THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

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

Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	50
One square, one month,	2 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,	15 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,	8 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. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. NO. 2.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. JOHNSON A. SCHOENHEIT

Johnson & Schoenheit

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Corner First and Main Streets,

Brownville, - - - Nebraska

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

T. W. TIPTON

Attorney at Law,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. D. N. THOMPSON,

Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

Takes acknowledgements of Deeds Marries People &c. Office first door south of Main Co's & Dru Store.

Brownville June 21st, 860

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 & B...	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	"
Hoen, Bok & Co.,	Baltimore, Md.
...	"
... Mason, G... Port,	"
... Eq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. ... Esq., Att'y at Law,	"
... Gaither, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	"
... & Knight, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
... Pye & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
... Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
... D. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
... Eq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
... Schley, A'ty at Law,	"
... Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
... Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabma.

Nov 8, 1860-tf.

JAMES S. BEDFORD

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Master Commissioner In Chancery.

—BROWNVILLE, N. T.—

PEASE & FOWLER,

BLACKSMITHS,

Water Street,

BROWNNILLE, NEBRASKA.

Have recently located in this place and solicit a share of public patronage. Their work and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction. Prices for shoeing horses—$1.60 for shoeing all round with new shoes. Dec. 30; 3m

IRON.

D. A. CONSTABLE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILE

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

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, & Assay office.

JNO. L. CARSON.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

no20v4

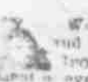
T. M. TALBOTT,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.

All jobs warranted.

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

PIONEER

BLANK BOOK

Manufactory

AND

BINDERY,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

WILLIAM F. KITER.

May 17, 1860.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,

And corner of Main & Walnut Sts. St. Louis

☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

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

Johns & Crosley,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED

GUTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

Is the Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF

It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.

The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable.

Gutta Percha Cement

For preserving and repairing tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and *Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.*

These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western states and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor

They are readily applied by ordinary laborers at trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use and for Shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office,

510, BROADWAY,

(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) NEW YORK.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

Feb 28 1861. AGENT'S WANTED. 6mo

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. HEWETT,

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Announces to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just received her

SPRING STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which she calls particular attention. Her goods are of the very latest styles and are offered at unusually low prices.

April 4, 1860.

New Shoe Shop.

W. GRANT,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufactory of Boots and shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention and care to merit a share of public patronage. His stock is all of the best quality, and his work all warranted to "give satisfaction or no pay."

All styles of work, from a No. 1, fine calf skin boot, to a coarse brogan, and at prices so low that none can complain.

Give me a call at my shop, on First street, between Main and Water.

Brownville May 9. 1861—1y

A CARD.

John Garnett, William Koening, and James P. Blunden, (the latter, long a seedsman in the employ of Messrs Landreth & Son) have united under the firm of

JOHN GARNETT & CO.

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE

Agricultural Implement

AND

SEED BUSINESS,

They will constantly keep on hand a full supply of *Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,* all fresh, and of the last year's growth.

To be obtained at the old house at Philadelphia, and will confine their sales of Garden Seeds exclusive to those. They will keep a very large stock of *All Implements and Machinery in Use,* EMBRACING ALL THE LEADING ARTICLES IN THE TRADE, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

They solicit the continued custom of their friends, and of all those who have dealt at the branch house of LANDRETH & SON, at St. Louis. Our prices shall be very low, in accordance with the times, and we hope to satisfy all who call on us, as to the superior quality of our stock, and the prices.

Our Terms are Cash, and prices to correspond.

JOHN GARNETT & CO.,
v2n4 ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW STOCK

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

JACOB MAROHN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,

Has just returned from St. Louis with an entire new stock of

LATEST STYLES

Of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, which he will make to order at short notice, and in a manner he warrants to be satisfactory.

His stock consists in part of black, colored and mixed cloths; black, colored and mixed doeskins; black, colored, fancy and mixed Cassimers; fine Kentucky Jeans, Checks, Cottonades, Linens, drillings, ducks, Satins, Vestings, Braids, Buttons, cords &c. He returns his thanks to the gentlemen of this place and vicinity for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to call and examine his new stock. He feels confident that in the future as in the past, he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

Brownville, March 21, 1860,-1y

MELVIN MILLS.

NEMAHA CITY, NEBRSKA.

Cash for Wheat,

The public are informed that at Melvin's Mills that 80 to 90 cents cash is being paid for good merchantable wheat. Also wheat and corn ground for toll as usual.

No 22 J. G. MELVIN.

BROWNVILLE

LIVERY STABLE

AND

FEED STORE.

JOHN A. SMALL,

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity, that he has just opened a new LIVERY STABLE, where he will always be ready to furnish gentlemen with

Saddle Horses, Buggies,

Carriages, etc., etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

JOHN A. SMALL.

