FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO TREAT THAT STUBBORN DISEASE, BUMBLE FOOT.

A Cheap and Efficient Shelter for Swine. A Poultry how of General Interest-A Suggestion for Thanksgiving Day-Hints on Stable Brainage.

Much has been said and written about the trentmen and disposal of house sewage, but comparatively little thought given to stable draininge. This neglect of the latter arises in ; ert, at least, from the fact that the annumial vapor given off in the stables is not considered unhealthful to human being. It is, however, a serious annoyance, as are all disagreeable odors, and then his very injurious to carriages, affecting the craish, as well as impregnating the custions with a subtle odor and



When stab drains can be attached to a regular sew age system, or be run into tilated wasting cesspool, there is little or no trouble about vapors and odors; bu where the liquid has to drain into a close cesspool, considerable thought and in enuity are required.

It need hardly be told that stables ought not to be drained into the same cesspool as is the house sewage. As there is only liquid matter to be dealt with only one cesspool is necessary, but this one to be complete should be fitted with a movable pump and an air shaft for ventilation. All the drains must be made water tight with coment, and the air shafts should be made of cast iron pipe not less than two inches in diameter. Zinc corrodes rapidly v hen used about the stable.

The ent, which explains itself, shows an atrangement of a drain from a stable with ventilation of the catch pit that will prevent all foul odors. This plan is one much employed in England, and those who have tried it vouch for its successful operation if four-inch glazed pipes are used and the esspool and catch pit are ventilated. A bucket of water should be poured down every few days to flush the

How the liquid is finally disposed of will vary in individual cases. It is a most powerful manare, and properly diluted becomes a valuable fertilizer for grass or other green crops. Where it can be managed without becoming a nuisance, a good plan is to pome the contents of the stable cesspool on the compost heap.

The New York Poultry Show.

Effects are being made to insure a success at the coming poultry show in New York city, the results of which will prove of widespread interest and value. This exhibition is appounced for Dec. 14 to 21. f live and dressed mar he pigeon department interest, and there is to be a toy dog she v in connection with the The promin

st which has been issued gives full info nation in regard to the edals, cups and money show. Silver prizes are one class will receive certifibirds in the H: cates of super ity, in the second class certificates of class certified ence will be the guide standard of exthat it covers and new preeds will be led to the discretion of the re numerous club and judges. There the pigeons and a silver special prizes for will be offered for comcup valued at ning class. Mr. George petition in the ort, Conn., will be ball uring the show. The S. Pratt, Bridge superintendent in judges have been sen, of Natick, Mass.; J. following poul lected: I. K. Fe Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Y. Bicknell, of Nevius, of Phil elphia, Pa.; George O. Brown, of Be more, Md.; Abel Stevens, of Wel dey, Mass., and C. P. Thompson, of B. oklyn, N. Y., formerly of New Hampshire.

The The aksgiving Bird.

Oh, this is the turk that causes Thanksgiving, he's bursting and baked till he's browne. And makes us ery madly that life is worth living

Rise, carver, and o'er him utter a blessing, Then see that cach feaster has loosened his

And then help the ladies who like him (in dress-Take plenty of thome to a slice of his breast. The wish bone you'll give to the maid who is

The dark meat, whose flavor you know is the Along with the "Turk's cap" you'll keep for

The drum sticks must go to each tiny young

Now, while you're enjoying your Thanksgiving Remember the ones who are hungry alway, And send them a turkey, so if you're a sinner, You'll feel like a Christian and honor the day.

Shelters for Swine.

dollars and cents ought in itself to be a sufficient reason for properly housing and protecting from the weather farm stock. The saving of food between cattle exposed warm and comfortable, it has been proven over and over again, much more than pays for the shelter provided. Every farmer knows that the food required to sustain life in cattle in cold exposed positions will make a profitable gain where these same cattle are warmly housed. On many farms where milch cows, horses and poultry are provided with suitable shelters swine are left to take care of themselves.



