THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FISHER & HACKER,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FURNAS & FISHER,

PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

One year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " 12 " 3 00
Club of 10 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per year, if paid in advance, 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 - - - - -	2 00
Business Cards, six lines or less, one year	5 00
One column one year - - - -	60 00
One half column, one year - - -	35 00
One fourth column one year - - -	20 00
One eighth column one year - - -	15 00
One column six months - - - -	35 00
One half column six months - - -	21 00
One fourth column six months - - -	13 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	8 00
One column three months - - - -	20 00
One half column three months - - -	13 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, 29, 1862. NO. 47.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. F. STEWART,
ELECTIC 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,
which is 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, Water street.
Nov 17, 1862. n41-3m

H. M. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office corner of Main and First Sts.
Brownville, N. T.
Nov 30, '72—n30-v6 1y

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently Located near BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, offers his professional services to the afflicted. One mile south of town, on the old Nixon farm. v6-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,
Has located himself in Brownville, N. T., ten professional services to the community. Teeth warranted.

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
I. 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 for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n13ly

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

THOMAS DAVIS,
ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LITTLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville. v6, n40-1y

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

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

WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law
Real and Collecting Agent.
NEMAHA CITY, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
Will practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to location of warrants on lands carefully selected by him.
Nemaha City, Feb 25, '61. n12-y1y

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

PIONEER BANK BOOK Manufactory AND BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
Agent.

JEFF DAVIS HUNG!
Small as the Jury of Twelve!
Fully decided I had "lostle" the best quality of LIGHTNING RODS
Which I will sell cheap.
Call on me if convenient.
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	69,474 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
20,832 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 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.

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.,	" "
Hiser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jno. 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 & 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, Att'y at Law,	" "
Gov. Sam. Hamilton, Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov 8, 1860-1f.

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

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts, and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILL, AND MACHERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. Chicago.
R. W. FURNAS, AGENT, Brownville, Nebraska.
Of whom Circulars and detailed information can be had.
March 20, 1862. [n37-1y]

STAR CRACKER MANUFACTORY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
HENRY M'DIVITT,
Invites the attention of Merchants, Grocers, Hotel Keepers, Ranchmen, and Travelers to the Mines, to his extensive
Cracker Manufactory
He is prepared to furnish
SODA, BOSTON, BUTTER, SUGARD AND PIC NIC CRACKERS AND PILOT BREAD,
At Wholesale or Retail, and at prices as low as can be had anywhere. HENRY M'DIVITT.
April 17, 1862—n41-3m

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 - -	274,559 00
2125 " New York " " - - -	193,350 00
1010 " Boston " " - - -	100,750 00
507 " other " " - - -	53,085 00
United State and State " " - - -	73,867 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 - - - - - -	73,344 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]

BROWNVILLE
Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will be found at all times, and 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 SARUBBERY, by express, or railroad, 4 to 6 dollars per 100. NAMED 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.

POETRY.

From the Rural New Yorker.

"MOVE ON, MEN!"

["Move on, men!" was Gen. Burnside's answer, on the reception of the flag presented to him at an early period of the war.]

Move on, men; and the men moved on
To the good old song our father's sung
Move on, men; and the men moved on
'Neath the good old flag our father's flung;
'Mid the million hopes and the million fears,
A nation's prayers and a nation's cheers.

Move on, men; and the men moved on,
Moved on with their banners gay
Through Columbia's darkest day.
Move on, men; and the men moved on,
Step so firm and heart so brave,
Moved on o'er the watery wave;
Moved on 'mid the dismal roar
Of the mighty winds, from shore to shore;
Moved on, moved on, tempest tost,
With the rudder broke and anchors lost—
Braved the tempest, stemmed the tide,
For the good old ship, the nation's pride,
In which our fathers fought and died,
Where God's voice in thunder spoke,
Whilst the waves tumultuous broke,
Burnside moved to Roanoke.

When an hundred year are o'er,
When other hearts shall read the lore
That's written on Columbia's shore,
When old Time's assuaging hand
Hath wreathed its ivy o'er the land,
Then the poet's soul shall flow,
Then the patriot's heart shall glow,
Then romance, with magic spell,
To the listening world shall tell
How the winds and waves awoke,
Mingling with the fiery smoke,
Cannon's roar, and saber stroke,
When Burnside moved to Roanoke.

From the Prairie Farmer.

OAD TO SPRING.