Brownville, June 19th. 1861. (n50-1y)

FEED YOURSELVES!

New Eating Saloon.

BENJ. WHYTE,

Has opened a new Eating House on Main street, next door to the U. S. Land Office in Brownville, where

Warm Meals

CAN BE HAD

AT ALL HOURS.

All kinds of game served up as desired, at the shortest notice.

Oysters, Quails. Prairie Chickens,
Fish, Venison, Pies, Cakes, Hot
Coffee. Sweet and Butter
Milk, Mush and Milk,
and all such.

Come and See Me!!

Feb. 7, 1861. n31

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 Rossell and added thereto fine stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with

Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddles Horses
&c. &c.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

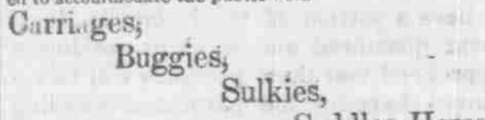
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.

BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS.

Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n15-y1y

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.

New Supply of Stoves

I have just received a new supply of

COOK STOVES

Of the latest and most improved patterns, which I propose to sell at such prices as cannot be complained of. The public are invited to call and examine. As usual my stock of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware is large and of my own manufacture.

J. C. DUESER.

April 11, 1861. n40-y1y

"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

THOMAS DAVIS.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON,

TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA

Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.

April 11, '61. n40-1y

Furniture Manufactory.

The Undersigned having opened a shop at the

BROWNVILLE STEAM MILL.

Are prepared to put up all kinds of

CABINET WORK.

To order, at short notice. We will manufacture

BUREAUS SAFES
DESKS TABLES
STANDS LOUNGES
CRIB CRADLES
ROCKING OFFICE
CHAIRS CHAIRS
WINDOW LOUNGES
CHAIRS &c. &c.

We are also prepared to furnish Coffins with the utmost dispatch. We have on hand well seasoned Black Walnut lumber for that purpose. We have the facilities of making furniture as cheap as it can be furnished in this country, when durability is taken into account, as we warrant all of our work.

We solicit the patronage of the community.

We will take in exchange for furniture all kinds of farm produce. The highest prices for butter, eggs, and lard will be paid the entire hot season.

CHAMBERS & NOYES.

Brownville, May 30, 1y.

REAL ESTATE

AND

Collection Office

OF

T. W. Bedford,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Main, Between Levee and First Streets.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Collections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for cash and on time.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Capitalists, on lands selected from personal examination, and a complete Township Map, showing Streams, Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of location.

Brownville, N. T. Jan. 3, 1861. yl

Miscellaneous.

Flax as Substitute for Cotton.

Since the usual supply of cotton has been cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports, public attention has been aroused to institute measures for obtaining a substitute for it. The Board of Trade in this city, at a recent meeting, discussed the subject at much length, and proposed the formation of an association for the development and application of flax to take the place of cotton in our manufactures. More zeal than knowledge distinguished the proceedings of the Board in relation to this question. If we cannot obtain cotton for our manufactures, of course we must have some thing else; but in the present state of the arts flax cannot be produced as a cheap substitute for it. The public should be made aware of this fact, so that there may be no delusion on this important question. We shall endeavor to make this perfectly clear.

The fiber of cotton exists free in the ball as it picked from the plant, and it only requires to be subjected to the simple mechanical operation of ginning to remove the seed, when it is fit for the first operations in the factory. Flax, on the other hand, requires to be rippled or threshed, then rotted, dried and skutched, involving several exdensive chemical and mechanical operations, extending over a number of days, to put it in the condition obtained by the simple gin in the case of cotton. Flax grows like grass; it has a stalk with a pith or woody heart, and the fiber forms the sheath. This fibep is cemented with vegetable gue and bitumen, which have to be decomposed by the rotting process before the pith can be removed and the fiber set free. Improved processes may be discovered to render the preparation of flax less expensive, but we think, than that of cotton.

At the present time, the prices of cotton in our market range from 11 1-4c per pound for ordinary upland, 15 5-8c per pound for fair New Orleans. In ordinary peaceful times, the prices range about two cents less than the above.—Flax, of an equal degree of fineness of fair cotton, is not an article commonly sold in our markets; but in Europe it is four times the price of cotton. Why, our common dressed American hemp, a coarse fiber of the flax species, is the same price as ordinary upland cotton, and Italian hemp is 11 1-4c. per pound by the tun.

Another mistaken idea has also been disseminated among the community, namely, that by reducing flax to what is called "flax cotton" it becomes a substitute for common cotton. The process of cottonizing flax consists in reducing it to short fiber by a combined chemical and mechanical process.

