THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " " 12 " 3 00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per num. provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	0 50
One square, one month,	3 00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5 00
One Column one year,	60 00
One-half Column one year,	35 00
One fourth Column one year,	20 00
One eighth Column one year,	12 00
One column six months,	35 00
One half Column six months,	20 00
One fourth Column six months,	10 00
One eighth Column six months,	6 00
One Column three months,	20 00
One half Column three months,	12 00
One fourth Column three months,	10 00
One eighth Column three months,	6 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861. NO. 27.

NO HUMBUG.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Boots and shoes.
Hats and caps
Dry Goods and Groceries,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

CALL AND SEE!

W. T. DEN.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

Has just received his

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.&c.
&c., &c.

Which he obligates himself to sell at lower prices for cash, or country produce than like goods can be had at any other house above St. Louis. All he asks is for the public to call and satisfy themselves. His goods are purchased for cash, and will not be sold on credit. By the adoption of this system which is the only correct business plan, the public can always secure better bargains than where dealing at houses doing a credit business when prompt customers are compelled in the way of increased prices to pay the losses by non-paying customers.

Gentlemen's Boots.
Of every grade from $1.50 per pair upwards.
BOYS BOOTS,
Of all kinds and sizes from $1 per pair up.
Ladies' Shoes,
Of every variety from 50 cents per pair up
Children's and Misses' Shoes.
A large variety; in price from 20 cents per pair upwards.

Hats and Caps:
A very choice selection.

Home-made Work.
I am prepared with the best of stock, and Journeyment to manufacture Boots and Shoes of the latest and neatest styles and at figures the lowest possible.

Hides, Pelts and Furs.
The highest market price paid for hides, pelts and furs,

HARD TIMES:
As times are hard I am determined that my prices shall be so low that all can purchase.

CALL AT DEN,S

Be sure and call at Den's with your produce and cash, and get bargains you cannot find anywhere else.
Brownville, November, 8 1860.

NEW Drug Store in BROWNVILLE!

R. BROWN

Has just received

THE BEST SELECTED

And, perhaps, the

LARGEST STOCK OF DRUGS

Ever brought above St. Joseph,

Which he is opening out in the

Splendid New Building,
Corner of Main and First treets,
Brownville.

The stock consists of the following articles, which he will sell cheap for cash:

Pure White Lead, Castor Oil
French Zinck, Cod Liver Oil,
China Zinck, Sweet Oil,
Red Lead, Putty,
Venitian Red, Glue,
Raw and b'umber, Figs,
Spanish whiting,
Turpentine,
Chalk, Linseed Oil,
Cough Candy, Tanner's Oil,
Copal Varnish Costile Soap,
Fancy Soap, Toilet Soap,
Tooth brushes, Literage,
Patent medicinos, Let.paper
White Varnirh, Ink,
Hiair brushes,
Tooth brushes,
Paint brushes
Stationery,
Steel Pens, Candies,
Gold Pens, Nuts,
Penci.s, Raisins,
Hair oil, &c. &c.
&c., &c.

Also, a Splendid Assortment of Perfumeries,
Comprising Lyon's Katharion, Cologne, Pommade genuine ox marrow, bear greese, and oils, musk and essences of all kinds, and of the finest quality.

STATIONERY.
Foolscap paper, fancy letter paper, gilt edged notes, and envelopes, plain, fancy, and emossed, pens pencils and pen-holders, inks of all kinds, inkstands, wafers and sealing-wax.

PURE LIQUORS.
Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Ginger Brandy, Cordial, Port Wine, Malaira, Wine, White wine and Malaga Wine.

Physician's Prescriptions attended to at all hour both by day and night.

Terms,
CASH—INVARIABLY

BUSINESS CARDS.

Money Advanced on PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I 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 I will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
JNO. L. CABSON.
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

W. C. JOHNSON A. SCHOENHEIT
Johnson & Schoenheit
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

JAMES S. BEDFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner In Chancery.
—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

T. W. TIPTON,
Attorney at Law,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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 U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

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

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

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

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

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 - - - - "
27-6m

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.

