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, - - - - $3 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 annum, 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 (16 lines or less) one insertion, -	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - -	0 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, - - - -	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. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPT, 12, 1861. NO. 10.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

DR. D. GWIN,
Permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Having pe... Office and Surgery, ten... afflicted.
BROWNVILLE, n625y3
For the practice of Medicine D.
Lends his professional services to the
Office on Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville, and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and begs a strict attention to his profession, to receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to him. In the village is possible or expedient, a prescription will be done. Office at City Drug Store
Feb. 24, '60. 25-1y

DIPTON
T. W. D... W.
Attorney at L...
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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 Mann 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.
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 accessible 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., " "
Miser, Dick & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson, " "
Jno. Thompson Mason, Coll'r of Port, Washington, D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker, " "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law, " "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T. Chicago, Ill.
Tarlor & Kriedk, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
McClelland, Pye & co., Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Mercersburg Pa
Hon. Jas. O. Carson, Hagerstown, Md.
T. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank, " "
Col. Geo. Schley, A'y at Law, Easton, Md.
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law, Cumberland, Md
Judge Thos. Perry, Havana, Alabama.
Prof. H. Tutwiler, Nov 8, 1860-tf.

JAMES S. BEDFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner in Chancery.
—BROWNVILLE, N. T.—

PEASE & FOWLER,
BLACKSMITHS,
Water Street,
BROWNVILLE, 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 00 for shoeing all round with new shoes. Dec. 30; 3m

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.

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. CARSON.
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
n6 20y4

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

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHUTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity, that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assort. ment 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. v3n18-1y

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.

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. Also my stock of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and of my own manufacture.
J. C. DUESER.
As usual. n40-ply
Ware is large.
April 11, 1861.

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-ply

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

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 Capitolists, 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. y1

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 CHAIRS OFFICE CHAIRS
WINDOW CHAIRS LOUNGES
&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 the 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.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
LABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA.
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 11, '61. n40-1y

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102.
CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.
May 1st. 1861.

Cash and cash items - - - - - -	$79 598 78
Loans well secured - - - - - -	56 253 20
Real Estate - - - - - -	15 000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	274 859 00
2425 " New York " " - -	193 350 00
1010 " Boston " " - -	100 750 00
507 " other " " - -	58 085 00
United State and State " " - -	73 367 00
Hartfd & N Haven R R. bonds " - -	39 700 00
Hartford City Bonds - - - -	36 750 00
Silver Co. & R.R. Co. Stock - -	4 600 00
Cash - - - - - -	$932,302 98
Total Assets - - - - - -	74 214 27
Total liabilities - - - - - -	

For details of investments, see small Cards and Circulars. Business may be effected on these terms. Insurance Company on very favorable terms.
JOHN L. CARSON, Agent.
Apply to BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates [illegible]
Johns & Crosle,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROV.
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. AGENTS WANTED. 6mo

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

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Slicitor in Chancery.
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

"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

MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRSKA.
Cash for Wheat,
The public are informed that at Melvin's Mills that 80@90 cents cash is being paid for good merchantable wheat. Also wheat and corn ground for toll as usual.
No22 J. G. MELVIN.

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter,
GLAIZER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

The Newest and Best Music
Both Vocal and Intrumental—by the best American and European composers, appears regularly every week in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Price Four Cents. A new song by Stephen Glover, appears in No, 1, Vol 2.

From the Prairie Farmer.

H. L. Brush's Grapes.

Ees. Prairie Farmer:—I send you a letter I have just received from H. L. Brush, of Ottawa, which I beg you to publish. I am truly glad to know that the Catawba and Isabella vines, at Ottawa, are not killed; though I was told that all were "dead to the ground, and many killed root and branch," in '56 or '57, I have forgotten which; and Mr. Brush does not say, whether any were killed or not—before he adopted the plan of covering the vines in the Autumn; ours were; we lost over 200 bearing vines, 2 years old and upwards, in '56 and '57, every plant of the two year olds killed outright, root and top. Since '57 we have not had many to kill, nor have lost any to speak of, by winter-killing, even when left without protection.

