hardy.

The Early Sweet Bough, Newton Pippin and Ortley (or White Bellefleur) appear to possess a less vigorous and a somewhat unhealthy constitution.

Biennials and Perennials.

The following will answer several inquiries about the nature of biennials and perennials.

Biennials, speaking in a general sense, sown one summer, and bloom and die the next, as soon as they have ripened their seeds. Most of them are hardy enough to stand our winters, for one summer is not enough to complete their growth, even with the help of the hot-house, greenhouse, or frame. Many stocks are biennial; the Canterbury Bell is a biennial, and if sown about June, and planted out when large enough, will flower about the same time next year.

Perennials are plants which do not die at any given period, but would live on like an oak or vine, if the necessary conditions could be supplied; and the great family of plants comprises most of this kind.

Hardy perennials will grow many years in the same spot, and spread into large masses. Bulbs increase in number. Fibrous and tuberous rooted subjects spread out into many plants all round, and only want to be separated from the parent. Many of them separate themselves, and when they degenerate it is from remaining too long in the same spot of soil, which they in time exhaust.

Stove perennials, cultivated in pots, are from time to time shifted from one sized pot to another, and new soil is filled up all round the old ball of earth, and the plant continues to grow so long as this can be done.

Picked up Proverbs.

I send you a few proverbs which I have picked up. I fancy they are all of the coinage of this century. Some I have seen in print, others I have heard.

Fierce foes make firm friends.

Half the glory crowns we see, are only gilded crowns of thorns.

Trust not always to the brightest.

Know the winter moon's the lightest.

God sometimes cuts his flowers with a very rough knife.

A first class youth bring a third class age.

The wild oats of youth, change into the briars of manhood.

Life is company, Death is solitude.

Popularity is not love.

The heart is often better than the head.

Admiration without love, is sunshine without rain.

Grey hairs are the frost work of age.

Pleasant lies, once sown come up prickles.—*Rockingham Register.*

How to Grow Peaches Every Year.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator* says:

"Procure your trees grafted upon the wild plum stock. The tree partakes of the nature of the plum, being hardy, and will never winter-kill, and putting out late in the spring, will never be injured by the frost, and it is a certain preventative against the workings of the peach grub, while the natural lifetime of the tree is longer than that of our own; so you may depend upon peaches every year and for a long period of time, without the destructive and discouraging influences attending the growth of the common peach. They can be obtained at from fifty to seventy-five cents per tree, and you had better pay five times that amount, than not to obtain them, and be certain of peaches every year. Try it, and our word for it, you will be satisfied with the result."

Artificial Honey Combs.

Some ingenious beeman in Germany has invented a method of making artificial honey comb, which he puts into hives in which new swarms of bees are to be put. This is found to be quite an improvement. The bees find their new quarters already partly filled with unfinished comb, and they soon finish it up and fill it with honey. Thus both time and labor are saved to the bee, and he is made to return honey in less time than if such a start had not been given him.

We learn from a paragraph in the *Ohio Farmer*, communicated to that paper by Prof. Kirkland, that a Mr. J. N. Hoag, in California, has successfully manufactured this species of comb and introduced it to his bees with manifest advantage. It is done by melting down pure beeswax, which is then run into molds to make it thin and smooth, like window glass. When cooled, it is stamped, or embossed, into the exact shape of the partition which separates the double rows of cells in the comb. He does not make the entire comb, but merely the groundwork, and it is done in such perfection that when placed in the hive the bees accept it as their own work and erect their six-sided cells upon it with the utmost alacrity."

Scarlet Fever.

Mr. Simon Gartland, of 35 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, calls the attention of the public to the following recipe which he has tried in a number of cases of scarlet fever, and in one case of the most malignant smallpox. Mr. Gartland says: "I have not known a death to occur where it was used. The following is the plan that I have always adopted: Put one peck of charcoal in a furnace, and burn the gas off in the open air.—Then I have always taken it to the sick room, and sprinkled over it gradually about five pounds of common brown sugar; then sprinkle over it one gallon of cider vinegar. It should be tried every other day to make it effectual."

New Remedy for Nuralgia.

The French Medical Journals contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia, just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxyd and glycile, and is obtained by treating glycerine at low temperature with sulphuric acid. One drop mixed with 99 drops of spirits of wine constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completly cured by the new agent.

Save the seeds of flowers, garden vegetables, &c., as they ripen. Select the lowest and best pods, and put them away to dry, marked.

For washing fine and elegant colors, the Scientific American advises ladies to boil some bran in rain water, and use the liquor cold. Nothing can equal it for ease upon color and for cleaning cloth.

The skies won't go into mourning for our sorrows.

The sad colored cloak of silence often covers the spotted clothes of ignorance.

The worst form of ingratitude is to refuse to accept a favor from the hands of a person to whom you have had the pleasure of rendering one.