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 dreasome 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.

"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

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

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

THE NEBRASKA FARMER.
Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raisin Horticulture, Mechanism, Education.
Published at Brownville, N. T.
On the first of every month at $1 a year for single copies: Six copies, $5; Thirteen copies, $11 Twenty copies, $15.
The volume began Oct. 1st, 1859. Specimen numers furnished gratis on application. Back number can be furnished.
Will every friend of Agriculture and Education in Nebraska, Northern Kansas, Southern Iowa, and Northern Missouri, lend a helping hand, to establish and maintain a journal devoted exclusively to the interests above named. There is not a post office within the region named but can and ought to furnish a club of at least 10 subscribers. Send along without delay.
Terms in Advance.

One copy, one year,	$1.00
Six copies, "	5 00
Thirteen copies, one year,	10 00
Twenty copies "	15.00
Four copies, three months	1.00

Rates of Advertisements.

A Card of 5 lines or less, one insertion,	$1.00
" " each addit'nl insertion	75
" " one year	6.00
One Fourth Column, "	10.00
One Half Column, "	20 00
One Column, "	35.00

Payable quarterly in advance. Yearly advertisers are allowed to change their advertisements quarterly.

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

J. D. N. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and
Conveyancer,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA
Takes acknowledgements of Deeds, Marries People &c., &c. Office first door south of Maun Co's & Dru Store.
Brownville, June 21st, 860.

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.

Land Warrants,
For Cash and on Time
We are prepared to loan Land Warrants of all sizes to settlers on such time as they may desire—long or short—at the usual rates.
A constant supply of Warrants will be kept on hand for sale as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere in town.
Buy of regular dealers and beware of bogus warrants.
All warrants sold by us will be guaranteed to be genuine in every respect and will be exchanged if defective.
Being permanently located in Brownville, we can always be found at the old stand a few doors east of the Brownville House.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
Bankers, and Dealers in Land Warrants.

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

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.
JOHN L. UNCE, Vice President.
ELIAS GILL, Secretary
E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:
Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Bunce,
R. Blodget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Colt, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.

S. B. Bergsford, M D, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M D, Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't.
n8-tf Brownville, N. T.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lushbaugh & Carson at Brownville, Nebraska, was, on the first day of November, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of B. F. Lushbaugh John L. Carson will settle the unfinished business of the old firm and continue the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.
B. F. LUSHBAGH
Nov. 1st, 1860. JOHN. L. CARSON.

In severing my business connexion with my late partner, I deem this a proper opportunity of expressing my thanks for the patronage bestowed upon our firm, during the period in which we were engaged in business.
It affords me much pleasure also to commend to the favorable consideration of the friends of the old firm my successor in business, Mr. Carson, a gentleman in every way worthy of the confidence and support of a discriminating public.
B. F. LUSHBAUGH.

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,
BANKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING
AGENT
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE.
MAIN STREET. BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.

REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Ilsser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Tarlor & Kriegh, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland. Pye & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagertown, Md
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	" "
Col. Sam. Hambleton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov. 8, 1860-tf.

NEBRASKA
Carriage and Wagon
MANUFACTORY.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
S. E. & J. T. BERKLEY,
ANNOUNCE that they have commenced the Manufacture of
CARRIAGES,
WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
SULKIES.
In the City of Brownville. They have both had many years experience in Eastern Manufactories, and flatter themselves they will be able to please the public both in work and prices.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to
We Ask But a Trial.
T. E. & J. B. BERKLEY.
Brownville, May, 3, 1860.

CITY LIVERY STABLE
AND
Feed Store
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
ROGERS & BROTHER,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Russell and added thereto fine stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddles Horses
&c. &c.
THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS.
Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n15-y1y

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
The undersigned whose kilns are situated nine miles west of Brownville, on the road leading to Ft. Kearney, keeps constantly on hand a very superior article of lime, to which he invites the attention of those wishing. The Lime will be delivered at the kiln or at any other point in the county, as desired.
Feb. 9, 1860 6m E. M. LONG.

Soiling Stock.

