THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS, LYANNA & FISHER,

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, a 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 month - - - -	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, DEC, 5, 1861. NO. 22.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus 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 to relieve will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35.1y

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

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. v4n18ly

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

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

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter;
GLAIZER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T. 11

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.

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

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTO NEY
AND
Counsellor at Law
General and Collecting Agent.
BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
WILL practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.
September 25, '61. n12-y1y

H. A. TERRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,
ALSO
GRAPE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES,
Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries,
Roses, and Ornamental Shrubbery Generally.
CRESCENT CITY IOWA.

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.

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.

PREPARE IN TIME
AGAINST THE
THE FIRES OF FALL,
By Prime, A. No. 1 Insurance,
IN THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD,

The Fruits of the Phœnix
Are manifest in the following statement of Facts and Figures, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the west and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a
Well Tried Corporation.

$1,167 00	NEBRASKA	$1,167 00
40,377 55	OHIO	40,377 45
27,622 94	INDIANA	27,622 94
69,174 56	ILLINOIS	69,174 56
32,670 08	MICAICAN	32,670 08
34,220 13	WISCONSIN	34,220 15
19,323 34	IOWA	19,323 34
8,663 10	MINNESOTA	8,663 10
9,765 00	KANSAS	9,765 00
34,054 36	KENTUCKY	34,054 36
43,054 90	TENNESSEE	43,054 90
20,832 55	MISSISSIPPI	19,832 55
27,698 83	MISSOURI	27,698 83
22,889 43	ARKANSAS	22,889 43
3,961 68	TEXAS	3,961 98
555 56	ALABAMA	555 55

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates by
E. W. THOMAS
Resident Agent.
Brownville, Sept. 5, 1860.

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

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 and 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.,	" "
Hiser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jno. 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.	" "
Tarlor & Kriegh, 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, A'y at Law,	" "
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Navasa, Alabama.

Nov 8, 1860-tf.

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

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

"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 ousiness 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

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

Cash and cash items - - - - -	$79,588 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 " " - - -	88,085 00
United State and State " " - -	73,367 00
Hartid & 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 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. [1yn04]

Johns & Crosley,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
Is the Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF
It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.
The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable.
Gutta Percha Cement
For preserving and repairing tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western states, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use and for Shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office.
510, BROADWAY,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.) NEW YORK.
JOHNS & CROSLEY.
Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6 mo.

Furnitur 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.

BROWNVILLE

Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.
The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.
No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.
Our charges too—an item these hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.
Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.
THORN, COLEMAN & CO.
Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

ROBT. W. FURNAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BROWNVILLEN N. T

Miscellaneous.

Blindness among Horses—Its Cause

This is a subject of very general importance. It has been stated that blindness is more prevalent among horses in America than among those of other countries. If this is the case the cause of the evil should be investigated and removed—if possible—without delay. The last number of the *American Stock Journal* contains a good article on the subject, the leading ideas of which we have condensed for our columns. It states that blindness is more prevalent among horses in Ohio than those of any other section of country. The cases of blindness are attributed, in a great measure, to *over feeding*—the Ohio horses being notoriously fat. It is a common practice in that State to force the fat upon horses intended for sale, by stuffing them principally with Indian corn, and keeping them, without much service, in warm, close stables. This method of feeding soon fattens a horse, but at the same time its digestive functions are injured by the treatment. It is now believed that the blindness can be traced to a sympathetic relation between disorder of the digestive organs and the brain, and that through the latter the optic nerve becomes diseased and ends in destroying the vision. Blindness is also transmitted to offspring, and thus an evil, first originating in disease, almost becomes a natural defect by hereditary descent. Errors in feeding horses, as is well known, also produces blind staggers, stomach staggers and organic diseases of the brain; therefore the greatest care should be exercised in feeding them.

In order to prevent the spread of horse blindness, it is recommended that whenever an animal shows the least symptoms of the disease it should be kept on a light diet of hay and oats. A horse may be maintained in good condition on 12 pounds of hay and 5 pounds of oats for daily feed. In breeding horses it is also recommended that all animals showing the *least symptoms* of organic disease be rejected.