I have, however, lived long enough in Illinois, to learn that though tender things occasionally stand our winters for four or five, and sometimes ten years or more, as is the case of the peach—they are never safe with protection in winter—the flower buds more especially. And I am by no means sorry for my misapprehension, and consequent misstatement, in regard to the Catawba and Isabellas, at Ottaway; for it has brought out two facts of no little importance to vine growers, viz: that half hardy vines should be buried, to save the half of the plant—and both tender and hardy sorts, "to retard, eight or ten days, the bursting buds," and thus save the crop from late Spring frosts. My mistake, and friend Brush's correction of it may do a heap of good, if people will only what we have written. Jno. Kennicott.

Dear Doctor—It is not surprising that [illegible] the old Doctor of the Grove [illegible] our rich valley, but one who has [illegible] years, should labor under a time in six years [illegible] as regards our [illegible] misapprehension [illegible] fe[illegible]ss in vine culture. [illegible] wine, in progress [illegible] article on grapes and [illegible] say I

In an [illegible] Prairie Farmer, you [illegible] No 2, of the [illegible] vineyard, but alas. [illegible] once had a pro[illegible] Isabellas went the [illegible] his Catawbas and [illegible] vines during the way of all half hardy [illegible] news to us. late cold winters." This [illegible] some fif[illegible] The vineyards in this vicinity [illegible] thousand teen, averaging from one to two [illegible] vines, mostly Catawba, will compare favorably with the vine-clad hills of Cincinnati. Every vine is loaded with the finest clusters I ever saw; the Delawares, with their delicate fruit, are looking splendidly. I have in bearing fifteen varieties of hardy grapes, and, although they have been in several winter engagments, they have come out better than the brave New York Zouaves. Vines should be buried every winter, whether hardy or half hardy, cold or mild winters—as the object is not only to protect against the severest cold, but to retard for eight or ten days the bursting buds. We think we have hit upon the right time for lifting the vines; some protect well, but uncover too early. Our experience has fixed the time from the first to the fifth May. The blossoms thus kept back suffer no injury from occasional frosts frequently as late as the 12th of May. My Clintons were lifted 20th of April, grew rapidly, and the tender blossoms exposed to the frost the 7th day of May, were nearly all destroyed. A few vines of Clinton lifted ten days later are loaded with fruit. It does not cost much to protect an acre of vines. I shall increase my vineyard annually, and propagate as fast as possible the Delawares and Concords.

The neatest arrangement for a vineyard is rows five feet apart in the rows, a stake for each vine, two or three wires through each row, attached with wire staple to each stake. The vines, trained on the wires, fruit has a better exposure The breaking out of latterals, and subsequent cultivation, is facilitated.

Wheat, corn, and oats, more than an average. Apples a fair crop. Peaches none. Grapes have never been equalled

Very truly yours, H. L. B.

Western Reserve Cheese.

Milo Sutliff, a cheese dealer, of Cleveland, issues the following instructions to dairymen:

"Wishing to impress upon your minds the importance of the Cheese Trade, and the manner in which it can be preserved and increased, I beg leave to offer for your consideration some facts and suggestions that I hope will receive your attention. You are undoubtedly aware that a large share of the best cheese of the State of New York has for years past been shipped to England. The shipments of last year came nearer to the English standard of good quality, than those of any former year. The English know what good cheese is, and are willing to pay liberally for it. Our cheese dairymen cannot bear it too strongly in mind, that to get high prices in England, the cheese must be good and arrive in good condition. That you may fully understand what kind of cheese and packing are required for the English market, I beg leave to offer some suggestions in regard to the manufacture and manner of shipping. It is not so much to communicate anything new, as to the manufacture of cheese, that I address you, as it is to impress you with the importance of attending to the old and the well-known rules like the following:

"Take care to keep the milk tool and sweet; deprive it of all animal heat before commencing the manufacture. Avoid all use of the skimmer. Color the milk slightly with annatto, to give it a rich, creamy look. Do not preserve or use the curd of the rennet, as it gives the cheese a bad flavor, it is most objectionable. Be sure your salt is pure, and free from all lime or other impurities, otherwise your cheese may be discolored, or greatly deteriorated in value; for the same reason, see that no paint gets off from your tub or vat. Do not fail to use sufficient salt to preserve the cheese under any and all circumstances, but avoid a dry and mealy cheese by oversalting. Scald evenly and thoroughly. Work the curd well in the tub. Get out all of the whey; use a strong press. Above all things, do not make slack salted, slack scalded, soft and mushey cheese, neither porous nor spongy; have them well cured, rich, firm but mellow, mild and clean, savored with smooth, bright, handsome exterior, and then you have the perfection of good cheese."

Chester White Hog.

Among the important characteristics of this remarkable aptitude to fatten at any age and without being fed upon grain. On good pasture, with the ordinary 'slop' from the kitchen and dairy, the "Chester" will at all times keep sleek and fat; in fact, our farmers frequently have trouble in keeping their breeding sows in sufficiently low condition, when running to pasture with nothing but water to drink With this aptitude to fatten, we claim for the "Chesters," that they will produce more pork upon the same amount of food than any other breed, consequently they are more voluable and profitable to the farmer than any other breed. A genuine Chester, when well cared for, will gain on an average, one pound weight per day till two years old, and has been known to reach one thousand pounds by that age, when pushed by high feeding. We do not consider it desirable, however nor is it profitable to attempt to reach a very great weight. From 300 to 400 lbs. weight makes the best pork, and a well fed Chester is sure to make this weight at nine to twelve months old. At [illegible] weeks—which is the proper age for [illegible] and they should never be sent [illegible] shipping, [illegible] our shoats measure about [illegible] abroad earlier, [illegible] ough, and weigh about thirty inches in [illegible] fifty pounds.

The following are recog[illegible] the establ[illegible] best breeders here as some of [illegible] "points" of this stock:

Form—Head short and broad, face somewhat dished—wide between the eyes and jowl. Ears fine and thin, standing well out from the head, and pointing forward (never drooping,) neck short and thick, well set on the shoulders, which are prominent and full. Sides carrying their full width back to the ham and rounded, swelling out behind and at the sides, and presenting a full round appearance on all sides. Back straight and broad. A pig that has low shoulders or sinks in the back, should be at once rejected as a breeder.

Color—Clear white, and when well washed presents frequently a silky appearance. The least spot, or approach to a sandy color, indicates a "grade" animal.

Pair.—Soft, thin on back and belly, more thickly set on the sides, and frequently a little curled.

Bones—Small and fine. Tail—fine, tapering and curled.

Citron Sauce,

Prepare your Citron, cut in square or diamond shaped pieces, as you please, and place in a brass kettle. To twelve pounds of citron add one pint of water, boil until cooked through—not too soft—taking care not to mash the citron while boiling. Skim out the citron—add the sugar, three quarters of a pound white sugar to one pound of citron—when dissolved add the citron with three lemons cut into thin slices. Grate the outside peel off the lemon, then boil slow for three hours, until the citron becomes transparent, and the syrup clear. When done, pour into a jar, then add a little lemon extract, and you have sauce beautiful to the eye and delicious to the taste. *Prairie Farmer.*

Hints on Big Fruit.

The Gardeeer's Chronicle has the following:

"If you wish to have big pears or other fruit, just work on the stalk that bears them, the point of an adjoining shoot; then you shall see what pou will see. So says a French amateur enthusiast in the fruit line. If you want big gourds, just bore a little gimlet hole in the rind when the fruit is a few weeks old, and push in a long piece of cotton with the loose end in a pan of water. The cotton will suck up the water, the gourd will suck up the cotton, and by the time your fruit is ripe, you will have the hugest pumpkin that you ever saw—a pumpkin, we suppose such as was made into Cinderella's carriage. So says some gentleman, called by an architect at Ghent, by the harmonious name of Cucurbitomaniac.