A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper*, Philadelphia, gives the following as his evidence in relation to the question which is so often asked, "will soiling pay!"

As many people doubt the profitableness of soiling for stock, allow me to make them acquainted with a case that came under my own observation. Five years ago my attention was directed to a field which had been cropped for many years, and which would require liberal manuring to secure any crop. The owner for the succeeding three years expended nearly fifty dollars per year on one and one-fourth acres in subsoiling and trenching, in the meantime manuring very freely and receiving an ample return in roots and corn for the manure and labor, separate from the fifty dollars before mentioned. Having brought the field to a proper state of cultivation, it was last year seeded down to clover and timothy. The success of the high culture was so complete that on the first day oy May, the present year, the owner commenced cutting on each morning a quantity sufficient for eight cows and one horse. The cows were confined in stables except two or three hours each afternoon, when they were allowed to run in a large yard.—Each morning a load of grass and clover sufficient for the day was cut and taken to the barn, the time ocupied by man and horse being a little less than one hour each morning. This course was continued until June 12th, when two of the cows was disposed of, and the one and one-fourth acres continued to yield an ample sufficiency for the remaining six cows and horse until August 1st, when there was still a large amount of growing clover.—The plan of the owner being to allow the remaining growth to decay upon the ground, and the cows having averaged ten quarts each of milk per day, which has been sold at two and a half cents per quart. The account of the field may be rendered thus:

FIELD, DR.

To interest on first value of 1¼ acres at $100 per acre	$7 50
To interest on cost of subsoiling and ing. 150 dollars	9 00
To interest on exhausting of previous manuring, say	10 00
	$26 50

CR.

By milk, 6,380 quarts at 2½ cts. per quart	$159 50
Butter from Sunday morning milk unsold, estimated at 30 lbs at 25c.	7 50
To dairy milk and cream for family of six persons, estimated	6 00
	$173 00
	126 50
Balance	$46 50

As compensation for labor and use of the cows for the three months, besides the keeping of one horse for three months

It is but justice to the field to say that the cows were purchased without a knowledge of their milking qualities, and of course would not nearly equal a like number that have been carefully raised or selected by a farmer. By a sale of the milk at three cents per quart, the profit is increased to $178,40. It will be seen that over *two years* of food for one cow was produced on the one and and-fourth acres. The keeping of the cows is continued through the fall on corn sowed broadcast, hay, early roots, &c., and in the winter, cut straw and stalks with ground oats and corn, and a daily allowance of hay and roots, the plan of the owner being to keep as many head of cattle per year as he has acres of ground, by a proper portion in clover, grass, corn, oats and roots; and all in high cultivation.

Mr. Joseph Quincy, of Massachusetts, writes as follows on this subject:—

"My farm being compact, the annoyance of having fifteen or twenty head of cattle driven night and morning to and from the pasture; the loss of time in often turning the team and plow, owing to the number of interior fences, and the loss of surface of good land, capable of being plowed, owing to them and the many head lands, all drew my attention to the subject of 'soiling' and its effects.

I found that the European writers maintained that *six* distinct advantages were to be obtained by the practice of 'soiling' over that of pastureing cattle in the summer season:

1. It saved land.
2. It saves fences.
3. It economised food.
4. It keeps cattle in better condition and greater comfort.
5. It produced more milk.
6. It increased the quantity and quality of manure.

Satisfied in my own mind of the beneficial effects of the practice, I adopted it in the year 1814, and adhered to it until 1822, keeping from fifteen to twenty head of milch cows, with some other stock, and with entire satisfectory success. From that time, being occupied in various public offices, in Boston and vicinity, I exercised no superintendence over my farm for twenty years.

Resuming its management in 1847, I returned to the practice of soiling. Since then, I have kept from thirty to thirty-five head of milch cows in this way; so that, in my mind my experience is conclusive on the subject.

To produce a sufficient quantity and succession of succulent food—about one and a half or two square rods of ground to each cow to be soiled—sow as follows:

As early in April as the state of the land will permit, which is usually between the 5th and 10th, on properly prepared land, oats at the rate of four bushels to acre.

