braska Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ISHER & HACKER,
d Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

URNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:
e year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " 12 " 3 00
s of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per
provided the cash accompanies the order, not
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# Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

VOL. VII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. NO. 2.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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| One square (ten lines or less) one insertion, | $1 00 |
| Each additional insertion | 50 |
| Business Cards, six lines or less, one year | 6 00 |
| One column one year | 60 00 |
| One-half column one year | 40 00 |
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Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.
In Transient Advertisements, fractions over one square will be charged for by the line, at the rate of ten cents the first week, and 5 cents each subsequent week.

USINESS CARDS.

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LECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
ROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
in J. J. Thurman's Drug Store, Whitney's
Main street. v6-n43-1y

MILLINERY.
MRS. MARY W. HEWETT,
just received a new stock of Straw Goods,
ing of
ETS, SHAKERS, HATS, CAPS, AND
TRIMMINGS,
ds and of the latest style. The ladies of
ille and vicinity are cordially invited to call
them. First door east of the Methodist
on Water street.
17, 1862. n41-3m

THE AFFLICTED.
DR. A. GODFREY,
YSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
BSTETRICIAN,
ed in France, having twenty-five years' expe-
the Medical science, and one of the correspon-
the "American Journal of the Medical Scien-
s located permanently in Brownville, and re-
y tenders his professional services to the cit-
this city and vicinity.
ll not confine his services to common practice,
t them to chronic diseases—diseases of long
—Malignant Tumors and Sores Abscesses and
Cancers and Sore Eyes, even partial Blindness,
, commonly called Falling Sickness, Palsy,
a, Dyspepsy, Consumption in the first and
ges, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of
d. Particular attention paid to Ague.
, if requested, give reference to those pro-
nounable in the United States, and afterwards
him.
be found at all hours, either at J. H. Maun's
rt, or at his dwelling house, when not engaged
ional business. n50-1y

H. M. ATKINSON,
TORNEY AT LAW,
AND
OLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office corner of Main and First Sts.
rownville, N. T.
, '72—n36 1y

DR. GWIN,
Having permanently Located near
WNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
e practice of Medicine and Surgery, ten-
professional services to the afflicted.
one mile south of town, on the old Nixon

UGUSTUS SCHOENHEIT,
TORNEY AT LAW,
AND
LICITORS IN CHANCERY,
orner First and Main Streets,
nville, - - - Nebraska

T. M. TALBOTT,
NTAL SURGEON,
located himself in Brownville, N. T., ten
professional services to the community.
warranted.

KS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
J. SCHUTZ
would announce to the citizens of Brownville
vicinity that he has located himself in
rownville, and intends keeping a full assort-
everything in his line of business, which will
for cash. He will also do all kinds of re-
clocks, watches and jewelry. All work war-
v3n18ly

WARD W. THOMAS,
TTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CITOR IN CHANCERY.
ce corner of Main and First Streets.
OWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter
Presses, &c.
ANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
areful, and buy only the genuine.
, 1862 n49-3m

E. MOODY & SON,
GARY NURSERIES,
OCKPORT, N. Y.,
ole and Retail Dealers in Fruit,
and Ornamental Trees,
AND SHRUBS AND
KS FOR NURSERYMEN.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
URGEON,
LE ROCK, NEBRASKA
reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
'61. n40-1y

EWIS WALDTER,
E, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter;
ER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T

WILSON BOLLINGER,
TTORNEY
AND
NSELLOR AT LAW,
al and Collecting Agent.
ICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
practice in the several Courts in Gage and
counties, and will give prompt attention
ness entrusted to him. Collections prompt-
Particular attention given to locat-
warrants on lands carefully selected by
ber 25, '61. n12-y1y

H. A. TERRY,
olesale and Retail Dealer in
n, Field and Flower Seeds,
ALSO
APE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES,
nts, Raspberries, Blackberries,
and Ornamental Shrubbery Generally.
ESCENT CITY IOWA.

