THE ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
FISHER & HACKER,
Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
FURNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
One copy 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 copy, 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 (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion - - - - - -	50
One square, one month - - - - - -	3 00
Business Cards, six lines or less, one year	6 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 - - -	12 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	8 00
One column three months - - - -	20 00
One half column three months - - -	12 00
One fourth column three months - - -	10 00
One eighth column three months - -	6 00
Announcing Candidates for office (payment in advance) - - - - - -	$5 00

Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MAY, 15, 1862. NO. 45.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. F. STEWART,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office in J. J. Thurman's Drug Store, Whitney's Block, Main street. v6-n43-1y

MILLINERY.
MRS. MARY W. HEWETT,
Has just received a new stock of Straw Goods, consisting of BONNETS, SHAKERS, HATS, CAPS, AND TRIMMINGS,
of all kinds and of the latest style. The ladies of Brownville and vicinity are cordially invited to call and see them. First door east of the Methodist church, on Water street.
April 17, 1862. n41-3m

H. M. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office corner of Main and First Sts.
Brownville, N. T.
n34, 72—n30 v6 1y

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently Located near BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, offers the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tender his professional services to the afflicted. Office one mile south of town, on the old Nixon farm.
April 11, '61. n40-1y

Augustus Schoenheit
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

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 for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted.
v3n18ly

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

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

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

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
Cor. of Main & Walnut Sts, St. Louis.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY 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 location of 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, Trees, and Ornamental Shrubbery Generally.
CRESCENT CITY IOWA.

PIONEER BLANK BOOK Manufactory AND BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

JEFF DAVIS HUNG!
As well as the Jury of Twelve!
And it is nearly decided that "Taylor" the best quality of
LIGHTNING RODS
Are in use, which I will sell cheap. I will take cash if compelled to.
H. H. MARSH.

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	13
19,323 34	IOWA	19,323	34
8,653 10	MINNESOTA	8,653	10
9,765 00	KANSAS	9,765	00
34,054 36	KENTUCKY	34,054	36
43,054 90	TENNESSEE	43,054	90
10,832 55	MISSISSIPPI	10,832	55
27,698 83	MISSOURI	27,698	83
22,839 43	ARKANSAS	22,839	43
3,961 68	TEXAS	3,961	68
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 I. CARSON
(Successor to Lumbaugh & 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 accessible points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Hiser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	Washington, D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	" "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S. T.	" "
Taylor & Kriesh, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Pre & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. S. 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,	Marengo, 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.
no20v6

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

"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

THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED 1810
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102.
CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.
May 1st. 1861.

Cash and cash items - - - - -	$79,668 78
Loans well secured - - - - -	56,253 20
Real Estate - - - - - -	15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	274,850 00
2425 " New York " " - -	193,350 00
1010 " Boston " " - -	100 750 00
507 " other " " - -	66,085 00
United State and State " " - -	73,987 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 - - - -	72,744 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. [1yno4]

BROWNVILLE
Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and 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

JACOB MAHRON,
Merchant Tailor,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, servicable and fashionable
WEARING APPAREL,
TO HIS
New Stock of Goods
JUST RECEIVED,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
Those wishing any thing in his line will do well to call and examine his stock before investing, as he pledges himself to hold out peculiarly favorable inducements.
February 13th, 1862.

NEW DRUG STORE IN BROWNVILLE,
Whitney's Block, Main Street.
LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE ELK HORN and MORTAR
J. J. THURMAN,
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has removed his Drug Store from Sidney, Iowa, to the City of Brownville, and having added thereto an extensive stock of
Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints and Oils,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
For Medical Purposes,
Hair and Tooth brushes,
Perfumery,
Fine Toilet Soap,
&c., &c., &., &c.
Invites the public patronage.
Physician's Prescriptions attended to at all hours both by day and night.
Brownville, April 11th, 1861. n40-y1y