About the 20th of the same month, sow either oats or barley, at the same raw per acre, in like quantity and proportions

Early in May, sow, in like manner, either of the above grains.

Between the 10th and 20th of May, sow Indian corn (Southern Dent being best,) in drills, three bushels to the acre, in like quanty and proportions.

About the 25th of May, sow corn in like manner and proportions.

About the 5th of June, repeat the sowing of corn as above.

After the last mentioned sowing, barley should be sown in the above mentioned quantity and proportions, in the following successions—on the 15th and 25th of June, and in the first week in July, barley being the best qualified to resist the early frosts."

These various provissions for a variety of crops will suply food something in the following order, viz:

"The oats sown early in April will be ready to cut for soiling between the 1st and 15th of July, and will usually remain succulent until about the middle of the month.

Those sown about the 20th of April will be ready to cut the 15th and 20th of July, and will last nearly or quite till the 1st of August.

Those sown early in May will be ready to succeed the preceeding, and will last till near the middle of August.

The corn sown on the 10th and 25th of May and early in June will supply, in succession, excellent food till early in September.

The barley sown in July will continue a sufficient suply of good feed until the first of November, when, as sometimes before, the *tops* of roots—as carrots, beets and turnips, with cabbage—are a never-failing resource.

Reduced to a single statement, my experience and system is, for the support of my soiled stock during the months of July, August and September, to sow in the months of April, May, June and July, equal to *three-quarters of an acre for each head* of cattle to be soiled, in such order as will give a regular succession of succulent food during the three first mentioned months.

For their support from the 20th of May and during the month of June, I reserve early clover and other grass at the rate of *one-quarter of an acre for each head* of cattle soiled.

For their support from the 20th of October, I depend upon the *second growth* of the half acre cut over in May and June and the *second growth* of oats and corn cut over in July.

It now remains to show the cost of raising, cutting and distributing the food to the stock, is compensated by these savings above mentioned. Upon this point, my own experience has satisfied me that the *manure* alone is an ample compensation for *all* this expense, leaving the savings of land, of food, and of fencing stuff as clear gain from the system.

A popular objection to this mode of keeping milch cows is, that want of exercise must effect injuriously the health of the animal. To this, European writers, some of whom have kept, in this way, large herds, reply that they "never had one sick or one die, or one miscarry, in consequence of this mode of keeping."—After more than ten years' persuing of this practice, my experience justifies me in uniting my testimony to theirs on this point."

Overtasking Pupils in School.

B. W. Dwight, principal of a high school in western New York, has written a book upon "The Higher Christian Education." He regards physical health as a duty, and informs us "that the education of a Greek youth consisted of but three parts—grammar, music, and gymnastics—the latter of which occupied, up to his sixteenth year, as much time as the other two combined; and from that age to eighteen, excluding them altogether."

The following extract from the report of the Dorchester (Mass.) School Committee, deserves the special attention of parents, and shows that there is peril outside as well as inside the schools:

Much is said at the present time of the overtasking of pupils in public schools. The subject is an important one, and deserves the careful attention not only of teachers and school committees, but of the community in general. That many of our boys and girls are puny in stature, pale and sickly, nervous and excitable; that they do not promise, either in themselves or in their posterity, a strong and enduring manhood or womanhood, is not to be denied; but that overtasking them in the schools, is the cause of so much of the evil, as it is sometimes represented to be, is, to say the least, very doubtful.—The schools are only a part of the organization of society, and they can be responsible only for a part of whatever good or evil exists. No doubt teachers like to see the intellectual developments of the children entrusted to their care. To foster this development is one of their most important duties. If they did not do this they would not hold their office for a day.

Taking the scholars as a whole, very few of them, indeed, are injured solely, or even mainly, by the hard study required of them by their teachers. Their teachers are generally more willing to wait for that normal development of the mind which comes from years, than the parents are. It is the parents, rather than their teachers, who are in haste.—Teachers may not be entirely guiltless; but, if they drive, they are also driven.