PRINCE & CO.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
blished Nurseries—Established, 1732. All
ees, Plants, Small Fruits, Grapes, Bulbs,
ne Plants, Stocks, Scions, Seeds etc., etc.,
rates, to suit the times. Priced Catalogues
h, 1862. [n36 tf]

THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED 1810 HARTFORD, CONN.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102.

CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.

May 1st. 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash and cash items | $79,588 73 |
| Loans well secured | 56,263 90 |
| Real Estate | 15,000 00 |
| 2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks | 274,859 00 |
| 2425 " New York " " | 132,350 00 |
| 1010 " Boston " " | 100 750 00 |
| 507 " other " " | 68,085 00 |
| United State and State " " | 73,367 00 |
| Hartfd & N. Haven R.R. bonds | 39,700 00 |
| Hartford City Bonds | 36,750 00 |
| Conn. River Co. & R.R. Co. Stock | 4,600 00 |
| Total Assets | $932,302 98 |
| Total liabilities | 73,944 27 |

For details of investments, see small Cards and Circulars.
Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.
Apply to
JOHN L. CARSON, Agt.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates [1y n04]

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 MACHIERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President.
Chicago.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.
R. W. FURNAS, AGENT,
Brownville, Nebraska,
Of whom Circulars and detailed information can be had.
March 20, 1862. [n27-1y]

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:*

| | |
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| Lind & Brother | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| J. W. Carson & Co., | " " |
| Hiser, Dick & Co. | Baltimore, Md. |
| Young & Carson, | " " |
| Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port, | " " |
| Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Hanker, | Washington, D. C. |
| J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law, | " " |
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| 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, | Havana, 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 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

JACOB MAHRON,
Merchant Tailor,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, serviceable 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 15th, 1862.

[For the Advertiser.]

## Effects of Civilization on Woman.

BY DR. A—. G—.

[CONTINUED.]

The individual, animated by a lively sense of his own dignity, perseverance, energy, and the simultaneous development of all his faculties; woman elevated to the rank of the consort of man, and, as it were, recompensed for the duty of obedience by the respectful regards lavished upon her; the gentleness and constancy of family ties, protected by the powerful guarantees of good order and justice; an admirable public conscience, rich in maxims of sublime morality, in laws of justice and equity, in sentiments of honor and dignity; a conscience which survives the shipwreck of private morality, and does not allow unblushing corruption to reach the height which it did in antiquity; a general mildness of manners, which in war prevents great excess, and in peace renders life more tranquil and more pleasing; a profound respect for man and all that belongs to him, which makes private acts of violence very uncommon, and in all political constitutions serves as a salutary check on governments; an ardent desire of perfection in all departments; an irresistable tendency, sometimes ill-directed, but always active, to improve the condition of the many; a secret impulse to protect the weak, to succor the unfortunate—an impulse which sometimes pursues its course with generous ardor, and which, whenever it is unable to develop itself, remains in the heart of society, and produces there the uneasiness and disquietude of remorse; a cosmopolitan spirit of universality, of propagandism; an inexhaustible fund of resources to grow young again without danger of perishing, and for self-preservation in the most important junctures; a generous impatience, which longs to anticipate the future, and produces an incessant movement and agitation, sometimes dangerous, but which are generally the germs of great benefits and the symptoms of a strong principle of life; such are the great characteristics which distinguish our civilization; such are the features which place it in a rank superior to that of many other civilizations.

