THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Stricklor'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 anum, 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 50
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - -	0 50
One square, one month, - - - - - - - -	2 00
Business Cards of six lines or less an year, -	5 00
one Column one year, - - - - - - - -	60 00
One-half Column one year, - - - - - -	35 00
One fourth Column one year, - - - - -	20 00
One eighth Column one year, - - - - -	12 00
One column six months, - - - - - - -	35 00
One half Column six months, - - - - -	20 00
One fourth Column six months, - - - -	10 00
One eighth Column six months - - - -	6 00
One Column three months, - - - - - -	100
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, OCT, 24, 1861. NO. 16.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. C. JOHNSON A. SCHOENHEIT
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 adjacent 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., &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.

I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.

REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Wood, Fox & Co.,	Baltimore, Md.
Yonge & Carson,	" "
Jos. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Gaylord Kellogg, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
Stone, Pope & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Smith, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, Att'y at Law,	" "
Col. Benj. Hamilton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Chas. Petty,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tomlinson,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov 8, 1860-y1

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. 20; 2m

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 Supplyof 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-yly

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

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 - - - - - -	$79,688 78
Loans well secured - - - - - - -	56,253 20
Real Estate - - - - - - - -	15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	574,859 00
2425 " New York " " - -	193,250 00
1010 " Boston " " - -	100 750 00
507 " other " " - -	68,085 00
United State and State " " - -	73,367 00
Hartfd & 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 - - - - - -	73,244 27

For details of investments, see small Card: 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. [1ym04]

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 everp 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 Stgeets.
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 MILL,
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.

Kissing on the Sly.

His manly whiskers swept her cheek—
She uttered no reply—
How coud she part her lips to speak,
While kissing on the sly?
There's such a sum of smacking bliss,
That Crœsus would not buy
The honied worth of one sweet kiss
That's taken on the sly—
O! this kissing on the sly—
This kissing on the sly;
This wooing, winning style of sinning,
Kissing on the sly.

The maiden meek one kiss received—
Demurely winked her eye,
And with the air of one bereaved,
She heaved a heavy sigh;
Again that weyward whisker pressed
Her cheek, she breathed—oh my!
How grateful to the burthened breast,
This kissing on the sly!
O! this kissing on the sly—
This kissing on the sly—
Downright delicious, o'en malicious;
Kissing on the sly.

Though rigid rule declare the deed
To be a crime so high,
No lover dare deny the deed
Of kissing on the sly;
Though pa's and ma's berate and prate,
Till dulcineas cry,
The custom don't a bit abate,
Of kissing on the sly.
O! this kissing on the sly—
This kissing on the sly—
Intensely thrilling—trouble killing,
Kissing on the sly.

While leading thus a single life,
What happier lack than I,
When opportunely, without strife,
A glorious chance descry;
To seize the dainty treasure which
No royalties outvie;
Than me, no nabob half as rich,
Thus kissing on the sly.
O! kissing on the sly—
This kissing on the sly—
This trebly, tempting, care exempting,
Kissing on the sly.

From the Valley Farmer.

Milk Fever in Cows.

I will give my opinion on the origin and treatment or the disease, as I have tried a great many experiments on it, and think that I am at least master of it. I have had several cases of it for the last few years, and have lost none. It originates in the calf bed. The cow being fleshy and full of blood and milk, and calving in hot weather, an inflammation arises in the part mentioned, which arrests all action of the blood, milk and bowels, and unless this inflammation is stopped, and a circulation got up, she will soon mortify.

My mode of treatment is as follows and whoever tries it will affect a cure in nine cases out of ten. As soon as I see the cow has the disease, I take sacking, or other heavy cloth, lay it across the small of the back, and keep it constantly wet with cold water from the spring, poured on by pails full. This will allay the inflamation until physic can be got to operate. Then take a handful of tobacco wet in vinegar, and bind it in the hollow of the head back of the horns, and keep it wet with vinegar, as the disease appears to affect the head very much. After this is done, commencing giving physic—give one pound of Epsom or Glauber salts. This I think the best if handy, for it is cooling to the system; if not handy, take about two quarts of molasses and lard, each equal parts. After the physic has been down two hours and no operation, take a lump of chalk the size of a hen's egg, pulverize it fine, put it in a quart bottle, and as soon as the cow is got in a position to give it, pour in one pint of good vinegar, and place the bottle to her throat and let it go down. If there is no operation in the space of three or four hours, repeat the last dose. Chalk and vinegar I know to be a harmless physic.

