

Page 22 John Webber act
with Sawyer & Cowden

Jan 26 To amt for over \$100
" " 1 box Mustard 2
" 28 " Candy 05
Feb 7 " Quart Whiskey 15
" 9 " Quart Whiskey 2 drinks 25
" 11 " Tobacco & Whiskey 80
" 13 " 1 drink 05
" 14 " 1 Do & 1 gal Smokey 30
" " Sugar Pepper Spice &c 50
" 16 " 4 drinks brand Cash 1.50 05
" 17 " Whiskey & 1 drink 25
" 18 " 1/2 gal whiskey 30
" " " " " 30
" 19 " 4 drinks 30
" 20 " Tobacco 10
" 21 " 3 qts Whiskey & 1 dr 50
" " Coffee Sugar & Soap 1.00

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BRECKENRIDGE NEWS

Farm Notes.

Dip the ends of posts to be set in the ground in petroleum, pitch or char them. They will last for thirty years.

Elevate your corn cribs or bins on posts at least three feet from the ground. Invert a tin mill pan, large size, over the top of each post, and you will have a perfect rat proof crib.

To make a cheap pork barrel, buy a barrel of old hay, set fire to it, and throw it in the barrel; let it burn until the staves begin to burn; put it out by turning it upside down; scrape the coals off and you have a good sweet barrel.

On heavy loams or clay, clover roots penetrate the sub soil and open it to the fertilizing influences of air and light. It is rich too in nitrogen, and in the decay of its leaves and roots it gives the soil just what is wanted to grow a maximum crop of any kind of grain.

The following is a good recipe for worms in horses: Powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; mix well. Divide the mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This will not only remove worms, but also tones up the digestive organs, so that the parasites can not for a time find a foothold.

Cabbage has a superior value for feeding purposes. English cattle feeders assert that their cattle progress faster on cabbage mixed with plenty of fine-cut wheat straw and cotton seed cake than with any other vegetable. Cabbage contains one part flesh-forming substance to three of heat-producing while in potatoes the flesh-forming is only one to twenty. Cabbage is also rich in mineral matter.

Corn suckers should, under all circumstances, be taken off before they appropriate too much substance which the main stalks should receive, but under all circumstances, allow them to tassel, for whatever pains may be taken to bring or keep corn at its greatest perfection by selection of seed, the pollen from the suckers may undo what has been gained by years of careful selection. We would as soon think of breeding a thoroughbred mare to a scrub stallion as to have pollen from suckers cast upon an excellent variety of corn. It is also well known that the pollen from a neighboring field is oftentimes carried to an almost incredible distance, and consequently may cause more mixture than is desirable.

A farmer who keeps hens should build a henry for them, so arranged that it can easily be kept clean and well ventilated. In winter the temperature should be warm enough to prevent it from freezing—say from forty-five to sixty degrees, Fahrenheit. A supply of fresh water therein is of great importance; hens drink often if they can get water. Ground feed is best when eggs are wanted. Corn and wheat middlings form an excellent combination for food; but meat should be given them by way of a change, once or twice a week, if not oftener. With a large flock of fowls this is essential. Nests should be made of bright straw instead of hay. Hens are pleased with a neat place for depositing their eggs, and appreciate good care.

A small quantity of straw might be fed to working horses without injury. Straw fed only once a day to a working horse is an entirely different thing from straw morning, noon and night. And it is the same with fattening animals. I have known straw to be fed to those in small quantities with some advantage. With milk cows it is different, and they may be fed a considerable quantity of straw and not effect the flow of milk. The most important thing, and something that is usually neglected, is to keep the appetite of the stock always good. This is easily accomplished by judiciously feeding straw and hay together. I think a greater quantity of hay and straw can be fed together than of either alone. It is a serious mistake to give cattle a surplus of straw and, indeed, of any thing else.

completed, using four times the bulk of that 1 to of manure, the last layer being soil. The top of this compost heap I make flat to catch the rains, then cover in with any refuse hay or straw, then place some sticks of wood or boards against the covering to keep it in place, and in two or three months it is ready for use, having become thoroughly incorporated with the soil; but as the season for planting is then past, I leave the heap till the next, when I use it with what I compost in November. Perhaps it would be better to make compost in March, where the climate will admit, and use the manure for crops planted the last of May or early in June, but I can discover no loss by keeping it till next season. A yard of this compost in a hill of corn will yield a half shovelfull of stable manure.