In our first article we have shown what woman was among the Romans, and what she is still among the nations who are not christians; history, and still more the literature of Greece and Rome, afford us sad, or rather shameful proofs, on this subject, and all the nations of the earth offer us too many evidences of the truth and exactness of the observation of Buchanan, viz: That wherever christian civilization does not prevail, there is a tendency to the degradation of woman.—But christian civilization has placed her in the rank which properly belongs to her, and which is most conducive to the good of the family and of society; it has raised her from abjection; restored her to the rank of companion of man, as worthy of him; made the existing prejudices against her vanish forever; made her equal to man by unity of origin and destiny, and in the participation of the heavenly gifts; it enrolled her in the universal brotherhood of man; considered her no longer as a slave or the vile instrument of pleasure; it has restored to woman not only liberty, instruction, and all civil rights; it has, moreover, created for her three ministries which give her a glorious action upon the distinies of mankind. The first is the ministry of respect. Respect is a gentle and pious fear. When we meet with a venerable old man, distinguished by his services, whose countenance exhibits profound traces of virtue, we experience within ourselves, although we may be his equal, a feeling which causes us no pain, but still removes from the confidence of familiarity—this is respect. Respect is the voluntary acknowledgment of a dignity which commands us without need of any order; it enters like a necessary condiment, in all the relations of men between themselves, and the most tender affection does not exclude its expression, however it may become moderate with it. Without respect, man touches on the rudeness of barbarity; he disowns his royal character.

Now, we are liable to forget, or even to disown this portion of our heavenly endowment. The abuses of equality, the abasement of vice, the indelicacy of mind, continually push us towards rudeness, as pride bears us to a silly and foolish stiffness. Christian civilization needed to find and to preserve the secret of dignity moderated by grace, to have a subsisting interpret of it, an exquisite and inviolable model, whose presence alone were a lesson, incessantly reminded us of the physiognomy of the man true, pure, sincere, simple, worthy of himself: to the christian woman this ministry has been intrusted. Christian civilization has made of the slave a queen; it has taken her from a shameful servitude, or from a licentious liberty, which was but another servitude, to give her over public morals a modest and sovereign action—a scepter worn with as much fruit as glory, which has marked modern times with an indelible color of decency and of elevation!

That young man, worn out in vice, who believes in nothing, not even in pleasure, who respects nothing, not even himself, he comes, he meets the look of the christian woman, he beholds living the dignity he has profaned; he again finds God in a soul who has preserved innocence under the laws of true civilization, and shows it forth in her countenance; he feels his misery and his abjectness before that mirror of purity. A motion of the eye-lid or of the lip suffices to chastise and annihilate him, who imagined that he was sure he would not be trembled before the Almighty. He recognises a power to which he owes an account of his life, before which he is to disguise at least its shame, and if he becomes incapable of being touched with that tacit reproach—if he despise woman, after having despised everything else, it is the last trait of his condemnation; he no longer belongs to the civilized world; he is a barbarian.

The second ministry which christian civilization has created for woman, is the ministry of education.

To whom shall man, coming into the world, be intrusted? To whose care shall he be confided to inspire him a good soul? Which is the hand sufficiently delicate, sufficiently ingenious, sufficiently tender, to impart gentleness to that tallow-being that is just born between good and evil, that may be a villain or a saint? Let us not look very far. Already his education is begun, even in the womb that bore him. Every thought, every prayer, every sigh of his mother has been a divine will which flowed even into his soul and baptised it in honor and sanctity. The father has no direct influence. To the mother alone it has been given that her soul touched, for nine months, the soul of the child, and impressed predispositions to truth, to goodness, to gentleness, precious germs whose culture she shall perfect in full day-light, after having sowed them in the unknown depths of her maternity. The child appears; he evades the first education in the womb of his mother; but he is received in hands blessed by civilization, he has no more to dread murder or exposition; he sleeps in peace under the protection of his mother. And from the moment he opens his eyes, which is the first look he meets? The pure and pious look of a christian. And from the moment a word, secretly conveying itself through the winding cavities of the ear, can introduce itself into his soul, who will tell it to him? Who will utter to him the first word, the first revelation, the first voice of an intelligence to an intelligence? Who? Formerly it was the Almighty; now it is he yet, through our mother. It is the christian woman who has succeeded God in the sacred ministry of the first word. When Adam heard it and the flame of his spirit was kindled by that breath under the bright horizon of heaven, it was God who had spoken to him.—And for us, when our heart awakes to affection and our mind to truth, it is under the hand, under the word, under the weight of maternal love that this prodigy is accomplished.