One of the first symptoms incident to blindness—which any person may readily notice—is the disposition of the animal to raise his fore legs unnecessarily high, while at the same time, the ears are drawn backward and forward in quick succession, thus giving evidence that the sagacious animal is sounding the ground over which he travels.

These are the principal ideas advanced by our cotemporary respecting the cause of prevalent horse blindness in our country, and a mode of arresting a spread of the evil. There are some other causes of this disease which appear to us more evident, and which are perfectly capable of removal.—Blind horses are more common in cities than in the rural districts. This we consider is principally caused by bad stables. Many of them are under ground cellars, and with few exceptions, all stables are too small. They do not admit a sufficient quantity of fresh air for ventillation and respiration, and this always tends to injure the health of the animals. Light is as essential to the health of horses as that of men, and yet most stables are nearly as dark as dungeons. Several years since, a great number of valuable French horses were attacked with glanders and other diseases, of which they died. It was recommended that more spacious stables should be erected. The suggestion was acted upon, and, with improved army stables, there is not one-fourth the cases of sickness now among the French cavalry horses. This fact is invaluable. It would be far better for most of the horses in our cities to be kept in open sheds than in the stables commonly provided for them.

We are also positive that eye-blinds on the herness tend to injure the eyes of horses, and as they are totally useless and unsightly appendages, they should be abandoned entirely. We are aware that, of late the open bridle has become more common, but it sho'd be universal. Tight, close collars, which squeeze the eyes of horses in putting them on, are also very injurious to the eyes of the animals. We have known one case of perfect injury to the eyes of an excellent horse from this cause. Carriage and draft horses should be provided with open collars, secured either at the top or bottom, so that they are not required to be forced over the head of the animals. —*Scientific American.*

An elk can run a mile and a half in two minutes; an antelope a mile in minute; the wild turkey of Tartary has a speed even greater still.

A Little Hero.

Grace Greenwood writes the following little story—and a true one it is—for the *Little Pilgrim*, a child's paper. She gets the facts from an incident described in the Hartford *Daily Times* some years ago, as having happened in Colt's Meadows:

In the city of Hartford Conn., lives the hero of the true history I am about to relate—but no longer "little," as the perilous adventure, which made him for the time famous in his native town, happened several years ago.

Our hero was then a bright, active boy, of fourteen years—the son of a mechanic. In the severe winter of 18—, the father worked in a factory, about a mile and-a-half from his home, and every day the boy carried him his dinner, across a wide piece of meadow land.

One keen frosty day, he found the snow on his meadow nearly two feet deep, and no traces of the little foot path remaining. Yet he ran on, as fast as possible, plunging through drifts—keeping himself warm by the most vigorous, and brave, cheerful thoughts.

When in the midst of the meadow, full half a mile from any house, he suddenly felt himself going down, down! He had fallen into a well!—He sunk down into the dark, icy water, but arose immediately to the surface. There he grasped hold of a plank which had fallen into the well as he went down. One end of this rested on the bottom of the well, while the other rose about four feet above the surface of the water.

The poor lad shouted for help until he was hoarse and almost speechless, but all in vain, as it was impossible for him to make himself heard from such a depth, and at such a distance from any house. So at last he concluded that if he was to be saved at all, he must save himself, and begin at once, as he was getting extremely cold in the water. So he went to work.

First, he drew himself up the plank, and braced himself at the top of it and the wall of the well, which was built of brick and had become quite smooth. Then he pulled off his coat, and taking out his pocket knife, cut off his boots that he might work to greater advantage. Then, with his feet against one side of the well, and his shoulders against the other, he worked his way up, by the most fearful exertion, about half the distance to the top. Here he was obliged to pause, take breath and gather up his energies for the work yet before him. Far harher was it than all he had gone through, for the side of the well being from that point completely covered with ice, he must cut with his knife, grasping places for his fingers, slowly and carefully all the way up.

It was almost a hopeless attempt, but it was all he could do. And here the little hero lifted up his heart to God, and prayed fervently for help, fearing he could never get out alone.

Doubtless the Lord heard his voice calling from the deeps, and pitied him. He wrought no miracle to save him, but breathed into his heart a yet larger measure of calmness and courage, strengthening him to work out his own deliverance.