A country exchange comes to us with the following "*Oad* to Spring," which after highly lauding it attributes to the *Prairie Farmer*. We have no recollection of its having appeared in our columns before, though it certainly is worth a place. We hope the "poit" has taken his "lisons."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Well, Spring, youv cum at last, hev you?
The poit sez youv bin a sittin in Old Wintur's
Lap—now, aint you ashamed of yourself?
I spose the old feller's been a bussen you,
I should think he had from your breth
A bein so cold—but thats the way them
Old fellers hev a doin.

Well, as I was saying,
Your cum at last with your "bamy
Breth" a blowing from the Northwest—
Wesconstant or Nebraska, I spose,
Grate Kuntries for bam I rekin.

Now yov cum wen
Everydodi's feed and Korn and things,
Hev all bin fed out! Now luck at
Our Critters, will yo? See our Katel
On the lift, a hevin to be stedded by
Thur tales when they gets up a mornin's!
Luk at our hossis, wats all rejuced
To skeletons a weepin over a troft;
A hull troft full of kobs!
A hull troft full of bitter rekelecksbuns!

Luk at them shepe a lien in
The fens corners a waitin for gras!
Yis! an theyve bin a waitin sum ov
Them weex! And if they waent
Fuld theyd a bin "shakin ther lox
At you an sed—"U dun it!" (That thur
Is frum Hamlet, won ov Shakspur's plais.)
As another poit sez—"Gras difured makes
The stumak ake." So these shepe wil
Never open thur li on to gras agin—No.

Now luk at them hogs, as has bin
A folerin them Katel wat hev bin
Stuft with ha! See em will ye, a creepin'
Round as if theys tetched with Korns.
Luk at thur eres, will ye—bigger than—
Eany cabbitch lefe!

See the shotes
A lenin onter the fens to squele!
Luk on them mity eres "a hangin pendint"
Onto such little hogs! See a hundrid
Gud shoats rejuced down to a even
Korn baskit ful!
Yes, that thurs ol yer doins, U
Tardi loiterin Spring!—a hangen bak
As youv bin a doin.

But now youv com!
We feel yor cheerin presenz wen we
Git round onto the southside uv the barn!
We hear the hens a kaklin when theyv
Laid a eg! We see the horsradish
A startin up a long side the gardin
Fens! The wommin is a lukin into
The old topot after garden sedes!
And all these things mak me think youv cum!

Ef so be I've riled
Ye, Spring, a showing up ov yer short cummins,
Jes set it down to havin a poits lisons,
[Tho I haint taken wun out yet, I 'low to.]

AGRICULTURAL.

Vitality of Eggs.

Eggs for hatching should be as fresh as possible. Some say they should not be over two weeks old—about the time it takes a hen to lay a clutch of eggs. It is no easy matter, in fact it is impossible, to fix upon any precise period when the vital principle in the egg is destroyed, since it varies from the first, according to the vigor of the parents of the enclosed embryo and the mode of preserving the eggs.—A safe rule, however, is to secure fresh eggs. Those who are anxious to secure a valuable variety, one chicken of which would be worth a whole brood of ordinary or common sorts, will run all risks; after seven or eight weeks their chance is not entirely gone; some of their chicks will be found dead in the shell, but those that are hatched, if they survive the first forty-eight hours—the great difficulty—are afterwards no more weakly nor troublesome than others.

Whether for hatching or eating, it is advisable to collect the eggs every afternoon daily. They should be shaken as little as possible, for fear of rupturing the ligaments and mixing the albumen with the yolk; in the meantime air should be excluded from the plants as much as possible. They should be carefully packed in oats, bran, cut straw, or any other dry, soft substance. It is best to set them on end, and not suffer them to lay and roll on the side. Set them into a moderately cool, dry room of even temperature. A careful observance of the foregoing rules may save many from disappointment in rearing some of the choicest varieties of fowls.

We have before said eggs for hatching should be as fresh as possible, and if early in the season, care should be taken that they do not get chilled or frozen, as that would destroy their vitality; as soon as layed they should be marked with a pencil to show their age and stock.

The last week in March or first in April will be a good time to set your hens, and the pullets, if well fed from these clutches, will lay through the following winter. Select the eggs of good laying hens, of good shape, and of regular size; by this means you may much improve your stock. Some who are very particular in these matters will only put eggs from one fowl under a setting hen, in order that no mistake may arise as to the identity of the chicks. In raising game fowls this, of course, will be a very important rule; as the mail bird is the object desired in this stock, observe eggs of a good shape, that are longest and sharpest at the small end are generally found to produce males, but not always, while the round and large ended ones produce females. Last year in a clutch of thirteen eggs there were ten cocks and one pullet hatched.

