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 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 (10 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
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One fourth Column one year,	20 00
One eighth Column one year,	10 00
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One fourth Column six months,	10 00
One eighth Column six months,	5 00
One Column three months,	20 00
One half Column three months,	12 00
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One eighth Column three months,	6 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPT, 19, 1861. NO. 11.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. SCHOENHEIT
J. C. JOHNSON
Johnson & Schoenheit
ATTORNEY 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 shall 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. &c. Office first door south of Mann Co's & Drs 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 & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
A. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Hiner, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Yound & Carson,	" "
Jas. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
Wm T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jas. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Taylor & Kriesh, 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,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	"
Jno. Leslie Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

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.
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. SCHUTZ
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.

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 off. 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

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

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 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. 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 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 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. n43-1y

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

Cash and cash items	$79,588 73
Loans well secured	66,253 20
Real Estate	15,000 00
2026 shares Hartford Bank Stocks	274,858 00
2025 " New York " "	193,360 00
1010 " Boston " "	100,750 00
507 " other " "	68,085 00
United State and State " "	73,367 00
Hartford & N. Haven R. R. bonds "	39,700 00
Hartford City Bonds	36,750 00
Conn. River Co. & R. R. Co. Stock	4,600 00
Total Assets	$932,302 98
Total liabilities	73,214 27

For details of investments, see small Cards and Circulars.
Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.
Apply to
JOHN L. CARSON, Agt.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
☞ Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates. ☜ [1y.e6]

Johns & Crosley,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA 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. 6 mo

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 to 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.

Corn Growing at the West.

The Cost of its Production—Corn vs. Kerosene and "Lager"—Has the Corn Crop "Seen its best days"—How to produce it at less expense.

With the present and prospective price of corn we are under the necessity of considering whether we can continue to grow this staple, to be shipped in its raw state, or to state the case more plain, can we afford to ship corn as at present, or must we be confined to the amount that we can put into beef and pork, or use otherwise on the farm. During the year 1860 there was received at Chicago alone fifteen and a half millions of bushels of crn, and since the first of November of the new crop nearly nine millions of bushels; and this is but a small part of what has gone into Missouri, Kansas, south by the way of Cairo and east by the various railroads. It will therefore be seen that an aggregate of over twenty millions of bushels of the crop of 1860 has gone forward, producing to the farmer an average price of say twenty cents a bushel at the depot in the car, or an amount in round numbers of four millions of dollars. It is true this price, on the average, has not more than paid the coat of production; and now with the average price reduced one half we may well feel staggered at the prospect.

Most people charge this condition of things on the present hostile state of the country, but we judge this has less to do with it than many suppose. We think there is a more serious difficulty in the way, and one that will remain after the country is again at peace. It is now evident that the South was preparing for this condition of things when they purchased so heavily last winter, and now the stock of corn is so abundant at Memphis and at New Orleans that sixteen cents would be all that could be paid for it here, to make it nett the present rates South. The railroad rates have, it is true, enhanced the price to the Atlantic seaboard towns, but otherwise the price of corn is high at the South. Under present circumstances corn will not pay at less than twenty cents the nett cost of its production; it is therefore evident that at that price it will cease to be a favorite crop for shipment. On the four million dollars received for corn, to the demise of "stumptail" there must have been a loss of at least a million of dollars, while at ihe present rates on that to go forward there must be a loss of over two millions more. The two sums will doubtless sink all the profit to the farmer on beef and pork made from the last corn crop. On the whole, the immense crop of corn for the year 1860: will no more than pay the expense of its production and harvesting so far as the farmer is concerned. The railroads have been extensively benefitted as well as the commission men, while the corn merchant and banker have suffered loss. Many of our county banks have gone under, loaded down with corn, or the notes of corn dealers. Some of this is a loss direct between the price paid and that at which it was sold, and a part by withholding the funds by southern correspondents. Another evil that the corn trade begat was the purchase of stocks to extend the banking facilities, under the specious plea that more money was needed to move the crop. This, then, is the true position of the crop ef 1860, to sum up—an immense crop barely paying its cost to the producer. Now if this is the case under such favorable circumstances, to which we should have added that the pork market was bare, that the supplies at the South were exhausted. requiring a large extra amount to supply them, and which in a great part was obtained before the blockade, we may well enquire what will be the case with the crnp of 1861, which though much less, yet promises to be more than an average one. It is certainly no object to grow corn at less than twenty-five cents delivered at the depot, or say forty cents in Chicago, unless by improvement in culture its cost can be redueed. This, we think, is capable of accomplishment, and that five cents may be safely counted upon. This will put it at thirty-five cents in Chicago, a price which we venture to say is the lowest that will permit of its profitable production, and one that will bring to market any large amount of this important staple. We do not meau to say by this that the culture of corn will not continue a profitable branch of farming, for there are other uses to which this crop is put, besides shipping in a bulk, and that so long as beef and pork are used, so long will corn continue the most profitable feed to make them, and in many parts of the country it will continue the staple feed for farm teams. To supply these demands will require an immense amount of corn—not so much as at present, it is true, yet an amount that will contiuue to give it a place among the great agricultural staples of the day.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CORN.