The opinion very generally exists that swine, if fed regularly, ought to thrive without any other attention; hence these neglected animals are either left in open pens or ranges, or else crowded into in- the muscle making foods must be con sufficient sheds and barn cellars, there to tinued. wallow in accumulating filth until the time arrives for slaughtering them. The multipl'action of diseases among hogs, and ' enion crop.

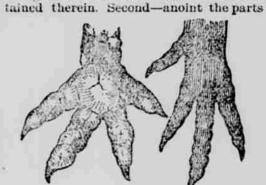
the growing prejudice on the part of a numerous class of consumers of meat against pork are sufficient reasons why this erroneous practice should be stopped. The time has come when the growers of pork must exercise more care in relation to the healthful housing of their animals, There is also room for improvement in the matter of feeding for firm, sweet flesh. Experienced growers of pigs are unanimous in the opinion that numerous small pens and limited runs, with few animals ; in each, are superior to one large pen and one large yard. There is a preference among some breeders for solid earth floors for pig pens when the soil is a naturally dry and well drained one. The matter of ventilation in these pens and sheds is an important one. It is required to prevent dampness from sweating when the animals incline to pile up and smother one another, as well as to carry off the noxious

gases arising from the manure. In the accompanying illustration is shown a cheap hog shed, common in the west, and recently described in Prairie three rows of posts so as to form a square sixteen feet on each side, with a post in the center. There are three posts in each row; the two outside rows are four feet high, while the inside row is three feet higher and bears the ridge pole. Rail or pole rafters are laid from the plates on the outer rows of posts to the ridge pole, and after the sides are tightly boarded up the top is covered with crushed corn stalks. Slough hay or flax straw makes nearly as good a covering. A door three feet square in one corner, and a square ventilator made of six-inch boards placed in the roof, completes this shed. This arrangement for ventilation prevents the animals becoming damp from sweating, and from fifteen to twenty-five hogs have done well in such a pen. By occasionally shoveling out the accumulated dirt and providing dry fresh earth a good bed is promised where the cold is not too great. This is not warm enough for small pigs, but in a climate where the temperature does not run much below 30 deg. it answers nicely for stockers running behind cattle or for other hogs that are kept through the winter. Its cheapness especially recommends it to farmers in a new country. The total outlay for boards, posts, etc., need not be over \$4 to \$6, and the labor of constructing it is but very little.

Bumble Foot in Fowls.

"Bumble foot" is becoming quite a prevalent disease among fowls, especially fancy stock. Many theories have been advanced as to its cause and cure, but, according to Poultry World, none have proven as practical in a general way as the decapitating process. The following is recommended by the journal quoted from as the best treatment for this disease:

First-Open with a sharp knife the unnatural excrescence and remove therefrom the granular substance and matter con-



well with an ointment of one part carbolic acid to seven parts of vaseline; before applying the ointment the parts should be well washed. Third-Dress the foot well with bandages, and renew the treatment in all departments. All and dressing about once daily. While this process may sometimes cure, yet it cannot always be depended upon, but will f merit. The American foot, if it does not cure it.

In the cut are represented a "bumble foot,"and also a healthy or normal foot.

How to Feed Hogs.

Professor Henry, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been carrying out a series of experiments in hogs, by feeding some to produce fat and some to produce lean, has recently given the results in form of a report. These results make it appear that when hogs are fed rations rich in carbohydrates, but lacking in protein, like cornmeal, we will find:

1. That there is an excessive development of fat not only on the outside of the muscles and beneath the skin, but also among the muscles. 2. That the muscles of the body fail to develop to their normal size, especially some of the most important ones, as those along the back. 3. That an abnormally small amount of hair and a thin skin result. 4. That while the brain, heart and lungs do not seem to change in weight, the spleen, liver and kidneys are unusually smail. 5. The amount of blood in the body is greatly reduced from the normal. 6. The strength

of bones may be reduced one half. The conclusion is that a system of feeding which robs the hog of half his blood and half the natural strength of his bones, and produces other violent changes, is a most unnatural one, and must, if per-sisted in, end in giving us a race of animals which will be unsatisfactory to all concerned.