Wait about half an hour, and if no operation, cork the neck and bleed two quarts, which will greatly facilitate the operation of the physic. Give the cow all the while cold water to drink. After there is a good circulation got up, the cow must be fed moderately for a few days. Several cows under my observation, that had been milked for several days previous to calving, have had the milk fever, so I think it no preventive.

Trust in God.

"I could write down twenty cases," says a pious man. "when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which I now see, had I my own way, would have led to extensive mischief.—The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after Him; he must determine not to let Him go. And yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where He pleases; to be what He would have us be and this as long as He pleases."

If we had not within ourselves the principle of bliss, we could not become blest. The grain of Heaven lies in the breast.

Apiary in October.

Prepared by M. Quimby—by request.

It is now time to decide on what colonies to Winter. Most of the loss during Winter and Spring, is the result of undertaking to keep improper colonies, or of bad management. The chances of success with a colony that is now in just the right condition, with honey enough, and the right number of bees, are three times better, than with one that needs to be supplied with some food. We cannot supply a deficiency, and then have the same natural condition as when the bees provide for themselves. When increase of stocks is not particularly desired, the good ones only should be saved. But many, and especially beginners without experience, will want to keep all they have, and it is important that they attend to any deficiencies that can be supplied this month. Success will very much depend on doing things at the right time.—Examine them the first cool morning.—A strong colony extends through all the combs. One of only moderate strength, will often make a show of a large swarm, if the combs are badly diseased, or very full of honey. If a stock lacks bees only to make it good, they may be added from some condemned colony, paralyzing both with puff ball smoke when uniting them—See directions for the process in *Agriculturist* for October, 1860.

When there are bees enough, but honey is lacking, it may be provided, if there are combs enough in the hives to hold it; if not, the bees should be taken out, and the hive and contents set away for another year, or the honey given to some other light stock. Honey in the combs when fed should have the sealing of the combs cut off, and placed either under the bees—the bottom of the hive fitting down close, to keep out the robbers—or placed on the top, covering with a close box. When no honey can be had but such as is taken from diseased stocks, it must be strained and scalded, or disease will be communicated. Add a little water to prevent burning, and take off the scum as it rises. Put it in a shallow dish, with some floating material to keep the bees from drowning. Feed them as fast as possible to the required weight—20 or 25 lbs—otherwise they consume a great deal in rearing brood which the feeding will always induce. West India honey when used, should be used in the same way. Honey prepared for Winter stores, should be as near the consistency of that stored by the bees as possible.—If too much water is left in it, it is apt to induce dysentary, but it is quite sure to burn in scalding, if some water is not left in it. When no other feed but sagar is used, I think it is better to give it in the winter than now. Candy alone has proved a failure with me.

Condemned colonies should now be disposed of. When the bees are to be killed with the fumes of the sulphur pit, it is much the best way to drive out the bees first. It takes less time, than to get them out when removing the honey after being smothered between the combs.—The honey also, will be free from any of the effects of burning sulphur. Break up such combs as are to be strained, immediately on the removal of the bees; the honey will run out much more freely than when cold. If the combs are not too old, a few pieces nearly free from bee bread, may be found near the top and sides of the hive, which will do for the table without straining. The inferior honey is near the middle and bottom, and should be strained. Among the different methods of doing it, one is simply to mash it and pour through a sieve or colander to skim off the particles of comb. A box answers a good purpose for large quantities. It should be about four feet long, sixteen inches wide, by five deep, and wire cloth bottom. This should be on a frame four feet high. Under the box is a board of the same width and length, with narrow strips nailed on the edges to keep the honey from running over the side. One end is raised, and the honey drains from the other into some large vessel, half barrel or ferkin. The particles of combs will all rise to the top in a day or two, it can then be drawn from a tap near the bottom perfectly clear. To prevent its becoming very hard in cold weather, put two gills of water to ten pounds, mixing thoroughly. If preferred in the solid form, fill shallow dishes to the depth of an inch, and expose it to the coldest weather for a few weeks. Metheglin and vinegar may be made very cheaply from the refuse of strained honey. After all has drained out that will, cover with boiling water, or scald over the fire, stirring thoroughly. Let it stand a day or two, when it may be drained from the combs the same as honey, then boil and skim till clear. The strength may be tested with an egg, when the upper side rises an eighth of an inch above the surface it will do. It is put in some convenient vessel and allowed to work, when it may be closed up and set away to grow better with age. For vinegar, add about three parts of water to one of the above, and then manage as with cider, or other material used for the same purpose.

