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JOHNSON & Schoenhut, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Corner First and Main Streets, Brownville, Nebraska.

Money Advanced on 'KE'S PEAK GOLD! Will receive your Peak Gold, and advance you the same, and pay over balance of proceeds when the same are sold. In all cases, I will give the highest returns of the United States.

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A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Medical and Surgical, and Obstetrics, and all the latest improvements in medicine, and all the latest improvements in medicine, and all the latest improvements in medicine.

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1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at 8:00; Evening Train leaves St. Joseph at 6:00; St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line; Passengers carrying baggage and baggage by this route; Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.

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

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

J. BERG & Co. Have just completed their new business house at Main Street, near the U. S. Land Office, in Brownville, where they have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms.

PIONEER BOOK MANUFACTORY BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. WILLIAM F. KITER, May 17, 1860.

AMERICAN HOUSE, New Hotel, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. P. J. HENDGEN, Herby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Kier, and has renovated, repaired, and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to the comfort and convenience.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Horticulture, Mechanic, Education, Published at Brownville, N. T. On the first of every month at \$1 per year for 12 copies; Six copies, \$1; Thirty copies, \$3; Fifty copies, \$5; One hundred copies, \$10; One thousand copies, \$100; One copy, one year, \$1.00; Six copies, one year, \$6.00; Thirty copies, one year, \$18.00; Fifty copies, one year, \$30.00; One hundred copies, one year, \$60.00; One thousand copies, one year, \$600.00.

T. M. TALBOTT, DENTAL SURGEON, Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., ten years of professional service to the community. All jobs warranted.

J. D. N. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Takes acknowledgments of Deeds, Marriages, etc., &c. Office first door south of Main St. & Dr. Store, Brownville, June 21st, 1860.

Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARHON, MIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T. Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentleman 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 GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, Consisting of FINE CLOTHS, SUMMER GOODS, COTTON, LINENS AND SILK GOODS, FOR MEN'S WEAR. Woolen Cotton and Silk Under-shirts, 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.

Land Warrants, For Cash and on Time. We are prepared to loan Land Warrants of all states and territories, 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.

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. 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. UNICE, Vice President, ELIAS GILL, Secretary, R. D. DIKEMAN, General Agent.

Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Lushbaugh & Carson, in Brownville, Nebraska, was, on the first day of November, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of B. F. Lushbaugh, who, on that day, settled the unfinished business of the old firm and retired from the Banking and Real Estate Agency business as heretofore at the old stand.

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.

OFFICE, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND, Telephone and the U. S. Land Offices.

REFERENCES: Lind & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Carson & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Jones & Carson, Washington, D. C.; J. T. Stevens, Esq., Atty at Law, U. S. T.; Taylor & Knish, Baltimore, Md.; McClelland, Pye & Co., Annapolis, Md.; Hon. Jas. O. Carson, Mercersburg, Pa.; P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't of S. Bank, Col. Geo. Schley, Atty at Law, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Sam. Hamilton, Atty at Law, Meridian, Miss.; Judge Theo. Perry, Pres't of R. F. Railway, Nov. 5, 1860-1.

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 therefore they will be able to please the public both in work and price. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. We Ask But a Trial. T. E. & J. B. BERKLEY, Brownville, May 3, 1860.

CITY LIBRARY STABLE AND Feed Store, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

ROGERS & BROTHER, ANNOUNCE to the public that they have purchased the City Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Russell and added thereto one stock, and are 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 & JOSEPH ROGERS, Brownville, Oct. 13, 1860.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!! The undersigned who has situated three 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 who wish to see the same. The lime will be delivered at the mill or at any other point in the county, as desired. Feb. 9, 1860-61. E. M. LONG.

Early Vegetables. Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and a difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn. Every man who has a garden, of whatever size, if he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture to predict, find the task so easy, and the result so satisfactory, that he will never forego the luxury afterwards. All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure two and a half feet thick, with the top sloping a little to the South, then set a rough frame made of four boards nailed together at the corners, upon the bed of manure, fill the frame with six inches of garden soil and cover with a window glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plan to force tomatoes and cabbages which may be transplanted from the hot-bed to an open air without any trouble. We have removed tomatoes in blossom and had them all to live. If cucumbers or melons are forced, they should be planted in flower-pots, and in transplanting them you turn the pot over upon your hand and give it a gentle thump, when the earth comes out in a solid lump, and the roots are not hurt in the least. While the plants are growing, they must be watered frequently, and on warm days the sash should be raised a few inches to give the plants air. We have found the growing of plants under glass, from a small hot-bed, four feet by six, up to a large grape-ry for raising the Black Hamburg and Frontignac grapes, the most satisfactory of horticultural operations. Having the control of the climate both in heat and moisture, the plants can be made to grow with a vigor which they rarely, if ever, exhibit in the open air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.—Scientific American.