The extensive use of Kerosene in place of alcohol, for lights, and the substitution of lager for whisky, has cut off two great sources of demand for corn. An improvement in the wine crop has also lessened the demand across the water, where high-wines went to make up the deficit in the product of the vine. In fact, the distillery was the great seething cauldron that absorbed the corn crop and maintained its high price, and unless some new demand shall arise, we see no good reason for a change, only in the reduction of the quantity grown. With the low freights and improved modes of culture the East cannot compete with the West in this great staple, and we must soon have the monopoly of its growth, but whether it will then be any great object is yet to be determined. The war is not the sole cause of the low price, for outside of that the causes before noticed had sapped the foundation upon which the demand rested. Cheap alcohol is busy adulterating the kerosene, but this will soon come to an end. The war will increase the demand for wheat and oats, and to that extent lessen that for corn. It is possible that the use of hot air in drying may make it more valuable for European shipments, but of this we have little hope. That it will continue the great staple for domestic use there can be no doubt, but as an article of commerce it must be confined to those points that will produce it the cheapest. The wonderful extension of the spring wheat crop by supplying cheap flour to the masses, has made another permanent inroad into the corn crop. The culture of winter wheat is also being better understood, and its production is not only increasing, but being cheapened, will displace so much more corn for food. The sowing of rye for fall pasture and using the crop for "hoging down"—that is, allowing the hogs to do the harvesting—is a new item in the pork line that is rapidly trenching on the domain of corn. Rye, after becoming ripe, will fall to the ground and remain sound for months without sprouting in the ear, thus making it a valuable feed, and as hogs fatten much faster in warm than in cool weather, the rye by giving an early feed has the advantage; it is true that old corn will do the same, but this must be done daily, while the rye is at all times ready, and at the same time makes a good shade for the lazy porkers.

It will thus be seen that though corn, like cotton, may claim to be king, yet it is being shorn of much of its power and prestige. Like all coarse staples, there will be times when from the failure of other crops it will command a high price, but in its permanent position on 'change it will hereafter occupy a less important place. We have no great regrets on this score, for other products will supply its place probably as profitable as corn. The real difficulty lies in making the change, for farmers are generally slow in these things, and have a fondness for the old and long tried beaten paths.

TWO HORSE CULTIVATORS.

The first object is to cheapen the cultuae. So long as the margin of profit was large, and as corn held the monopoly, it mattered less how, or with what it was cultivated; but now when the margin is small, if not doubtful, it becomes us to use every effort to cheapen its culture, for five cents saved in culture is five cents profit or so much less of loss.