Infancy soon passes away, and youth announces itself with its instincts of liberty. Education becomes more dangerous without ceasing to be necessary.—Every power lies heavy like a yoke.—Only one remains, if not intact, at least respected. We still hear the truth from the lips of our mother; her look has not lost all authority; her reproach is not without sting to produce remorse, and when she is utterly disarmed, her tears remain as a last order which we do not resist. Unknown to us she opens avenues which lead to the most secret spots of our heart, and we are astonished to find her at moments when we think ourselves alone. Singular virtue, surviving itself, and which attests even in its debris to which efficacious sources God hath steeped it!

"And the voice of my mother, it rings in my brain;
That sweet, low tone, like the lute's soft strain.
And I hear it now, that music low,
Still it is with me, wherever I go.

M'FADDEN.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, whose annual Fair is to be held at Dubuque, commencing on the last day of September, offer in premiums: For the best bull of any age or blood, they offer $100 and a like sum for the best four colts under four years old, and for the fastest trotting stallion. Competition in the departments of stock, implements, etc., are open to the world.

## Dogs versus Wool.

That many farmers have been and are now deterred from sheep breeding and wool growing, from the fear of dogs, we have no hesitation in saying. Why, then, should so many worthless curs as are found through the country be suffered to remain, as a sort of incubus to this important farming interest? There should be an enumeration of all the dogs in every township in the State, and the supervisors of roads or township auditors, who are here apprisers of damages to sheep by dogs, should be empowered and compelled to destroy all dogs not claimed by responsible owners. In Paris the police are provided with meat-balls containing strychnine, which they very quietly offer to the dogs are destroyed.—Put a high tax on the dogs; men who have valuable dogs would be perfectly willing to pay five dollars a head tax. Tax them high or kill them. Wool is high in price, flax is high, and cotton is very high, the latter is a tropical plant, and its cultivation is not understood here. Then why attempt its cultivation when we have both wool and flax, both valuable textiles in demand, both adapted to our climate, and the growth of both understood by our people, but much neglected by them? Bring out the wool growers and the flax growers, and clear out the dogs. Read the following from the *Maine Farmer* on the subject:

"*The Dog Tax.*—One of the most benificent things connected with the bill just passed the House, is the tax of one dollar per head on dogs. If it will have the effect in any degree to abate the dog nuisance, which costs the country millions of money every year in the destruction of sheep, and the discouragement of the business of wool growing, the Congress which passes it will be the benefactors of their country. A Missouri paper gives the following statistics, in connection with the subject, which will be of interest to our readers:

"One dog for each family in the United States would be a very moderate computation. This would give us in round numbers probably 8,000,000 of dogs, each of which consumes annually food sufficient to raise a pig worth a dollar. The cost, therefor, of feeding the dogs of the United States is $8,000,000, which amount may be considered nearly if not quite a dead loss to the nation.

"A much more important question to consider, however, is how many millions of dollars are annually lost by the sheep, and other domestic animals killed by dogs. This question cannot be solved until the attention of the census takers or assessors shall be directed to the matter. Ohio has already made the experiment, and it was found that the loss in that State of the sheep killed and injured by dogs in 1761 amounted in value to $96,795,95.

The extensive wool growers in some portions of the country, who keep choice breeds, have estimated their individual losses by dogs at several thousands of dollars annually, notwithstanding the utmost care to prevent them. The havvoc made by a single dog who has become addicted to sheep killing, is astonishing; and when two or three dogs associate for their work, as often happens, one or two visits will be sufficient sometimes to destroy a large flock of sheep.

"Cattle and hogs to a great extent are bitten and destroyed by mad dogs. The danger and loss of human life by the same cause is not inconsiderable, and is well worth consideration. At the same time nineteen-twentieths of the dogs are utterly worthless to their owners.