Spare the Birds. With enormous numbers of every tone, mixed in confusion sweet, The forest thrives.

The season of planting is near, and with it comes myriads of birds, to gather up the worms and insects which are the pests that lay hidden in the earth until the plowshare rolls them up to view of these insect-catchers, that will ever be found to follow in the wake of the plowman.

Spare, then, the birds, say we! They may gather up a few grains of your seed, but they will save you ten to one that the worms would destroy. It is cruel to destroy the birds, when they come as the friends of the farmer. What music so sweet to the ear at early morn, as "the gentle lark, weary of rest, From his misty cabinet mounts up high, And wakes the morning, from whose silvery breast The sun ariseth in majesty."

Then "spare the birds." Read what Audubon says of the immense number of insects found in the craw of a single wren, a thrush, or a robin. Farmers should protect small birds. They are much cheaper than insect-powders.

The following birds may be classed as great insect-destroyers, and should be remembered as the friends of the farmer and gardener: King-bird, Whip-poor-will, Cuckoo, Woodpecker, Martin, Chimney-swallow, Wren, Cat-bird, Blue-bird, Meadow-lark, Ground-bird, Rice-bird, Robin, Chipping-bird, Blue-jay, Small Owl, Night-hawk, Sparrow, Thrush, Hang-bird, Black-bird, with several more. These, if cared for and protected, not only remove insects from the earth and trees, but from flowering plants and vines around the dwelling, and build their nests amid the fragrant roses to encircle your windows. They will richly repay you for all your care and protection. They will sing you a sweet lullaby as you go to rest, and wake you with their morning hymns, until your higher nature shall say:

"Bird of the dewy morn! How oft thy heavenward lay Flies up where life and light are born, Around the ebbing day."

"A free, wild spirit—when he gives, Bright minstrel of the blue celestial dome! For thou wilt wander to yon upper heaven, And hasten thy plumage in the sunbeams home; And, soaring upward, from thy dizzy height, On free and fearless wing, be lost to human sight."

The Potato Disease. A correspondent of the Bristol Times, draws attention to a method employed in Russia to prevent the disease. Professor Bollman of St. Petersburg planted some potatoes which had been accidentally dried near a stove till they were so greatly shrivelled that it was thought they would be quite useless for seed. They grew, however, and while all the other potatoes in the neighborhood were much diseased, those remained sound. The professor afterwards adopted the principle of drying his seed potatoes at a high temperature, and the plan has never failed. His example was followed by a number of other persons, with the same success; and on many estates drying houses have now been built to carry on the process. It is said that the progress of the disease on potatoes partially attacked is completely checked by the heat. The experiment is very simple, and it has this advantage—it may be tested without trouble or loss.

Cure for a Felon. This painful eruption, with all the remedies recommended, is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following is said to be a certain cure: Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of a glacier's tuff. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the sore finger therein, and a cure is certain. This is domestic application, that every housekeeper can apply promptly. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

Primary Teaching. But it may be objected that children are sent to primary schools to learn their A B C, not to spend their time upon object lessons. The reply is, that not only is all the information and all the discipline acquired in that way, clear gain, but the alphabet, and all the rudiments of books taught by the old method can be and are mastered in much less time, and also with vastly more pleasure and ease, than when the latter are the exclusive studies of the primary schools. The mind is relieved, refreshed, by the interest and pleasure excited by the object lessons, and returns to the alphabet or book with tenfold rest and spirit, and will accomplish in five minutes, more than it would have done in half an hour without the relaxation, and far more thoroughly. The idea of expecting children who cannot read, or who do not even know their letters, to "study" is simply absurd. They do not know how to study—they have no command of the necessary means and agencies. We might as well place all the tools of a carpenter before an apprentice who has just entered the shop to learn his trade, and tell him to go to work, as to place a book with the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, in the hands of a child and tell him to keep still and study. It is absurd. How can he study? how will he get about it? He may be compelled to sit still and keep his eyes upon his book, but he might as well have his feet in the stocks and his eyes upon the moon. He could study as well with the book shut and his eyes on the cover, and with much less danger to his eyes and to his book. And as to requiring the child to keep perfectly still when he has nothing to do, it is difficult to avoid the use of strong language against such folly and cruelty. All that the little martyr can do is to go to sleep, and even this refuge is usually denied him. If there are degrees in human folly, surely that must be in the superlative which would shut up a troop of little children in a close room six hours a day, and compel them to be perfectly still, on pain of chastisement, when there is not a single thing for them to do—nothing to lighten the mind or heart. If then teachers will persist in trying to impart a knowledge of the alphabet, by the exclusive use of the old dreary monotonous repetition "A-B-C," it is to be regretted that the exercise by all means, it will shorten the time necessary for the mastery, by at least one-half. —Bateman's Report, Illinois.