From parents thus weakened must come descendants that will fall easy victims to

disease and disaster.

Professor Henry believes that without an extra outlay of money more profitable and rational methods may be followedmethods of feeding that will produce sound, sweet, healthful meat. First of all, we must see to it that breeding sows are The farmer's interest as expressed in lollars and cents ought in itself to be a unficient reason for properly housing and protecting from the weather farm stock. The saving of food between cattle exposed when fattening, can be fed a large proporto the elements and such as are kept dry, tion of carbohydrates, especially if we wish to make a large proportion of lard. The food articles at our command which are rich in portein are skim milk, buttermilk, shorts, bran, peas, green clover and the like.

Without attempting to give precise rules for guidance, the following statements will be found of value: During gestation breeding sows should have only a small allow-ance of corn, the feed being mainly that which will go to give her young good sound bodies. Such feed would be shorts (middlings or ship stuff), bran, skim milk, buttermilk and clover. When suckling her young, of course milk is one of the best articles at our command. When weaned the pigs may get, say, two parts of milk by weight, one part of shorts and one part of corn meal. A run on good clover would go far to make a good frame. When nearing maturity the ration can be changed more and more to the carbonaceous, and for the last two months, when fattening, the feed can be largely corn, if one desires fat pork; but if lean, juicy meat is desired,

There is but three-fourths of an average

FARM AND GARDEN.

A FEEDING RACK THAT GIVES EVERY ANIMAL ITS SHARE, NO MORE.

A Land Measure for Use in Laying Out Irregular Fields-Hints About Curing Meat-In the Hothouse-Merino Sheep and Their Origin.

The largest importation of pure merinos into the United States was made through Mr. Jarvis, the American consul at Lisbon, In the years 1809 and 1810, from the flocks of Paulars, Negrettis, Aqueirus and Montarcos, of Spain. These flocks, consisting of nearly 50,000 head, had been confiscated for political reasons and sold by the Spanish government, along with other property of the four noblemen who had owned them and whose names they bore. Of the whole number somewhat less than 4,000 were sent to this country, Farmer. It is constructed by setting and as the French government had made an importation of over 300 Spanish sheep from the finest flocks of Spain in 1786, which were placed on a government farm at Rambouillet, near Paris, it is quite probable their stock was further increased by purchase at this sale.



JEAN GILBERT-PAULAR RAM.

By whatever name the merinos are called, whether Spanish, French, Saxon or Silesian, all had their origin in Spain, where they existed in large flocks owned by wealthy proprietors, each of the flocks possessing some distinctive characters that entitled it to be considered a sub-variety. Prior to the principal importation mentioned, smaller ones had been made from Spanish flocks, notably one of consider-able numbers by Col. Humphreys, our minister to Spain, and followed by others, of which a part, at least, are believed to have been Infantados; also in 1843 and 1846 importations were made from the French merino flocks at Rambouillet, in

From these progenitors the American merino has descended, and now stands at the head of the fine wooled sheep of the world. Mr. Jarvis describes the Paulars as one of the handsomest of Spanish flocks. They were of middling height, sound bodied, well spread, straight on the back -the neck of the buck rising in a moderate curve from the withers to the setting on of the head-the head handsome, the skin smoother and the crimp in the wool not so short as in some other flocks; the wool somewhat longer, but close and compact, soft and silky to the touch, and the surface not so much covered with gum.

The picture of a French Paular ram with that of the propagator of the French Paular sheep-Jean Baptist Francis Gilbert, of Seine et Oise, France-here given, is from an engraving furnished by Solo mon W. Jewett, who has imported large numbers of these sheep into Vermont

A Word About Quinces. As the quince is not a table fruit, but is wholly used for preserves and similar purposes, its tendency to early decay i not of so much consequence as it migh otherwise be. It thrives in a majority of the states, and although a moist and rich soil suits it best, no one need fear to plant it on ground where corn and potatoes succeed. From the quotations observes in different places there does not seem to over have been a general over-supply, and the excellence of the finit for its special purposes gives an assurance of a good demand and good prices in the future. It has some insect enemies, but not to such an extent as need deter any one from its cultivation. The ends of twigs affected with knots should be cut off and burned. and a lime wash impregnated with sulphur is recommended for the trunks and largest branches.