Ringbone Curable.

Dr. Thompson writes to the Ohio *Farmer*, that to cure the semi-oseous deposit, called ringbone, the animal must be thrown and well secured; with a strong scalpel make a crucial incision over the highest part of the tumor. Having dissected the four angels of the skin, back to a line corresponding with the base of the tumor, expose the whole surface of the morbid mass to view. The next step in the operation is the removal of the unnatural growth by the appropriate use of a carpenter's three-fourths or inch gouge; either manipulated with the hand alone, or assisted by the gentle use of a light mallet. With a proper knowledge of the parts involved in the operation and due care, there need be no fears of opening the articular capsule. Leaving the surface of the bone as smooth as possible, the angels of the skin are brought firmly together by means of a strong needle and cord, of the size of a slender fishing line. A few slips of adhesive plaster will add much to the security of the dressing, and consequently to the more speedy healing of the wound. To these ends, also, the quietude of the horse will contribute greatly. Over this a few turns of bandage may be thrown and firmly secured. Should the parts become swollen, tepid water and whiskey may be freely applied by pouring every eight or ten hours, until the swelling subsides. Weether there is anything new in this I do not pretend to say; but this I do know, that by this safe and simple operation, I saw a horse cured of the "ringbone" within the space of two or three weeks, where previous to the operation, he could scarcely mark the ground with the tip of the hoof, so great was his suffering.

Ashes for Cabbages.

No manure can be applied to cabbage that is more salutary in its effects than wood ashes. The worm which so frequently and fatally infests the roots of the vegetable, is often expelled by liberal and repeated aplications of this article. If common salt be mixed with it, say four quarts of salt to one bushel of ashes, and a small quantity of urine or wash from the barn yard be sprinkled frequently over and around the plants, the growth of the crop will be greatly promoted by it The cabbage is an excellent vegetable which many find difficult to cultivate, as often losing a crop as gaining one.

New Plan for Cooking Food for Stock.

Ed. Northwestern Farmer:—On page 44, February No., 1861, I find a communication signed, 'Henry S. Chase,' on hog feeding; and as I think his plan can be considerably improved on, I will try to show how. As I suppose that the individual who sets about cooking food [illegible] has a building of some sort to [illegible]; let him procure a moderate operate [illegible] say 18 or 20 gallons, but sized kettle—[illegible] do; set it in brick on almost any size wh[illegible] oor; let the brick one side and near the [illegible] be above the work rise four or five inc[illegible] with the top of the kettle; insert, lever[illegible] pipe, top of the kettle, the end of a lead[illegible] which pipe must be long enough to reach a good way round the building. Let a stout rack, 18 in. high, be built, with the end close to, or near the brick work, in which the kettle is set, and to extend around by the wall as far as necessary. Place on this frame, a number of strong, tight boxes, or wide tubs, with close fitting lids; have the lead pipe to pass underneath the whole of them, with a short branch from it, through the bottom of each. In this branch must be a stopcock, or plug, similar to the spigot of a beer barrel. The brick work around the top of the kettle being made tight and smooth, with cement, and a close fitting lid—you have a full rigged steaming apparatus, and can mix the food before aooking; and while one tub is being emptied, another can be getting ready.

Very little fuel will, by this method, if properly arranged, cook for almost any amount of stock. The cost and labor are trifling, in comparison to the boiling process, and in cold weather, the food that had been previously cooked, can be easily warmed if necessary.

Care should be taken that the pipe is so arranged that it can be emptied of whatever water may accumulate from condensation of steam; wherever it can be so arranged, it is best to have the kettle low enough for the water to flow back into it. If water remains in the pipe in cold weather, it may burst.—H. M. Thomson.

Strained Honey.