Speaking of the use of lime, Professor Caldwell reasons in this way in the New York Tribune: "Hence the first and one of the most important rules to be observed in the use of lime is that it should be applied in these large doses only to soils comparatively rich in humus, or strong clay soils rich in finely divided silicate. It has been proved by experiment that lime will convert plant food from the insoluble to soluble forms in either case. We find the proverb current in France and Germany, as well as in our own language, that 'lime without manure makes the father rich, but the children poor,' which means plainly enough that not only should we plant with good soil in using lime, but should maintain its good condition by the liberal use of manure; and we find that whenever, in this country or elsewhere, lime is used intelligently, manure is used freely."

A writer says that his cow gives all the milk that is necessary in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, two hundred and sixty pounds of butter were made last year. This is in part his treatment of the cow. If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to it as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water-pail full at a time, morning, noon and night.

Mr. Joseph McPherson, an old and respected citizen, while hauling manure Monday afternoon, at the edge of town, fell from his seat and was run over by the heavily loaded wagon, receiving very serious internal injuries. He is a native of Scotland, but has been a resident here for many years. We sincerely hope to see him about again in a few days.

There is a panther in the woods near Tar Springs. One of Mr. Dow Pate's sons ran upon the animal the other day, and got a good view of it. Dr. Owen and several other reliable persons have seen its tracks. It is fairly exterminating the young pigs in the neighborhood. The young chap who kills the panther will be the hero for the Tar Springers to fall down and worship.

Mr. R. R. Pierce is building another large tobacco house. He will be able to handle one and a half million pounds of tobacco this season.

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to appear from subject being, "China, and a Voyage Thither."

It was descriptive in its character, having been compiled from notes taken by Col. Allen of his journey to China, and of the manners and traits of the Chinese, while he was United States Consul at Foochow.

It was well prepared and elegantly delivered. Full of scenes and incidents, described in the most delicate and forcible language, and seasoned by many a humorous and witty hit.

The night was rainy and chilly, but, notwithstanding that, the Colonel was greeted by a full house and an appreciative audience, and it is hardly saying enough to state, that each and every one went away feeling fully repaid and sorry that the lecture was so short—an hour and ten minutes.

Col. Allen has many additional notes of his voyage, and of the Chinese, and promised us another lecture soon. We shall anxiously await the announcement of his readiness to favor us again, and shall be sadly disappointed if it do not come.

Whenever the Colonel opens his mouth he says something, and when he says it, it instructs, interests or amuses.

A Floating Barroom.

The steamer Dick Johnson, of Cannelton, which makes Sunday trips up and down the river, is, on that day, but little else than a floating barroom. The town of Cloverport has an ordinance which prohibits the local liquor sellers from transacting business on the Sabbath day, and Marshal Taylor intends to stop the Johnson from violating it. So, next Sunday, when she throws her barroom open at our wharf, it is his determination to tie her up, arrest her officers, and present them before Esquire Raitt Monday morning on the charge of violating the Sunday ordinance. His conduct, we are satisfied, will meet with the universal approbation of our citizens. In fact, the corporation authorities owe it to our own citizens whom they tax for the privilege of selling liquor during week days, but prohibit from opening their barrooms on the Sabbath, to prevent strangers from coming here and reaping an unlawful harvest.

of a solution of perchloride of mercury, a night and morning will cure corns on the feet.

Take a large sized watch key, place the stem directly over the black spot, and by pressing firmly on it you can remove flesh-worms from the face easily and expeditiously.

If you are nervous—feel a creeping sensation of the flesh—put a tablespoonful of ordinary cooking soda in one quart of water, and bathe the entire person. It will give entire relief.

If your hands chap easily, immediately after you take them out of the soap and dishwater, dip them in water acidulated with vinegar, or rub them with lemon juice. This also prevents roughness of the skin.

The following recipe will cure the worst cases of cholera infantum: Take the whites of two eggs, well beaten, and mix with pure water, add one tablespoonful of orange-flower water and a little sugar. Give a tablespoonful every hour. It is infallible.

A certain remedy for warts is the juice of the Irish potato. Apply it three times a day, and the warts will speedily disappear.

It is a great mistake for any one to suppose that much meat is necessary in order to give us strength and nourishment. It is very well in proportion, but rice eaters, buckwheat eaters, cracked wheat and oatmeal eaters are the strongest people living, and the healthiest, also. A fair proportion of milk supplies every needed ingredient not furnished by the grain.

A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath tub while bathing, will communicate a velvety softness to the water, and at the same time invigorate and rest the bather. Persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful nights will find this kind of bath of great benefit.

When a cold begins to oppress your chest and pain your lungs, you will find boiled onions a sovereign specific. When your children are afflicted with worms, feed them with boiled onions. They are the best vermifuge in the world, as well as an exceedingly palatable dish. Two hearty meals a week will keep children entirely free of worms.

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