Combs that have been soaked in water, will soon spoil with mold. They should be immediately made into wax. These, together with other pieces of dry combs, when in small quantities, may be put together into a sack of loose texture, with a small stone to make it sink, and kept in a kettle of boiling water, frequently pushing it about till the wax ceases to rise. It is skimmed off, remelted, and cooled in any desirable shape. For large quantities, the process is facilitated by having a large kettle and an apparatus for squeezing it, using two or three sacks; one is filled and put into the water and the wax melts while another is being squeezed out. Particles of wax in the refuse when exposed to the air, and slightly pressed in the hand, indicate whether it is worked out sufficiently or not.

The surplus honey for market is usually forwarded this month and next. It in small glass boxes, it should be packed in cases holding what may be easily handled—fifty or a hundred pounds. It should be secured by close packing from sliding about in the case. And when shipped, *secure careful handling*, otherwise the combs will be broken and the value materially lessened. It requires more care than a package of eggs.—*American Agriculturist.*

Plant Small Trees.

Young America is in such haste to realize results, he can't wait for trees to transport huge sons of the forest into his new place by some sort of patent machinery, so as to make a grand show *immediately.* He has little idea of what constitutes a perfect vegetable structure, small or large; he knows little of the pleasure which comes from watching the steady developement and growth of small trees, from year to year. No, no, he wants to leap up to grand achievements at once; he wants a lot of big trees, and that's all, and that's enough.

We beg a little consideration for small tree. Go to the open field, or to the nursery, and select a good specimen of almost any good tree—say the beech, or maple, or tulip, or hemlock. Take one or more of each, three of four feet high, that have branches well formed on each side. Save all the roots and fibers in digging them up, and in carrying them home don't bang them to pieces, root and branch, but treat them with the utmost tenderness. Prepare large holes, in rich soil, and set them out so that they will grow vigorously. Clip the ends of the branches just a little, but do this so as to preserve the original symmetry.

Now, watch these trees, from year to year. How healthful they look, in every limb and twig and leaf! How happy they look, shooting out their branches on every side, and dancing in every breeze! How graceful in every part, and as a whole! Can anything more completely fill one's eye! Small as they are, they are perfect in form, and plainly predict what they will be when full grown. Age will only enlarge their bulk, and bring them nearer the time of their decay. Is not "sweet sixteen" more charming than the wrinkled and toothles octogenarian?

He who sets out large trees is compelled to top off at least the lower branches to enable the top ones to live. The roots are so mitulated in digging them up, that nearly all the branches have to be trimmed up and shortened in, to restore the balance of things. But such a tree, so marred in root and branch, is only half a tree. It is a fragment, to which the lost parts can never be restored. Begin, then, with small trees. How they enjoy life! They will ere long outstrip the large stumps you set out at the same time. Set them on your lawn and pleasure ground. Throw away your pruning saw, and let them work out their own ideal. If you interfere at all, let it be only with your thumb and finger. Never fear their wanton ways. They will attain near to perfection, if you will only "let well alone."—*American Agriculturist.*

Shepherd Dogs.

In some remarks upon the Dogs of which the Shepherds use to assist them in tending their flocks upon the mountains, the Ohio Farmer says the reason why shepherd dogs do not have the attention in this country that they do in Europe, is owing to a misunderstanding of their uses, and a different system of sheep husbandry.—The sheep pastures of Scotland consists of large tracts of wild, mountainous land, covered with heather and wild grass, with some alpine plants There are in these regions few dwellings, and one can travel a whole day, seeing no signs of human life but the shepherd's hut or sheiling. In such a place the value of a good shepherd dog can hardly be over-estimated.—The following account we copy from the above mentioned journal:

"The sheep are kept out-doers all the year, especially in the northern part of the country; and the shepherd seldom sees any person. In such regions the dog is truly a useful animal; he is worth more than a man in gathering the scattered flock, and "wearing" them in winter during snow storms; for at these times, the sheep seek the sheltered hollows to the lee of the blast, and in such places are sure to be entombed in a drift, where they will in all probability perish.—The shepherd must, therefore, keep them on the exposed side of the hill, where the snow cannot drift; and this must be done day or night, light or darkness. Without the dog this cannot be performed, for the sheep will soon wander off and be lost to the eye of the shepherd; but the dog keeps them together in the right place. So it may easily be seen that two or three of these useful animals are of more utility than an equal number of men. Should a single sheep go astray a good dog will find it, and bring it back; and it is all the same, if, instead of one, there should be twenty.

Drovers use these dogs as aids in driving sheep to market; and a couple of them are worth a dozen boys with sticks. They never worry the sheep but if necessary, will take hold of it without inflicting injury. To have a dog of this kind in good training, it is necessary that he should always be with the sheep, and be the companion of the Shepherd; and it will generally be found, that the best shepherds have the best dog's, for they take them as if they were reasonable beings, and treat them kindly.

The Scotch Cooly cannot be called a brave dog, although some exhibit considerable courage. In biting, he snaps like the woolf. We have seen a bull-tarrier chase half a dozen of them, each larger than himself. He protects the sheep to a certain extent, but his true value consists in his constant care of the sheep. He does the work of a man, without costing as much, for his food consists of scraps, oat meal porridge and oaken cakes. Meat he is seldom allowed to taste, and the more seldom the better, for he might acquire a relish for mutton. He is highly valuable on a large sheep farm, or to the drover; but less so on a small farm, or where the sheep are fenced in, and kept penned up during the winter.

The care of the sheep is, with the puppies, an acquired instinct. Many of them need little or no instruction; but it is usual to bring them up with an old dog, who shows them a good example, which they are not slow in imitating."

Preservation of Flesh.

Verdeil's method is to separate the meat from the bones, and as far as practicable from the fat; then cut it into slices from one-third to one and a half inches in thickness; the slices being cut if possible across the grain These are then laid upon hurdles of basket work, which are subsequently placed in a chamber constructed of lead or iron, which, as soon as it is full, is closed, only a small opening being left for the escape of steam, which is now admitted. The steam admitted is under a pressure of three or four atmospheres, and, consequently, has a temperature of from 275° to 290°

After the flesh has been there exposed to the steam from six to fifteen minutes, according to the thickness of the slices and the kind of meat the steam is shut off, and this part of the process is finished.

It is now nearly in the condition of boiled meat but it has retained all its ingredients, from the coagulation of the albumen, and its taste is like that of roasted meat. In appearance, it is wrinkled; color gray; and it is very readily divided.

Being removed from the steam-chamber, the flesh is placed on trays or hung on hooks, in another chamber which is warmed to a temperature not exceding 120°. In the course of eight or twelve hours the drying process is completed.

The flesh is now packed in tight casks or in tin boxes, so as to be protected from moisture and from insects thus prepared and packed, it may be preserved for any length of time in any climate. Sometimes a little salt is placed in the cask or case, in order to the absorption of any moisture that it may have retained.

Before using the meat thus preserved, it must be soaked in warm water, when, after an hour or two it softens and regains its original condition, and when boiled, or made into soup, cannot it is said, be distinguished from fresh meat.

Cleaning a Miller's Bolt—Another Method.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist

Five years ago I cleaned a miller's bolt that was pasted with flour, by applying alcohol with a brush, and then rubbing the bolting cloth with dry woolen cloths. I could not discover that the bolt was injured by the process.

The best thing that I have used to clean the bolt from beards, that will work in and hang in the cloth, is to take a piece of common cotton sheeting over the reel so that it will drag on the bolting cloth.

It should be of the same length with the reel. I have used it for four or five years. It is not necessary that it should drag on the reel all the time; it should be tacked on so that it will hang down by the side of the reel when not wanted. Whenever it is needed, it can be thrown over the reel without stopping the mill, or the reel when in motion. It is much better than spending a day occasionally with a razor in shaving the beards from the bolt cloth. My bolt cloth has not been pasted with particles of flour since I have used the cotton cloth over the reel.

H. N. Weed.