How to Transfer Patterns. Mrs. Jane Weaver, in Peterson's Magazine, gives the following way to do it: Transfer paper is certainly the most easy and convenient method; if it cannot be purchased, it can always be made in the following manner: Take a sheet of thin writing paper, and with a piece of wadding or flannel rub it all over with a little sweet oil, carefully removing any superfluity on the surface of the paper; then rub on to this oiled paper a little color of the material on which the work is to be executed; if a dark cloth, for instance, a little chrome yellow is the best; if a light drab or any pale color, a little common blue makes the lines perfectly visible. This color must also be well rubbed into the paper, so that none shall be left on the surface. When the paper is thus prepared, place it on the material and lay over it the pattern to be transferred, and with an ivory knitting-needle or a stiletto trace the outline of the pattern, which will be found to be transferred to the material with perfect distinctness, if properly managed.

Grafting and Forcing the Vine. Last winter I obtained some Delaware Grape scions of Mr. Charles Downing, a very obliging gentleman of Newburg, N. Y., for the purpose of grafting some old vines. In the month of February last, I concluded to try an experiment, in order to get an earlier and larger growth, and thus obtain "the fruit of the vine" much sooner than by planting the cuttings, or propagating the buds in pots. I took a part of the root of a two-year-old Isabella cutting which I had taken up and laid in the previous fall, and spliced-grafted it with a Delaware scion, having two buds, and secured them with waxed paper. The stalk had about half a dozen small roots, which I shortened to about a finger's length. In this condition, I put it in a box about a foot square in size, and carefully filled it up with a mixture of sand, loam, and leaf-mold, leaving the topmost bud of the scion even with the surface. The box was then placed in a warm room, watered, and otherwise attended to, as occasion required. In about ten days the scion began to sprout, and soon commenced growing finely. At the end of March it had attained the height of six or eight inches, putting forth leaves, tendrils and even fruit stems. It continued to grow quite vigorously until May, when I set it out permanently in the following manner: I dug out a cavity in the ground beside the trellis, into which the box was placed, after the bottom had been carefully unfastened, leaving the earth inside the box even with that of the outside. The box was then raised out of the ground, and the earth was then adjusted about it, and thus the operation completed. As warm weather came on, the graft began to grow abundantly, and continued to do so until it had attained a height of six feet, and had put forth eight or ten branches from one to three feet long.

I grafted two or three dozen other roots, which were layers the last week in April, which were set out in the field, but not one of them grew; probably because they did not start soon enough. The utility of this mode of force culture, is to obtain the fruit of new and rare varieties much sooner than it can be got from cuttings in the ordinary way. I am very confident that this mode of grafting the vine is the best that can be adopted. —Correspondent Rural New Yorker.

How to Grow Trees from Seed. "Will you, or some of your correspondents, give me a correct way of growing peach and cherry pits? How to freeze, and how long, pear, quince and apple seed before planting, and how deep, and at what time to put in the ground? How to grow chestnuts and horse chestnuts? The best plan to start grapes from cuttings? Will Arborvitae, Hemlock and Spruce seed grow, sown in the spring? By answering the above before planting time you will oblige me."

Peach and cherry pits should be kept moist or fresh—with cherry pits, this is very important; a few weeks drying will render them nearly worthless, and during a shorter time may prolong their vegetation a year. They should immediately on taking from the berry, be mixed with moist sand, earth or mould, and kept moist. They may be planted late in autumn, or very early in the spring. If planted in autumn, the soil should be quite light, to prevent the formation of a hard crust, which will retard their coming up. Peach stones should not be allowed to dry more than three or four weeks. Exposure to frost only serves to crack and open the shell of any seed. If kept properly moist, and the shell is cracked, freezing is not essential. When apple seed or peach stones, have been allowed to become very dry, a quick scalding, and then freezing, several times repeated, will much assist vegetation.—Pear, Quince, and Apple seed are quite similar, and should be treated alike—being planted half an inch deep, in a moist strong soil, and an inch in light soils.—Peach pits should be planted nearly two inches deep—and deeper rather than to allow them to dry up in a dry soil. Chestnuts and horse-chestnuts should not dry a day—but the fresh and moist nut, the moment it drops from the tree, placed in moist sand or mould, and kept moist till planted. If this care is observed, otherwise, they will certainly fail. Grape cuttings should be about a foot long, of one year's growth, placed sloping in the soil, and the earth packed closely, or beaten about them. It should be done very early in spring, or still better, in autumn—and protected by a thin coat of fine manure spread on the surface. Evergreen seed, if good, will grow when they are sowed in the spring, but the young plant must be shaded from the hot sun.