My mode of extracting hone from the comb is this:

Take a tin pan and lay two sticks or rods across the top, and set another pan on top, with holes in the bottom or sides. Then take the comb, and with a sharp knife cut the cells in two, or at least cut the caps off so as to let the honey run out, and put it in the upper pan, and so on until the pan is nearly full. Then put it near or over the stove, so as to keep it about luke-warm, and it will drain out nearly all. I then put it out, and let the bees take the rest. I sometimes use an old server, and put the comb on it, and set it a little slanting, and the honey runs out over one side into a dish below. I never press or strain it, as that causes the bee bread to mix with it.—*Bee Jour.*

What is meant by capillary attraction in its connection with agriculture, is thus lucidly explained by an intelligent writer:

"The minute interstices between the particles composing the soil are, to all intents and purposes small tubes, and act as such in elevating moisture from below the surface. The particle held in solution by the water are likewise elevated with it and are left on the evaporation of the water to distribute throughout the surface soil.

Valuable Remedy.

Every family should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of it in a tumbler of water, and then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution, so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless, and not at all offensive to take, and is hence well adapted to children.

Nothing is better than this for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution, and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply, or chapped face. It may be had at any druggists.

All soils are suited to the cultivation of kohl-rabi, but it prefers heavy lands, even those approaching to stiff clays, and it can be grown where turnips cannot.

Give your swine sulphur, or pulverized brimstone every fortnight;—also charcoal in fine powder, with a little salt.

The object of cutting off strawberry runners is to give the fruit and original plant all the nutriment furnished by the roots. They should be cut away as fast as they form.

Farmers generally do not know how much they lose by not having a roller for doing what the plow nor harrow can perform.

A bridle has been invented in France which closes a runaway horse's nostrils suddenly—an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal.

All concentrated manures should be used sparingly at a time, and applied near the surface.

The value of the ox, as a laboring animal, becoming every day better understood.

Sour milk sprinkled upon vines will effectually prevent the ravages of the striped qug.

SEEDS AND MACHINES,
No. 14, North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Sign of the Gilt Plow.
And No's. 203 North Fourth St., or 218 Broadway,
PLANT & BROTHER,
ARE RECEIVING a large assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Picks, Axes, Hatchets, Scythes, Snaths, Cradels, Forks, Grindstones, Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sowers, Seed Drills, Hay, Straw and Corn Stock Cutters, Threshers, Corn Shellers, Pumps.

Kirby's American Iron Harvester.
Revolving and Spring tooth Horse Hay Rakes, Krauser's Cider and Wine Mills with Press, Sugar Cane Crushers and Evaporators, Mott's Portable Furnace and Caldrons, Portable Engines and Horse Powers, Portable Flour and Corn Meal Mills, Wood and Iron Working Machinery, Mortising and Tenoning Machines, Lathers, Bolt Cutters, Coach Screws, Lanterns, Queen's Portable Forge and Bellows, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather and Steam Packing, Frenche's Washing Machine, Steelyards, Scales, GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.
Send for Circulars.
Orders solicited and promptly executed by
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March, 1861. (Pt4-4m-A n38-4m)

NEW DRUG STORE
IN
BROWNVILLE,
Whitney's Block, Main Street.
LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE
ELK HORN and MORTAR.
J. J. THURMAN,
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has removed his Drug Store from Sidney, Iowa, to the City of Brownville, and having added thereto an extensive stock of
Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints and Oils,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Medical Purposes,
Hair and Tooth brushes,
Perfumery,
Fine Toilet Soap,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Invites the public patronage.
Physician's Prescriptions attended to at all hours, both by day and night.
Brownville, April 11th, 1861. n40-ply

For the Fall Trade.
The subscriber has for sale the coming Autumn the following:
500 Houghton's Seedling and Cluster Gooseberry.
1,000 Red Dutch Currant.
2,000 New Rochelle Blackberry.
200 Red Antwarp Raspberry.
200 Brinckle's Orange "
100 White Grape Currant.
500 Victoria Rhubarb.
500 Isabella Grape.
500 Catawba Grape.
100 Concord Grape.
100 Tuttle's Red Grape (New and fine.)
Also: a large assortment of Ornamental Shrubbery, for which see priced list, which will be forwarded gratis on application.
Address,
H. A. TERRY,
Aug. 1851. Crescent City, Iowa.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.