Many persons [illegible] chickens for want of a little attention to them. It is an old but true axiom, that "a thing worth doing at all is worth doing well," and this will apply to the rearing of chickens as well as to other matters. Convenient nests should be provided for the hens to lay and hatch in. They should be secured in sheltered places and filled with cut straw, hay, or some soft substance.—Old nests or boxes should be cleaned—scalded with boiling lime water, and the bedding removed and replaced with fresh. A good hen will cover fifteen of her own sized eggs, but some think thirteen are a sufficient number, and there are others who give the preference to eleven; we think the medium the most successful.

Place all the eggs, whether eleven or thirteen, under the hen at once, and mark with chalk or pencil, in a conspicuous place on the box, a date twenty-one days advance—the time occupied in hatching.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Planting Cabbages.

A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extoles the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring-feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at 25 tons. He gives the following directions for planting them:

The cabbage plants freshly drawn from the nursery-bed, with the extreme end of the slender fibrous root cut off, are brought to the field and immersed in tubs of water, with the roots downwards, and taken from the vessels as the plants are required for use.—Persons provided with dibbles insert the plants on the top of the drills, at the distance of two feet from each other, making a hole with the dibble for the insertion of the plant to the depth it has stood in the nursery bed, and pushing with the dibble the sides of the hole together, in order to give the plant a firm position. It must be very carefully observed not to insert the plants deeper or more shallow than they stood in the nursery bed, as a transformation of the exposed or earthed up skin is the consequence, and a necessary delay in the onward progress of the plant. All plants with a large foliage require much moisture, and the dung that is used for cabbage must be thoroughly moist, and even wet, whether it be cool or fermented; the plants immersed in water, and the insertion in the ground should be performed in the wettest weather in which the work is possible to be done.—When any plants are seen to be dead, the places must be immediately filled with fresh plants in order to ensure a full crop all over the field.

Make hay while the sun shines.

[For the Nebraska Farmer.]

Pure Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

MR. EDITOR: In the March number of the *American Agriculturist*, on page 68, will be found an article enquiring for seed of the above description. Chinese Sugar Cane Seed in the country has become deteriorated somewhat by hybridizing with other plants of the same genus, such as dourah corn, broom corn, imphee, &c., and that frequent enquiries had been made for pure seed, where they could be obtained, which they could not answer. In the April number of that very useful journal, on page 101, may be found an article headed pure Sugar Cane Seed not obtainable, stating that in France and Algiers pure seed could not be obtained known to be unhybridized. For general information I will state that in the year of 1855 I received from the United States Patent office two packages of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, which had been obtained from M. Vilmorin, of France, and brought to America by Jay Brown, Esq., and distributed for the first time throughout the country. I planted one package in my garden, the other in the field, for the purpose of obtaining seed alone.

In the Spring of 1856, I used the seed obtained from the field package for farther experiment, whilst that of the garden seed was laid carefully away, without farther use, and would, perhaps, have yet so remained had not the article alluded to met my eye. I have since taken it from its resting place and excluded all other seed of the sorghum or sugar cane kind, as well as those of its genus, such as doarah, broom, or chocalate corn, from my place. I have now planted, of this pure seed, as much as three acres, which will produce as much seed as will for the next year satisfy the demands of this part of our country. It can have no other chance than to remain pure, as there is no broom corn or others of its species growing within miles of my place. I have tested its vitality, some of it is already up and growing finely. More on the subject hereafter.

Yours truly,
GEO. MONTAGUE.
Junction City, Kan.

[Written for the Nebraska Farmer.]

Cultivation of Tobacco.