CHEAP FLOWERS & FRUITS
I will send, by mail, postpaid, 100 SMALL BULBS, mostly mixed TULIPS, for one dollar, and Large Bulbs of same, for $2. Other Bulbs, named, low enough.
HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, of 50 sorts, fine mixed ROSES and other HARDY SHRUBBERY, by express, or railroad, 4 to 8 dollars per 100. Name and CHOICE SORTS, about double price; and more in small selected lots—in all, 500 varieties.
"SMALL FRUITS" of all sorts, including DELAWARE and CONCORD GRAPES, equally reasonable.
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, 25 per cent. lower than usual. All safely packed, to keep a month, at purchasers cost. Address,
JOHN A. KINNICOTT,
The Grove P. O., Cook Co., Ills.

Books for Youth and Age.

If one were to arrange the library of a man who had always been a reader, according to his growth in years, how very few books would be shifted from the child's shelves to the boy's, and thence to the man's; so rarely do our book companions grow up with us, so commonly do we outgrow them, and use them only as mementos of former days. Of the books which remain with us through more than one stage of life, there are very few which we enjoy in each of the stages. Books of adventure, for instance, keep their charm through childhood and early youth; but when our own period of adventure arrives, we find it so much more intense than our boyish dreams, that Robinson Crusoe and his fellows lose their charms; when we pass this stage and reach that of steady, quiet life, and especially when we enter that period where we sit under our own vine and fig-tree, these books regain their old charms, because they reflect former experience, and help us to live our more impulsive years. So, too, fairy tales are inseparable from childhood, but in youth action finds its poetry in romance, and it is in the years of riper manhood that these tales recover their enchantment, because it is then that the spirit of childhood within us begins to re-assert itself. Childhood has no foreknowledge of the struggle of youth and the reflection of manhood; yet it accompanies each state, and finally regains its ascendency; not now, however, to be symbolized by the innocence of infancy, but by the white-robed figures with palms in their hands.—*National Quarterly Review.*

The Bee Moth—Its First Appearance in this Country.

It appears that the bee moth, although prevalent in Europe at a much earlier day, did not make its appearance in this country till early in the present century. Its depredations were discovered in Massachutts, in 1805. It was first noticed and described in the Boston *Patriot* in the spring of 1806; and it is stated that within two years of that time, four-fifths of all the apiaries in that vicinity were abandoned. According to Dr. Kirtland's observations, the appearance of the bee moth was not noticed in Ohio, until after 1828. In 1831, it had spread over the State generally.

Since that time a great deal of brain labor has been expended, in devising means, by which to head off this insect. Numerous hives have been gotten up, and presented to the Apiarian, all of which, in the enstimation of the inventors, were just *the thing*. We will not attempt a description of any of these several inventions, or discoveries, for not one of them was any improvement upon the old fashioned straw or box hives, until the system of movable comb frames was devised and put into use.

Langstroth, in his invaluable Work on the Bee, in speaking of the moth, makes the following remarks, which are of special interest to every bee keeper at the present season. Let every one who has the care of bees, read them.

"I shall now explain why some stocks flourish in spite of neglect, while others, most cared for, fall a prey to the moth, and shall show how, in suitable hives, and with proper precautions, the moth may be kept from seriously annoying the bees.

A feeble colony being unable to cover its combs, they are often filled with the eggs of the moth, and, frequently, their owner becomes aware of their condition only when their ruin is completed. But how, can the novice know when a stock, in a common hive is seriously* infested with these all-devouring worms? The discouraged aspect of the bees plainly indicates that there is trouble of some kind within, and the bottom board will be covered with pieces of bee-bread mixed with the *excrement* of the worms, which looks like grains of *gunpowder*.†

Early in the Spring, before the stock becomes populous, the bees should be driven up among their combs by smoke, and the bottom-board cleansed. It too frequently happens that, in the common hives, nothing can be effectually done, even when the bee-keeper is aware of the plague within. With the moveable frames, however, the combs, and all parts of the hives, may be carefully cleansed, and if a stock is weak or queenless, the proper remedies may be easily applied. If a feeble stock cannot be strengthened so as to protect its empty combs, they may be taken away until the bees are numerous enough to need them.