"A still more important injury which the country sustains by dogs remains to be considered. Thousands of farmers have abandoned raising rheep on account of their destruction by dogs. Others in nearly all places, are deterred from engaging to any considerable extent in this important and profitable branch of industry for the same reason. Of the great loss which the country sustains in this way there can be no doubt. The number of sheep in many of the older States has largely decreased annually.—Those States are now waking up to the importance of adopting messures to decrease the number of dogs, and of obtaining a revenue from them to remunerate sheep owners for their losses. Under these circumstances we have become large importers of woolen geods, and even wool. Instead of drawing on factories of our own for a supely of clothing for our immense army, we were obliged to import from Europe.

"In the West there is everything to favor, and nothing except dogs to prevent, producing immense quantities of wool, and producing it very cheaply. We have also every facility for manufacturing it in our midst. Such manufacturies would increase our population, and would consume a large portion of our surplus grain and provisions which now have to seek distant markets at a loss."—*Ewan's Rural.*

[For the Nebraska Farmer.]

## Layering the Grape.

We have been layering the grape this season after the leaves were all expanded and the vine had begun to grow rapidly. We strip off the leaves as far as the vine is under the ground, rub off all the buds and then peg them down tightly in the trench which should be four inches deep, the dirt then packed tightly into the trench, and the end of the shoot that is to be the future layer should be turned up so that it will grow in an upright form.

Where the vine to be layered is old wood we usually cut the vine half into by a long cleft cut.

Grapes layered in this manner, this season, are now rooting finely and making a good strong growth and by Sept. or Oct. will do to take up.

R. O. THOMPSON.

## A Good Word for the Skunk.

The *American Agriculturist* takes up the cudgel in defense of the despised but seldom-kicked skunk, and gives a good notice. Our cotemporary says:

All summer long he roams your pastures at night, picking up beetles and grubs, poking with his nose potato hills where many worms are at work. He is after the grubs, not the tubors. He takes possession of the apartments of the woodchuck, who has quartered himself and family upon your clover field or garden, and makes short work with all the domestic arrangements of that unmitigated nuisance. With this white-backed sentinel around, you can raise clover in peace, and the young turnips will flourish. Your beans will not be prematurely snapped, and your garden sauce will be free from other vermin. The most careless observation of his habits shows that he lives almost exclusively upon insects. While you sleep he is busy doing your work, seeking to destroy your enemies. In any fair account kept with him the balance must be struck in his favor. Thus we often find friends under the most unpromising appearances, and badly abused men are not unfrequently the benefactors of society.

## Raising Turnips.

It is altogether too late in the day to question the utility of the crop. The raising of those varieties wanted for table use, is no unimportant matter. We could almost as soon think of Thanksgiving dinner without the turkey, as without the savory dish of early white Dutch turnips. Carefully stored in the root cellar, or put down in boxes of sand in the common house cellar, they will keep fresh and juicy all winter. For spring use commend us to the purple-topped Swede, or, rutabaga. We do not recommend any of these as being particularly easy of digestion; but, eaten in moderation, they serve as a good relish and accompaniment to other food. For stock feeding this root is of great value. For producing milk, for fattening, or for keeping up the general health of cattle, swine and sheep, through the cold season, their importance is not easily over-estimated. It is a great economy to use them especially in seasons where there is a scarcity of other fodder. A leading English agriculturist once said that the failure of the turnip crop there, would be a greater blow to the nation's prosperity than the failure of the Bank of England. Nothing like this would be true for our own country, perhaps; yet it is a fact that the turnip crop is one of great importance.

The first of this month is in time for sowing the Rutabagas and Swedes, but a longer season is desirable if wanted for stock feeding. With other varieties we may follow the old adage, "Twenty-fifth of July, sow turnips, wet or dry."