It has been sufficiently demonstrated that with a properly constructed two-horse cultivator, the quality of the work is superior to that done with a single horse. while in addition the two horses will do more than if worked singly, and at the same time save the labor of one man—that is, two horses and one man can work eighty acres as easily as two men and two horses. We will suppose the corn is worked four times, at four acres a day with a single horse, and we have a saving of forty days, which for wages and board, including bad weather, is not less than forty dollars. This, if the crop averages 40 bushels to the acre, is about one and a fourth cents per bushel on the crop of eighty acres, or half a dollar to the acre; but in addition to this, we have no doubt that the crop will average five or ten bushels more; nor does the difference stop here, for with this kind of cultivator the crop is drilled in, which will make a saving first on the cost of the machine for drilling over the planter, and second, in markinff off, and in the saving of the extra hand to check off the hills. Another very important point is that by drilling the planting can follow the plowing, instead of waiting until a whole field is plowed harrowed and marked off. Here, then, is a continuous advantage from the beginning, and which cannot at this time be overlooked, if we have any regard to the profits of corn-growing. Under this process we think four workings are better than five under the old. We cannot put this difference at less than five cents on the bushel, which at the present selling price is no small item, if corn will barely pay at twenty-five cents under the two-horse system—that is, we would rather grown corn for twenty cents, under this new plan, than twenty-five under the old. When corn was worth fifty cents, the profit was so large that it could be worked with almost any implement and yet prove satisfactory, but now when it is selling below cost, one of three things must occur—a rise in price, the cheapening of its culture, or an abandonment of the crop for commercial purposes. Of the two-horse cultivators we have already a large variety of patterns, all of them more or less valuable; some of them with seats for riding, some to be guided with a lever, and others in the ordinary way of cultivators. None that we have seen come up to what they should or will be.

We have one with rollers to crush the lumbs, which we look upon as a valuable feature, but the cost of it and the imperfect manner of its construction will not allow of its general use. With this cultivator we can work any drilled crop, however small, when the land is in good order, doing better and more work with two horses than by other mode, and still we would not recommend it for the reason given—too complicated, too expensive, and too frail. Its first cost was fifty dollars, full twice what it ought to be.—The rollers, the cultivators, and the shoe to protect the young plant from being covered with clods and earth are all properly conceived; but the arrangements of the parts are all wrong, lacking cheapness, durability, and ease of handling. The skavering knives that formed a part of the machine, we have laid aside as useless; the guiding apparatus, which was cumbersome and leable to get out of order, has been abandoned as unnecessary, and we would strip the thing of all its expensive gearing, place the cultivators on a solid frame, to run on cast rollers like the sections of a common field-roller, say not over two feet in diameter. No farmer who cultivates eighty acres should be without a good cast roller; and as these are made in sections of a foot each, two of these sections would make admirable pulverizers to preceed the cultivators, and thus lessen the cost of the implement. What we want is cheap well constructed implements. They must, in the first place, be simple in their arrangement, not liable to get out of order, and be made strong and durable A large portion of our implements are worthless from these defects. It is time that we had a change; in fact, as the price of corn compels it, in regard to cultivators, inventors and makers will thank us for pointing out the necessity of a change in this respect. So far as we can learn, the number of any particular form of the two horse cultivators made, has been limited. no one being willing to risk a large amount on the experiment until their practicability was more thoroughly tested. This is now settled in their favor, and we will now see who will get up the best and cheapest one.—One of our neighbors had an old wheat cultivator made for the purpose of putting in wheat. The wheels were some twenty inches high, with an apparatus for lowering and raising the teeth. It was made for two horses, and contained seven teeth. He took out the middle tooth, fastened a common chair to the frame, on which he rides, and drove it into the corn field at the rate of eight acres a day, doing most excellent work. As a machine for cultivating wheat, it was of little value, but for its new application it will rank among the first, for its adaptability and strength.—*Illinois Farmer*

Coating Fence Posts With Cement.

Wm. Kenney, of Paris, Ky., makes the following suggestions in the *Country Gentleman*:

A few evenings since, while engaged in setting fence posts, I was revolving in my mind the many suggestions offered for their preservation, and while thus engaged an idea occurred to me. that I do not recollect to have ever heard advanced, and which I submit for your consideration and use. Hydraulic cement has been used for many purposes other than stopping leaks and plastering cisterns. It makes a hard and durable paint, mixed with flax seed oil, for wood work and outdoor machinery much exposed to weather, and is impervious to water. After once mixing it with water and suffering it to harden, it cannot again be dissolved, and on plastering cisterns when fully dried, it is there for all time, and as hard as adamant. Now suppose we were to prepare a solution of this cement in water and give the ground end of our fence posts several successive dippings, drying after each dipping, to the depth we want them to stand in the ground—might it not make some of the less durable timber more durable for posts—equally so with the yellow locust or cedar? The materials are cheap, and it costs nothing to try it—and had the idea occurred to me before I was about finishing mine, I should most undoubtedly have tried it.