Country Gentlemen. In casting about for something to meet the exigencies of our condition our mind has settled on Hemp as affording encouragement and hope to the farmer. In deciding this question a number of considerations are to be taken into account: Is our soil adapted to its growth? Is the outlay of the crop in the reach of Nebraska farmers? Will its yield surpass that of other crops? Is the market certain and will the price pay? These questions we will consider separately.

1st. Will our soil produce Hemp? Several experiments have been made in this vicinity during the past season, all of which have been satisfactory. The crop,

though light, has been good for the season, and even better than that grown in Missouri under similar circumstances. It is now, we think, a settled fact that the bottom lands of Nebraska are well adapted to the growth of hemp. Whether the plants are so well adapted to its growth is a question not so well established.

2d. Is the outlay of the crop within our reach? The cash outlay consists in the cost of the seed and the cost of breaking, provided the farmer cannot break it himself. The average cost of seed may be estimated at \$1 per bushel, or \$1.25 per acre, and that of breaking \$1 per 100 or \$10 per acre.

3. Will the yield be greater than that of other crops? An answer to this question will be obtained by a careful comparison of hemp with other crops, which are now regarded as the farmers' principal dependencies. The average yield of hemp is about 1,000 pounds per acre, and the average price \$100 per ton, or \$50 per acre. We have taken some pains to ascertain a correct estimate of the expenses of sowing a hemp crop for market, and set down the following as approaching correctness:

Price of seed per acre, \$ 1.25; "cultivation" " 5.00; "cutting" " 5.00; "spreading" " 1.00; "breaking" " 10.00; Total \$22.25. Leaving a balance in favor of the producer of \$57.75.

The expense of a corn crop is about the same as that of hemp, not taking into account the cost of breaking, and may be set down at \$11.00. The average yield of corn, under our present imperfect mode of cultivation, is not more than 50 bushels to the acre, and the average price 25 cts per bushel, \$12.50 per acre.

We put down the expense of growing wheat and harvesting and thrashing it at \$8 per acre, and the average yield 19 bushels to the acre, which at \$1 per bushel give \$19 to the acre. This showing gives to Hemp \$27.75 profits. Corn \$15.00; and Wheat \$4.00. Hemp being about 12 times more profitable than corn and 7 times more than wheat.

We are ready to admit that the profits of corn and wheat might be considerably increased by a better cultivation, and so probably might those of hemp. And there are some considerations in favor of hemp which have not been taken into account. It requires much less rain to perfect the crop; two or three good rains in the early part of the season being sufficient, and the hot winds of July and August do not seem to effect it. It is far less likely to suffer from the depredations of hogs and cattle as both have a national abhorrence for it. It is said, too, that it does not exhaust the soil but enriches it, that the crop improves by being produced successively on the same soil.

4th. Is the market certain? To this we reply it is always certain and ready cash. The supply has never been equal to the demand; every part of the world demands it in large quantities, while the supply is limited to Russia and some two or three of the United States.

We would then say to the farmers of Nebraska, there is yet hope. Ease, comfort, independence and even affluence are within your reach. C. W. G. Table Rock, Neb.

Pie-Plant in Winter. In midsummer, when your plants are producing prime leaves, and more than you can possibly use, gather the surplus quantity, and clean them as for use. Cut the stems in short pieces, and put them in a kettle, porcelain lined is the best, but tin will answer, and bring to a boiling heat when they will be reduced to a pulp. Have a stone jug of any size, heated to boiling temperature, and turn in your pie plant, filling the jug full. Then drive in the cork, and cover it with lard, tallow, wax, or anything to keep out the air, and set it in a cool cellar, and your work is done. In the winter open the jug and take out and use. It will not harm if you have used no sugar in the preparation, and it will be just as good as new. —Higher Law.

Shoeing hens avoids the necessity of henyards and tight fences. Small wooden bags tied over their feet will answer every purpose, and they may be allowed their liberty all summer, and will lay better for it, and even the garden and field will be kept clean from many bugs, worms, flies, and other vermin that injure vegetation. But for their scratching, hens do little harm and much good on cultivated grounds.

There is nothing so true that the dampness of error have not warped it; nothing so false, that a sparkle of truth is not in it.