But this, like other adages, must be taken with qualification. Sow the seed in July whenever the ground is moist enough to give the seeds a quick start. The land should be rich, clear of weeds, light and warm; a black muck, rather sandy, is best. If a piece of newly cleared land can be found, turn it over and now on that, the crop will be quite sure. The seed germinates quickly, and insects are less troublesome than on old land.—Next best is swarded ground. The soil having been worked fine, sow in drills half an inch deep, fifteen inches to two feet apart, and at the rate of one and a half pounds to the acre. Abercrombie says: "half an ounce to every hundred square feet.' The seeds will germinate in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

As soon as the plants are up, look out for weeds and insects. Work the drills with cultivator or wheel-hoe, and the rapid growth will reward all the labor. When the plants have made rough leaves an inch broad, hoe them and thin out to six or eight inches apart. Continue the thinnings afterwards, until the roots finally stand eight or ten inches apart. If a little plaster is sown broadcast over the plants when well established, it will give them increased vigor.

To destroy that great pest the fly, some use soot, ashes, or air-slacked lime, strewing it on the leaves when wet; but warm, moist weather will soon carry the plants beyond the reach of flies. Still, if the insects persist, and the young plants are eaten up, dig up the ground and sow again.

TO MAKE VINES FRUITFUL.—Melon cucumber, squash, and other vines of this class, are often rendered more fruitful by the pinching-in or shortening-in process. Pinch off the ends of the longest, and thus throw more strength into the lateral, bearing branches.

## Seasonable Cultivation.

There is such a thing as thorough culture, and seasonable culture: it is of the latter we now have a word to say. Seasonable culture cuts down and roots up weeds when they are quite small. It does not wait until they have become so large as to require double the amount of time and strength to subdue them. Least of all does it wait until they have ripened their seeds and begun to scatter them on the wind. Seasonable culture tills plants at the time they will be most benefitted by it. Here, for example, is a hill of melons: the vines a foot long, and the weeds among them a foot high. Now, how long would those vines have become by this time, if the weeds had never been allowed to grow? It will not make amends to cut them down now: they should never have been suffered to grow at all. Work vigorously as you may, the rest of the Summer, you cannot catch up. Here, then, is a difference between culture and seasonable culture. Consider this, too. The work of digging out such large weeds injures the melons. The roots will be more or less broken and disturbed, and the leaves, suddenly exposed to the full glare of the sun, will wither. When the plants recover from this shock, and go on again to set their fruit, it will be considerably later in maturing, than it would have been under better management; and of course it will be poorer than if ripened in its own propper season. Does not this instance illustrate a genial principle? The rule holds good of nearly all crops. They should be planted in their proper seasons, and cultivated at the time they most needed it. Let farmers learn if they would thrive, to till no more ground than they can till well and seasonably.

## Geology.

We extract the following from Agassiz's article on "Methods of Study in Natural History," in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*:

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science is that of the immense periods which have passed in the gradual formation of our earth.—So vast were the cycles of time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on the earth, but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud or sand or soil of whatever kind on which they lived has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above it—or the wearing of great river beds, or the filling of extensive water basins, till marshes first and then dry land succeeded to inland seas—or the slow growth of coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walls raised by the little ocean architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that must have grown up, flourished, died and decayed to fill the storehouses of coal that feed the fires of the human race to-day—if we consider all these records of the past the intellect fails to grasp a cronology for which our experience furnishes no data, and the time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future which stretches indefinitely before us.

GOPHERS.—Gopher hunts seem to be the order of the day in some parts of Wisconsin. In Dodge county one recently took place, in which, in one day, 749 of the pests were killed. Other hunts of this character are on the tapis in that quarter. *Death to the Gophers.*

In whatever shape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim with Hamlet: "Take any shape but that!"

In hiving a new swarm of bees it is of great importance to give them a hive already furnished with combs.

An Illinois farmer, speaking of the expense of living at the West says: "It will vary with the size of the family, and their propensity to gratify pride, an expensive article in a new county."

Every brute is exempt from most of our diseases. They are entirely artificial, and no brute is ingenious enough to contrive them.