If the bee-moth were so constituted as to require but a small amount of heat for its full development, it would become exceedingly numerous early in the Spring, and might easily enter the hives and deposit its eggs where it pleases: for at this season, not only is there no guard maintained by the bees at night, but large portions of their comb are quite unprotected.—How does every fact in the history of the bee, when properly investigated, point with unerring certainty to the wisdom of Him who made it!

Combs having no brood, may be smoked with the fumes of burning sulphur, to kill the eggs or worms of the moth. If kept from the bees, they should be carefully protected, in a dry place, from the moth, and examined occasionally, to be smoked again if any warms are found.

* * * * *

The most fruitful cause of the ravages of the moth still remains to be described. If a colony becomes queenless, it must, unless otherwise destroyed, inevitably fall a prey to the bee-moth. By watching, in glass hives, the proceedings of colonies purposely made queenless, I have ascertained that they make little or no resistance to her entrance, and allow her to lay her eggs where she pleases. The worms, after hatching, appear to have their own way, and are even more at home than the dispirited bees.*

How worthless, then, to a queenless colony, are all the traps and other devices which, of late years, have been so much relied upon. Any passage which admits a bee is large enough for the moth, and if a single female enters such a hive, she will lay eggs enough to destroy it, however strong. Under a low estimate, she would lay at least, two hundred eggs in the hive, and the second generation would count by thousands, while those of the third will exceed a million.

Not only do the bees of a hopelessly queenless hive make no effectual opposition to the bee-moth, but, by their forlorn condition, they positively invite their attacks. She appears to have an instinctive knowledge of their condition, and no art of man can ever keep her out. She will pass by other colonies to get at a queenless one, as if aware that she will find it in the best conditions for the development of her young; and thus the strongest colonies, after losing their queens, are frequently devoured by the worms, while some small ones, standing by their side, escape unharmed.

It is certain that a queenless hive seldom maintains a guard at the entrance, and does not fill the air with the pleasant voice of happy industry. Eden to our dull ears, the difference between the hum of a prosperous hive and the unhappy note of a despairing one, is often sufficiently obvious; may it not be even more so to the acute senses of the provident mother-moth?"

*The fact that queenless stocks do not oppose an effectual resistance to the moths or worms—a fact which I once thought to be a discovery of my own—has for a long time been well known to the Germans. Mr. Wagner informs me "that their best treatises, for many years, speak of this as a settled fact, so that it has become an axiom that, if a colony is overpowered by robber bees, its owner is not entitled to compensation, as it was, in all likelihood, queenless, and would certainly have been destroyed by the moth.

My attention has been recently called to an article in the *Ohio Cultivator* for 1849, page 185, by Micajah T. Johnson, in which, after detailing some experiments, he says:—'One thing is certain—if bees, from any cause, should lose their queen, and not have the means in their power of raising another, the miller and the worms soon take possession. I believe no hive is destroyed by worms while an efficient queen remains in it.'

This seems to be the earliest published notice of this important fact by an American observer.

Sub-Soiling.

Plow deep, while sluggards sleep.—FRANKLIN.

The advantages of subsoiling have already become a fixed fact with most if not all of our practical farmers. They know by experience, many of them, that inverting the surface ten or twelve inches in depth produces the following happy results:

1. The seed of all weeds being put so deep under the soil that they do not appear soon enough to injure the crop.

2. Stirring the soil deeply, enabling it the better to withstand drouth; giving the roots an opportunity of running deep for moisture.

3. When there is a superabundance of wet, the advantages of sub-soiling are apparent, as the moisture will more readily settle from the surface.

And last, though not least, the yield of produce is from ten to twenty per cent. greater than can be obtained on old soils by surface culture.