Children, especially girls, have not enough out-of-doors exercise. The habits of society are in fault. The modes of dress are in fault. Children should have free play of body and limbs, so as to be able to run, jump, drive hoop, see saw, &c., &c., without restraint; but this, the fashionable modes of dress will not easily allow. The fabrics are too nice to allow of violent or prolonged exercise. A few of the rich may dress their daughters in silk and muslins, and when they are torn or soiled by out-door play, they may replace them by new ones; but by the greater part of the people this cannot be done; and instead of dressing their children in prints and woolens, that will bear hard usages, they dress them in rich fabrics, and then teach them to be careful of their dress, to the injury of their health. The silk dress must not be soiled or torn, will not allow the little girl to take free out-of-door exercise at the school recess, or in her mother's garden at home.

She must be restrained, not only in school hours, but out of school hours. Not unfrequently is the teacher requested by the mother to let her little daughter stay in the school-room during the recess, because she is frail and delicate. Why is she frail and delicate? Whatever may be the cause, the request is, ordinarily an unwise one. Ordinarily, the out-of-door play of the recess is just what the little girls needs.

Again, school duties and fashionable dissipation cannot go hand in hand together with impunity. The one or the other ought to be relinquished. It is unfair to attribute to hard study required by the school, the lassitude which arises from late hours, not of the required hard study, but of exciting amusements. The school girl, doing faithful duties of the school, must be gifted indeed to be able to enact, at the same time, the part of fashionable lady of fashionable society. When she assumes the latter character, let her relieve the school of its responsibility.

The preceding remarks, however, are not intended to make teachers less careful of their pupils' health than they hitherto have been, but more careful of it.—By assigning to the evil its true cause, all will be able to work more intelligently and efficiently for its removal than by assigning it to a false one. The spirit of the time must be recognized. No one person, or class of persons, must be held responsible, but each and all partially so.

As a general rule, not less study in the school is needed, but less excitement of a deleterious kind, out of school. The teacher's directions to his pupils has been for ages, study hard and play hard; study in its proper time and place, play in its proper time and place. The teacher who shall judiciously enforce this direction, will do much toward introducing a proper system of "Physical Training into our Common Schools."

Salting Beef for Summer Use.

From the *New England Farmer* whose editor has in answer to inquiries, gathered them from various sources, we copy the following modes for the benefit of our readers:

16 qts. of salt, and 4 oz. saltpetre, for each 100 lbs. beef.

Rub the peices all over with salt, and pack it in edgwise, and after a layer is completed, take an axe or maul and pound down solid. Then sprinkle on a little saltpetre and fill up all interstices with salt, and so on until the cask is full.—Those who do not like saltpetre may omit it without injury to the meat.

Mr. A. Wanzer, who communicated this receipe to the Albany *Cultivator*, says he has salted his beef in this way for fifteen years, that it needs no soaking before boiling, and will be tender and sweet the year around. By this way of salting it makes its own brine, and never wants repacking, nor the brine scalding. If the brine should not cover it in the spring, sufficient may be added for that purpose.

Take a barrel and turn it up over an old pan or kettle, and burn cobs or hard wood for seven or eight days, keepin water on the head of the barrel to prevent its drying.

Make a pickle as follows:

6 oz. saltpetre, 2 qts. of molasses, 3 gallons of water, for each 100 lbs. of ham.

Boil and skim the pickle thus prepared Pack the ham in the barrels, and when the pickle is cold pour it onto the meat and in four weeks it will be excelent, very tender and well smoked.

Another.—Make a pickle as follows:

5 pts. of molasses, 5 oz. of salipetre, and 3 gallons of water, for each 100 lbs. of beef or ham.

Boil these over a gentle fire, and skim off the scum as it rises. Pack hams with the shank end downward, and when the pickle is cool pour it over them or the beef. They will require to lay in the pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the peices and the state of the weather—as they require to lay in the pickle longer if the weather is cold.

A good story is told concerning the writing of a certain railroad manager.—He had written to a man on the route, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under penalty of prosecution.—The threatened individual was unable to read any part of his letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation.

Appoplexy is most prevalent between forty and sixty.