Several years ago Chevalier Claussen produced considerable of a sensation in Europe in making flax cotton, by first steeping the flax in a strong solution of carbonate of soda, then in dilute sulphuric acid. The acid disengaged carbonic acid gas in the pores of the flax, and split the fibers into short staple. This process has been fairly tested in this country, but without pecuniary success. Several other parties besides Claussen have introduced peculiar modes of cottonizing flax; and the Lyman process, by subjecting it to high pressure steam first, then permitting it to expand suddenly effects this object in a most simple and not too expensive.—But we cannot impress the fact too strongly upon the public mind, that, in the preparation of flax for spinning, the cottonizing of it is the very thing which should be avoided. One of the valuable qualities of flax consists in its long fiber.—This enables it to be spun upon proper machinery at less expense than cotton.—It is therefore, a mistaken notion to reduce the fiber of flax to a cotton condition to fit it for spinning on cotton machinery. The great expense connected with it is its preparation, and obtaining a long staple; and every attempt at improving the the processes connected with its treatment should have special reference to prevent the cottonizing of it. We do not wish to discourage the cultivation of flax and the development of its manufactures, but we consider it our duty to warn enthusiasts against the delusion of raising flax, and manufacturing it into goods to be sold at anything like so cheap a price as cotton fabrics have been furnished during the last thirty years.—*Scientific American.*

[From the Valley Farmer.]

Budding.

Budding is a very simple operation, and may be done by any one who will exercise a little judgment with tolerable success; and farmers could often use the budding knife to good advantage on their farms. There may be some thrifty trees that bear very indifferent fruit, that can be worked over with a better sort, and thus in a short time make good and profitable trees. There may also be some fine seedlings in the fence corners and other out of the way places, that might be budded with some good fruit. Different colored roses might also be budded on one stock, which would produce a fine effect when in bloom. In fact there are many things on nearly all farms that might be improved by budding; and thinking that some of your numerous readers might wish to do some budding this season I will give them the method which I have found best in my experience of many years.

Budding may be done from the first of June until late in the fall; but it is not always best to bud too early, or else the buds are apt to grow out the same year, and are then liable to be killed in winter. From the middle of August to the middle of September is as good time as any.

First, trim off the leaves and small branches that might be in the way; then having got a scion of whatever you wish to bud, of medium size, and pretty well matured, cut off the leaves so as to leave from one-fourth to one-half of an inch of the leaf-stalk adhering to the bud; then take the scion in your left hand, place your left hand fore-finger under the bud, and with a sharp knife cut out the bud, commencing above the bud and finishing at the bottom; cut your bud from three-fourths to one inch in length, taking care not to cut the lower part of the bud too short or too thin, which you will be apt to do at first. It is generally best to cut a thin piece of wood with the bark, but care must be taken not to cut too much; then taking the bud by the leaf-stalk with your left hand, make a horizontal cut across the place where you wish to insert your bud, then a perpendicular one below, making a figure resembling the letter T; with the point of your knife, lift one of the corners of the bark, and insert the point of your bud, then lift the other corner also, at the same time shoving down the bud with your left hand. your bud will now be from one-third to one-half way in, then place the thumbnail of your right-hand on the leaf-stalk of the bud, and shove it down to its place letting the bark raise the wood itself as you shove it in, but be careful not shove it down too far. Then tie with bass or a string, commencing at the bottom and winding it upward, and tie above the bud, you need not wind close with a view to exclude the air. If your bud is about an inch long, winding it firmly some six or seven times will be sufficient.

Bass is the best thing to tie with, and it is made by stripping the bark from Linn or Basswood and Pawpaw trees, and then sinking it in water for some two weeks when the bark will be sufficiently decomposed, and it will be found to consist of thin layers of fibre very much resembling silk ribbon. Cut this into proper lengths and split so as to be somewhat less than one-fourth of an inch wide; and when wanted for use it should be dampened a little. Pawpaw bass is superior to Linn, being stronger and less coarse. Should the trees be growing very raply, it will be necessary to untie and then re-tie the buds after having been inserted about a week, to prevent them from being cut by the ties.

[We differ in opinion from the writer of the above article, with regard to the danger of budding trees too early in the season. If the budding is done in the latter part of May, or at any time previous to the 20th of June, the top of the tree or limb that is budded should be cut off above the bud within two or three weeks from the time the budding was performed. If the tree is thrifty the bud will immediately commence growing, and will grow several inches, and sometimes even several feet that season. There will be no danger of the winter killing it. There is, however danger of winter killing trees budded in July. There are several reasons why budding should not be done in July. If the weather is dry sap does not flow freely, and the bud generally withers up. Frequently the sap stops flowing entirely for two or three weeks in the middle of summer, during which time budding cannot be performed at all.

Lawns---When to Sow.

In an essay recently read before the Progressive Gardeners' Society, by H. Pettigrew, the month of August is recommended as the best time to grow grass seed on lawns.