One of the many remarkable sights on the Fourth. was Mr. Twining and his Queen bee. He came into our office the day before, with an old plug hat. He had cut two holes in it about midway of the crown—one in front, the other in the back part. Holding the hat in his hand, and turning it over to show that it was empty, he said "you see that this hat is now empty. To-morrow I intend to have a swarm of bees at work in it, making honey, and I intend to wear it on my head with the bees in it!" Sure enough, on the Fourth, as we were going out into the grove, we came across Mr. Twining. He was located under a shady tree, and was exhibiting to an admiring crowd of men and women, his wonderful patent bee hive. On his head was the identical hat that he had shown us the day before. It was literally covered all over with bees, busy at work, going in and out at the two orifices before mentioned. All the spare space in the hat was filled with new comb, that had been made within twelve hours. In his hand he held the Queen bee, which he was showing to every one who would venture near enough to gaze on and admire the wonderful little insect. During all this time he was giving an eloquent and instructive lecture on the habits, worth and care of bees After listening for some time we left, feeling that what Twining did not know about bees was hardly worth knowing.—*Wabash Gaz.*

Weaning Colts.

As the time for weaning colts is at hand, some may be benefitted by a word of caution. The first thing is to see that the colt is in good health, and wean it by degrees, or so as not to produce any great uneasiness in either colt or dam. If the mare grows poor and is out of condition, wean sooner, and give the colt a little cow's milk twice a day, as the colt will also grow poor if it sucks. If the mare is fat, and full of milk, when the colt is turned away, milk her often but not clean. A little care at this time may prevent her from being poor in the Spring. See the colt often. See that it does not scour, or become costive. Give it a raw egg twice a week, and its coat will continue smooth and soft. Keep in good growing condition, without feeding dry grain, as that is apt to cause it to be wormy, and in bad condition in the Spring. See if your colt has lice on it when you wean it, also at the commencement of winter, keep it clear of them or it will be poor. Colts that run out should be protected by a shed or have a roomy stable; they should be well halter-broke, but not tied in the stable, as they are apt to become wind-suckers by being tied, and no feed before them. This is the time to break colts; let them know you are master; this is the time they will form an attachment for you. Let him know when he performs right; his habits are now forming. Keep him pleasant, as you would always have him in your presence.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Young queens do not usually make their hymeneal excursions till the eighth day after leaving their cells; sometimes, though seldom, on the fifth day; and early in the spring commonly not till the 10th or 12th day. Very small queens, or such as were bred in unusually small cells, are still more dilatory.—*Bee Jour.*

Two natural swarms, hived on the same day, should not be placed near together in the apiary; and the same rule should govern in the disposal of newly made artificial colonies.—*Bee Journal.*

Large Beef Cattle.

Three head of very large beef cattle, raised in Oregon. were brought into Portland a few days before Christmas. The Oregon *Farmer* says of them: "Their respective weights were, 2,504, 2,462. The two heaviest were 7 years old, raised by Mr. Greenbury Smith, of Benton Co. The other five years old, by Mr. Thomas Cross, or Marion county. Mr. Cross states that the steer raised by him was procured, when a calf, from Mr. James Watson, of Benton county, and that with another year's growth could have been made to weigh much heavier, as he had been fed on grain but a short time. These beeves, when dressed, and hung in the stalls of the Empire Market, surrounded with other beef, pork, mutton, poultry, &c. made the finest display of meats we have ever seen. The proprietors informed us that $1500 would not be an over-estimate of its value.

The Corn Crop of the United States in 1860 is estimated at nine hundred millions of bushels, against six hundred millions in 1850, and three hundred and seventy-seven millions in 1840.