MR. EDITOR: As the cultivation of the above named article must, from the necessity of the times, become profitable to a certain extent, correct information upon the subject may be acceptable to many of your subscribers. If you believe with me on this subject, I propose to furnish three communications: First, the subject of this will be the cultivation from transplanting to the time of gathering and housing: Second, at the proper season, housing and curing: Third, for next springs operation, the best method of producing the plants. The soil for tobacco growing should be of a light, friable kind, commonly called a sandy loam, must be rolling, not liable to drain in excessive rains, new ground in timber land is best. It is useless to take up space in your valuable paper describing the preparation of the ground, it is enough for a good farmer to know that it must be well prepared and checked by running furrows each way three feet apart, large flat hills should be made with a depression in the centre, at the cross of the angles, the plants should be removed from the hot bed to these hills in the latter part of May, or as soon thereafter as possible. In taking up the plants great pains must be taken not to bruise or break the stems or leaves. Plant one stock in a hill about the depth it stood in the bed, press the dirt firmly but gently about the plant, afterward pour on a pint or less of water and cover with moss or a broad leaf and your plants will live. Hoe out the weeds and draw a little earth to your stock when the transplants are ten days old, which is all the working your ground will require. Your next great trouble is with the enemies to the plant. The cut worm will be the first while plants are tender. A shower of soap suds will bring them to view, when you will, of course, destroy them. The bud worm must be watched after transplanting, it will destroy the buds in a short time if allowed to remain. The black head next will bread in the leaf, and eat its way, leaving little but the stem unless prevented; the green worm will eat along the edges and stems of the leaf, curling the leaf and hiding in them, hunt them out. The tobacco fly quite early in the season will deposit its egg on the smooth and upper surface of the leaf and hatches the horn worm which eats through at once and continues to eat until the whole plant is destroyed. A day must not pass without great diligence in this part of your business, the green and black headed worms may be killed by simply pressing the leaf between the thumb and finger; with the bud worm skill is required or you may do as much harm as the worm, by destroying the bud of the plant in killing it, for remember the smallest piece pinched will destroy half the leaf. On the manner of the prosecution of this part of your work will depend your success in tobacco raising; when the plant has attained its growth there will be formed at the top a gem or button which will throw out flowers, finally throwing out capsules containing the seeds. Having selected a few of the best stalks for seed, top the rest of the crop by breaking off the button soon after it is formed, if your plants show a diminutive growth top lower than the button, break off the suckers and allow nothing to interfere with the proper development of the leaves on the main stem. More in season.

Yours truly, G. M.
Junction City, Kan.

For the Nebraska Farmer.

Farming vs. Professional Life.

ED. FARMER: I was much pleased to read in the April number the outspoken words of "Justice" on the above topic. I endorse every word, and even go farther than he by saying that the farmer is at fault somewhat for this state of things. I believe all men to be under a sentence of labor, and, consequently, the man who accepts the sentence and faithfully carries it out is a nobler man than he who tries to live other than by the "sweat of his face." I said the farmer was at fault, I should have said the *farmers* are at fault, for no solitary farmer can do much alone to remedy matters. Let them club together for their own improvement, and agree that they will set their own prices on what they sell instead of saying "what will you give me." Let them [illegible] Physiology and the Laws of the State they live in, and they will be likely to give "a tremendous letting alone" to two personages who figure very largely at the west, I mean the Lawyer and the Doctor.

In my experience I have found that *no medicine was safer than wrong medicine*, and I feel quite confident that *he is an intelligent physician who does not sometimes give wrong medicine.*

It seems to me high time that farmers were awake to the wrongs they suffer from men of other occupations.

W. B.
Olatha, Kansas.

Usefulness of Toads in Gardens.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Hort. Society, the subject of toads in gardens was under discussion, when Mr. Burgess, an "old country gardener of long experience," stated "that thirty years observation had convinced him that it was the snail and not the toad which devoured strawberries and their vines. Most people attributed the destruction to toads, but he was certain that they were harmless. In gardens he considered them of great use, and all gardeners should look upon them as their best friends. Mr. Fuller endorsed all that had been said upon the subject, and he was glad to hear it. He believed the toad a most valuable auxiliary to the gardener. They were worth $500 a piece, as they keep the ground clear of insects entirely.—Besides they can be domesticated!—This was not generally known; nevertheless it was true. Those in his garden knew him, and would follow in order to get the insects, caterpillars, etc. Their preservation ought to be attended to. Mr. Burgess was of the opinion that there should be a fine for killing them."—*Country Gentleman.*

An instance of canine fidelity is thus narrated by a Chicago correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*:

"A remarkable instance is related of the manner in which Mrs. Pfieff, the wife of Lieutenant Louis Pfieff, of Chicago, who was killed at Shiloh, was enabled to find her husband's body. No person, when she arrived on the field, could inform her where her husband's body was buried; and after searching among the thousands of graves for half a day, she was about to disbandon the pursuit in despair. Suddenly she saw a large dog coming toward her, which she recognized as one which had left Chicago with her husband. The dog seemed delighted to find her, and led her to a distant part of the field, when he stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened, and found the body of her husband. It appears, by the statements of the soldiers, that the dog was by the side of the lieutenant when he fell, and remained with him till he was buried. He then took his station by the grave, and there he had remained for twelve days, until relieved by the arrival of his mistress, only leaving his post long enough each day to procure food."