WHAT TO SEED WITH.—He recommended equal parts of Kentucky blue grass and Perennial rye grass. William Saunders call poa pratensis (speer or green grass) one of the best as in the course of time it takes the place of all others which may be sown. R. Robinson Scott says there are not more than three or four kinds that can be employed with safety.

Of these the Red Top, (*Agrostis Vulgaris,*) Green or Meadow grass. (*Poa pratensis*) and Timothy (*Phleum pretense*) are the most reliable; Kentucky Blue Grass, which as far as I can judge is nothing else but green meadow grass, of a stronger growth, has been highly extolled; those who do not believe in its identity with poa pratensis, may add it to the list. Red Top alone, has been sown with good results in more northern districts, as it is very hardy, withstanding both the heat of summer and cold of winter. Green grass is the favorite grass in this vicinity. In lawn mixtures such grasses as Sweet Vernal, Perennial Rye grass, and one or two others are occasionally used, which are not at all suited for a lawn. The Sweet Vernal is a poor, week growing variety, only odhered to prove the idea of its giving the sweet odor to hay, and Perennial Rye grass grows on good soil in strong tufts or bills, quite dissimilar to the other varieties, thus spoiling the entire appearance of the lawn."*Prairie Farmer.*

Drying the Common Red Currant.

The currants should be quite ripe when gathered, with the stems attached, and washed or rinsed effectually and drained off. Then stem them and wash them thoroughly, and to each pound of currants add a quarter of a pound of good Havana sugar, then place them in a preserving kettle, over a fire, until they come to a scald heat, when they are turned out into white earthen dishes, and exposed to the action of the sun, until, by evaporation, they become hardened on the upper side. Then they are turned over, and there remain until they become so on the other side, and so alternately until they become a sort of leathern texture, when they are put away in earthen jars or boxes, until wanted for use. Care must be taken to keep them from the dews of night and rains during the process of drying; finally, the utmost cleanliness should be observed during the entire process.

When used, enough hot water is required to dissolve them to any consistentency suitable for tarts, jelly, &c. At the same time, more sugar is required to make them quite palatable, which must of course be governed by taste. Currants in this way have kept well, with us for three years, and the presumption is, that they will keep for a longer time if well cared for.

Killing Smut in Seed Grain.

Wash the grain thoroughly with water two or three times; swim off as much of the lighter seeds, (oats, &c., if there be any,) as I can—drain off the water; then put in four to six quarts strong brine to the bushel; stir it well; then add slacked lime to absorbe the moisture, and to keep the kernels sticking together after it is well stirred. It will be as well to let it stand a day or two in the brine before the lime is added, or it may lay two or three days after the lime is put in, without injury, if it is stirred once or twice a day; but I most generally prepare it and sow it as soon as I can.

The above is my plan for preparing seed wheat. I have practiced it for several years, and I have never known a crop of whert to be smutty, raised from seed thus prepared. I once bought some very smutty wheat for seed, and prepared it as above, and had a fine crop, while the man I bought of sowed the same kind without preparing it, and had very smutty wheat.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

Broadcasting and Drilling.

An array of nineteen reasons why it is better to sow in drills than broadcast.

1. Drill requires much less skill.
2. It requires less time.
3. It requires less labor.
4. It requires less seed.
5. It can be done in spite of windy weather.
6. It insures a more even distribution of the seed.
7. It insures the covering of *all* the seed.
8. It insures the covering of the seed at the proper depth
9. It facilitates the sowing of mixed seed.
10. It insures the covering of the seed with the best earth.
11. It obviates the "packing" of too heavy soils.
15. It facilitates the application of fertilizers.
13. It leaves furrows, and thus promotes furrows.
14. It diminishes the danger of winter killing.
15. It lessens the injury by drough.
16. It provides for convenience of cultivation.
17. It secures better airing and sunning of the plants.
18. It insures a more uniform ripening.
19. It insures a larger and a better crop.

Barley for Pork Making.

At a Farmers' Club in Illinois, reported in the *Farmers' Advocate,* inquiry was made for experience in feeding barley to hogs. One member had fed it, but without comparison with corn, as to value.—"It is made the best sweet meat, and free from the oiliness so common to corn-fed pork." Another thought barley double the value of corn for fattening purposes. The enquirer said his attention was called to it by the great success of an eastern farmer in fattening pigs on ground barley and milk, getting three hundred pounds dressed weight, at nine months old.

Judge —— of Toledo, Ohio, has a little four year old boy, who one day, when company was present, wished a seat at the table, but was sent a away with the remark that his whiskers were not long enough for him to sit there. The little chap took a seat by a stand, where a servant gave him his dinner. While eating it, the house cat came purring around him, when he said:—"Oh, go off! your whiskers are big enough to eat at the other table."

To destroy flies, to one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of raw pepper; simmer them together eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies attack it speedily and are soon suffocated. By this method, kitchens, &c. may be kept clear of these pests all summer without the danger attending poison.