After this, the little hero cut his way up inch by inch. His wet stockings froze to the ice, and kept his feet from slipping, but his shirt was quite worn from his shoulders ere he reached the top. He did reach it at last—crawled out into the snow, and lay down a moment to rest, panting out his breath in little white clouds on the clear, frosty air.

He had been two hours and a half in the well!

His clothes soon froze to his body, but he no longer suffered with the cold, as full of joy and thankfullness he ran to the factory, where his good father was waiting and wondering.

The poor man was obliged to go without his dinner that day, but you may be sure he cared little about that, while listening with tears in his eyes to the thrilling story his son had to relate to him.

He must have been very proud of his boy that day, as he wrapped him in his own warm overcoat, and took him home to "mother."

And how that mother must have wept and smiled over the lad, and kissed him and thanked God for him.

To Soften Old Putty.—In removing old broken panes from a window, it is generally very difficult to get off the hard, dry putty, that sticks round the glass and its frame. An exchange says: Dip a small brush of nitric or muratic acid,—to be obtained at the druggist's,—and go over the putty with it. Let it rest awhile, and it will soon become so soft that you can remove it with ease.

An axe well used three times a day is reported to be a remedy for dyspepsia.

[From the Omaha Nebraskian.]

Wool Growing—The True Interests of the Nebraska Farmer.

Our townsman, Hon. D. D. Belden, has lately returned, after an absence of several months, with *forteen hundred stock sheep*, the property of himself and S. N. Parmelee, Esq., which they design keeping on their farm near Omaha. They were purchased by Mr. Belden in Michigan, (a State second only to Vermont in the growth of sheep and fine wool), and were carefully selected, both with regard to health and quality of wool, from the largest flocks in that State, and he feels confident that many of them are fully equal to those so often sold for prices ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars per head. The most valuable breed Mr. Belden brings with him are the Spanish Merino, the wool of which commands an extraordinary high price in every market of the world, and which, from their peculiarities will, it is believed, thrive better in Nebraska than in any other section of the Union.

This is a move in the right direction, and Messrs. Belden and Parmalee are the pioneers in an enterprise, worthy not only the attention of our farmers, but of all who have the interests of the Territory at heart, and are desirous of seeing her progress as rapidly as possible to wealth and influence.

We have ever believed that Nebraska was specially adapted to the raising of sheep—her broad prairies were surely designed to make her the greatest graising and stock raising country in the world. In a high rolling country, well watered with pure springs and rivulets, and with a dry climate like Nebraska, with anything like proper care, the growth and health of sheep is almost a certainty—our dry atmosphere, at least, will exempt sheep from those diseases which have proved so disastrous to flocks in many of the other Western States.

But considering everything equal—that Nebraska has no special or peculiar advantages in this line, but stands on precisely the same footing with her sisters eastward—there is nothing in which her farmers can engage which will enable them to compete with those who are more conveniently located with reference to a market, as in wool growing. A ton or wool is worth from seven hundred to one thousand dollars, owing to its quality, and can be transported from even the Far West to New York for a very small per centage on its value, while a ton of wheat, worth from forty to fifty dollars, is absorbed by the freight before it reaches the Atlantic seaboard, and consequently cannot in ordinary times stand transportation any great distance in this country, and leave a remunerative margin for the producer. Besides, wool is one of the great staples as well as wheat, and has with it a world wide use; but unlike wheat, it is not perishable, and consequently its price is not so easily depreciated by the quantity produced. It always demands a remunerative price, and even in this extraordinary state of public affairs, though a temporary depression in the market was at first felt, wool commands its usual figure. While commerce is languishing, trade dull, and millions of bushels of wheat and corn rotting in the granaries of the Great West for the want of buyers, her wool is sought after with avidity and commands a price which, in these hard times, can be considered almost fabulous.

The farmers of the Eastern States, who have systematically and somewhat extensively, for a series of years, devoted themselves to wool growing, have invariably grown rich, and if it can be pursued with great and certain profit where lands are worth from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre, it will be singular if a like result does not follow its prosecution in a country where the pasturage of thousands of acres of the best lands in the world can be had for nothing. We hope this will be the inauguration of a new era in the products of Nebraska.