I have before me the experience of some of our best farmers in this State on this subject, derived from tests on old plowed field from 15 to 23 years. I will give the extremes on corn, wheat and oats: on corn, fram 15 to 25 bushels more per acre; on wheat, from 7 to 10 bushels; on oats, from 10 to 18 bushels per acre. Now suppose a farmer should sub-soil 80 acres old prairie for corn, and make only 10 bushels per acre more than if he used the surface plow; he would harvest 800 bushels more corn, which at 25cts. per bushel would amount to $200, more than the cost of sub-soiling, leaving the land in the right condition for an increased crop of oats, and then wheat with only surface plowing.

With these remarks on the beneficial results, we will notice very briefly the modes now adopted by the few who have found that their titles to the soil were good below 6 or 8 inches:

1. Some use two teams, running one common plow in the same furrow, or plow two furrows in depth.

2. Some use the Michigan sub-soil plow, which is similar in its work to the former mode.

3. Some use a large single plow that will run ten inches in depth, drawn by three horses. I consider all these modes as doing the work imperfectly, as by neither is there a perfect inversion of the soil. Still, imperfect as they are, they will all pay better than the continual six in plowing.

I saw a plow last week inventad by a practical farmer, N. F. Burton, of Plymouth, Ill., and patented last October. (See Patent Book, 1861, No. 2564). It is a perfect success as a sub-soil plow. It consists of a surface and sub-soil plow running side by side. The surface one running on the land side just behind the sub-soil plow, which turns the sub-soil at any required depth over the surface soil.—The team has a good path, the bottom of the surface furrow, which is an important item; as well as the complete inversion of the soil. When the importance of any work is as apparent as that of sub-soiling, especially old fields, it is quite essential that we use the best implement to perform the work. Two yoke of oxen, with a boy to drive, is all that is required to run the Burton Plow, as it runs on wheels and holds itself.—*Valley Farmer.*

From the Iowa Homestead

Corn—Its Nativity—Increased Yield per Acre, &c.

Of the cereal grains, none is more extensively cultivated in the United States, than ("maize") corn. The varieties are very numerous, depending a great deal upon the character of the soil and climate on which they are grown. No grain may be grown through a wider range of latitude, than Indian corn—flourishing from about 40° of Southern to 45° Northern latitude. According to the mean temperature, it ripens from six weeks to seven months. With the exception of rice, it furnishes the daily food for a larger number of human beings than any other grain.

Corn is a native grain of the United States. It was first cultivated on the James River, Virginia, by the English, in 1608. The mode of culture was similar to that followed by the Indians.

As the science of Agriculture becomes better understood, the yield of corn per acre increases. It is almost marvelous to see what a span there is in the yield of corn per acre. According to reliable statistics, it may be put down from 5, to 189 bushels to the acre. In 1850, nine competitors in the State of Kentucky, each cultivating ten acres, raised 11,440 bushels, of shelled corn. Some years ago a crop of 170 bushels of shelled corn was actually raised in Madison county, N. Y. These figures, which are well founded upon facts, are almost sufficient to put the stigma of laziness and shiftlessness, upon those farmers who, from year to year, are contented, while harvesting from 25 to 40 bushels of corn from an acre. If, Madison co., N. Y., which is in a higher latitude than the greater part of Iowa, and possessing a soil much inferior for corn, 170 bushels can be raised from an acre, then no farmer of this State should be contented with an average yield of less than 85 bushels to the acre.

That could be done during ordinary seasons, on nine-tenths of the farms of Iowa, I verily believe. The reason why so many farmers don't raise better crops than they now do, is this—they are too careless and indifferent in the cultivation and management of their farms. I don't want to say that many of them are too lazy. But then something more is necessary to raise 189 bushels of corn to the acre, than to pull off the coat, roll up the sleeves, and then "pitch in" blind.

To make farming profitable, the farmer must not just know *what* to do, but at the same time know *why* he does it. He should know, chemically speaking, the nature and properties of the soil he cultivates, from day to day; and the special manures that are required, by the various crops that he raises; also, the nature and habits of the grasses and cereal plants he cultivates.

It is almost as philosophical, and nearly as profitable, to expect to raise a remunerative crop of corn, from a field plowed three inches deep, and cultivated accordingly, as it would be to attempt to fatten poultry upon clean rye straw.

In cultivating corn so as to pay well we ought to have *good* soil, *better* cultivation, and the *best* seed. Corn may be made to grow upon almost any soil, by the application of manure, and skillful cultivation. But the soil which is particularly adapted to it, is that which contains a large per centage of vegetable mold, is friable and deep, and is sufficiently supplied with moisture by evaporation. Prairies, and alluvial deposits, such as are found along the Scioto river, in Ohio, may be considered the natural habitat of corn.

The most remarkable feature, or fact, in regard to the soil of the Scioto bottoms, is the exceeding fineness of its particles.

The Flax and Linen Trade.

Belfast, the great emperium of the linen trade, last year exported 65,000,000 yards of linen and 13,200,000 pounds of linen and thread. Next in importance to the flax industry, is the trade in sewed muslins, employing about a million persons in Ireland. Another manufacture carried on in Belfast is important in the consumption of agricultural produce—namely, starch-making from wheat. Ten firms use nearly 30,000 quarters of the finest red wheat every year. The wheaten starch made by the old fermentative process, is largely used by bleachers, the goods retaining their stiffness longer than if dressed with the rice and other starches. The whole of the business is at present nearly paralyzed as America was the best marked for Irish linen goods, very limited quantities of which have been imported during the past nine months.—*Cal. Farmer.*

HOW HEALTH BRIGHTENS THINGS—God has so knit the mind and body together, that they act and re-act upon each other. Who has not felt that the state of health gives a coloring to everything that happens to him? One man, whose health is depressed, sees his own fireside, that used to burn so cheerily, only covered with gloom and sadness. Another, of a bright and joyous mind, in the full vigor of health, will go forth, and the very desert to that man's eyes will rejoice, and the very wilderness to his view will blossom as the rose, and the saddest strains in nature will sound to him the most joyous and brilliant. A sufferer goes out and looks on nature, and its roses are all become thorns, its myrtles all look like briars, and Eden itself seems like a desert, and the sweetest minstrelsy of the grove and the forest sounds to him like a wild and wailing minor running through all the sounds of nature.

CUT WORM AND CORN GRUB KILLER.—Dr. Asa Fitch, the eminent entomologist of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, says: "I doubt not you have noticed in plowed fields a large black beetle with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on its back. It is the *Colosoma calidum* of entomologists, and its eggs produce the *corn grub killer*. It is a most inveterate foe of the cut worm, grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and in spite of its violent writhing and struggling securely holding it, and when it finds these worms plenty, it gorges and surfeits itself upon them, till it is so glutted and distended as to be scarcely able to stir—for it never knows how to let a cut worm alone when it meets with one. It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden dotted beetle, which produces it, therefore, should never be harmed."

BLOSSOMING THOUGHTS.—The sunlight makes the violet blossom. No surgeon's instrument can make flowers blossom, and no hammer can drive them forth. But the sweet, persuading sun can call them out. A seed is planted. The sun looks, and kisses the place again, and a green plant appears above the ground! It looks once more, and kisses the place once more, and a beautiful white blossom unfolds itself!

And thus it is with the soul. No logic can pry out these devout aspirations. No philosophy can draw them forth. But let God's sweet, persuading soul rest upon ours awhile, and they come up and blossom. The soul is the garden of the Lord.—*H. W. Beecher.*

A CURE FOR SOFT CORNS.—Scrape a piece of common chalk, and put a pinch to the soft corn, and bind a linen rag upon it. Repeat the application during a few days, and you will find it will come off like a shell and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious.—*Godey.*

*Inexperienced bee-keepers, who imagine that a colony is nearly ruined when they find a few worms, should remember that almost every old stock, however strong or healthy, has some of these enemies lurking about his premises.

†When bees in the spring prepare their cells for brood, the bottom-board is often covered with small pieces of comb and bee-bread; but if these are not mixed with the black excrement, they are proofs of industry, instead of signs of ruin.