Not the most uninteresting feature of the advent of this flock of sheep into Omaha, was the performance of a couple of trained shepherd dogs, which Mr. Belden purchased while in the East. There is nothing which pertains to the driving of sheep which they do not understand, and instinctively perform, and with better success, and in less time than a man can do it. It is wonderful to see with what quick intelligence they understand the wishes of the herdsman, and the singular alacrity with which they carry them into execution.

Home can never be transferred, never be repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated on parental love by the innocence and sports of childhood is the only home of the human heart.

Cutting the Tails of Cattle.

A man lately wrote to John Johnston to get his opinion in regard to the practice of cutting or slitting the tails of cattle. Mr. Johnston sent the letter and his own answer to the Rural New Yorker. as the correspondence may interest some of our readers, we copy it. The following is the letter of inquiry:

"I would like your opinion in regard to the practice common in many portions of the country of cutting or slitting the tails of cattle. Do you consider it beneficial, injurious or useless, and, if either, will you be kind enough to give me your reasons? Do you ever practice it?—if so, at any special period of the year, and your method for doing it? Would you advise me to do it at this time of the year, and if you approve of it at all? I have forty there-year-old steers in fine condition, and not fancying the practice, did not operate on them in the spring; but have been urgently advised to do so by several friends. If demands on your time and patience are not too great, I should be very glad of your opinion."

To which Mr. Johnston replies as follows:

"Bleeding cattle in spring, either by neck, vein, or cutting their tails, has been practiced by many stock-keepers ever since I remember anything, and that is over sixty years. I have owned and kept cattle all of fifty years, but I never made a practice of bleeding any animal unless it was sick, as I considered the wholesale bleeding of cattle in spring useless and barbarous. What would you think of the man who would call in his family physician every spring and have his whole family bled?—yet that would be no more absurd than the indiscriminate bleeding of his cattle every spring. If men would always do their domestic animals as they would wish to be done by if they were in their place, with regard to feeding in the winter and spring, they would not think they required bleeding in spring in order to make them thrive. The practice must have originated in the dark ages, and has nearly become extinct, as not one in twenty, or I might say fifty, bleeds his cattle now unless sick, while forty years ago a vast majority did. I think they must also have given up that practice in both England and Scotland, as I hear nothing of it from the last importations from my native country."

Remedy for Ringworm.

The North British Agriculturist says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the head and neck of cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurvy spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combated by the use of sulphur and oil; iodine ointment is, however, to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each application of the ointment.

New Method of Striking Rose Cuttings.

Mr. Peter B. Mead, editor of the Horticulturist, at the recent meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, cummunicated the following in relation to the striking of rose cuttings:

"Take a pan or saucer, fill two-thirds with sand, and then fill up with water; prepare the cuttings in the ordinary way, cutting under a bud or eye, and place it in this sand, and it will root in a much less time, and with ess failure than in any other way."

Onion Salid.—Peal, wash and slice the onions thin; cover with water, then set on the stove, and let them boil about five minutes; drain off the hot water, and rinse them with cold; drain it off well, salt and sweeten your vinegar to suit the taste; pour it over the onions, and the dish is ready for the table. If any one doubts their being good, let them try it. If any one wishes to prepare enough to last a week or ten days after they are prepared as above, let them boil four or five minutes in the vinegar.

Remarks.—Those who are in the habit of shedding tears while pealing onions, may find an antidote by keeping them immersed, or dipping frequently in warm water; rubbing the hands well with a ripe tomato, takes of the stain and odor; so do not get discouraged, sister cooks.—*New England Farmer.*

Color of the Eyes.—That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange, yet that such is the case needs not at this time of the day to be proved; and those whose eyes are brown or dark colored, should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury, from various causes, than gray or blue eyet. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful, and next to those are gray. The lighter the pupil the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

Criticism of Preachers.—"I would have no one criticise a sermon," said Samuel Drew, "till he had attempted to preach one. After you have attempted to address a congregation, you will better understand a preacher's sensations and difficulties. And remember this in all your criticisms: the hand that cannot build a hovel may demolish a palace."