A Convenient Land Measure. The land measure here illustrated is described in Country Gentleman as a convenient and inexpensive implement.



This measure is made of three-quarter inch pine or bass wood boards 8 1-2 feet in length and 2 inches in width, nailed to the uprights, which are 2 1-2 feet long and 3 inches wide. The pointed ends of the uprights are 8 feet and 3 inches apart, so that two lengths will make one rod. It is light and easily used with one hand, reversing the ends and turning on the forward point as fast as the operator can This measure has been found convenient to use in laying out irregular fields for plowing when the furrows were to be turned toward the center, as they should be part of the time to avoid an uneven surface at the corners. Carefully handled, it is as accurate as chaining and very handy to use.

Curing Side Bacon.

In handling any of the products of the hog care must be exercised to kill the animals on a cold, frosty day, and see that the carcass is thoroughly relieved of its animal heat—but not frozen—before it is cut up. This is an important point; hence special attention is called to it. The failure of much meat to keep is due to its being handled on a damp day, with a warm, muggy atmosphere. Another source of failure is the packing down of meat before it has become thoroughly cold through and through. It often happens that the surface of the meat may become actually frozen before the animal heat has all been expelled from around the bones. Such

meat is sure to spoil. on the sides and edges with salt, and lay the skin side down on the platform. When the first layer of meat is completed sprinkle a good layer of salt over it, and then rub and lay down a second layer in the same manner as the first, and so continue until all is packed. Finish with a generous layer of salt on top of the pile.

The meat ought to be taken off and rubbed with salt three or four times during the process of curing and replaced as at first. This rubbing may be done in a wide shallow box containing three or four inches of salt in the bottom, which will be found quite sufficient for the purpose. The time for curing varies from five to eight weeks, depending on the thickness of the pieces of meat and temperature of the room where it is kept. In a cellar with an even temperature meat will take salt much sooner than in a cold room with an occasional freeze, and it will be well to test the curing by cutting into a piece before taking it up for smoking. The smoking requires about ten days. Hickory wood is the best fuel for the smoke house.

Trying Out Lard.

Lard should be tried out over a slow fire and remain there until the scraps become crisp and brown and all watery particles are evaporated. A handful of dippery elm bark is still sometimes added at time of rendering the lard by old fashioned folk, but this is not necessary, and is no longer a common practice.

Stoneware jars are the best receptacles
for lard that is to be kept a long time. A dry cellar or a cool room is a suitable place for storage, but a damp and moldy

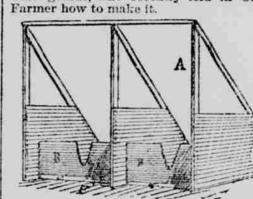
cellar is to be avoided. Leaf lard and fat pieces may be rendered together, but the fat from the intestines must be tried by itself, as it is hable to impart a rancid flavor to the lard after it has been kept a short time. lard after it has been kept a short time.
Leaf lard that has been slowly tried over
a dull fire will, if packed down in stone
jars and kept in a cool, dry place with
the jars covered, retain its original sweet
flavor and white color. Care must be
exercised that every fragment of membrane and particle of animal fiber be
carefully strained out before the lard goes
into the jars. into the jars.

In the Interests of Agriculture. The cotton crop promises to be less than last year's, but in excess of the crops of 1883 and 1884.

The secretary of the New York State Agricultural society proposes to hold twenty farmers' institutes during the coming winter. Ohio celebrates its centennial by holding 100 farmers' institutes the coming year.

The invitation extended by Dr. Kerry, in behalf of southern members, to the American Pomological society to hold its next biennial meeting in Florida some time during the month of February, 1889, was unanimouly accepted.

A Useful Feeding Rack. The cut here given illustrates a feeding rack, the invention (not patented) of an Ohio genius, who recently told in Ohio



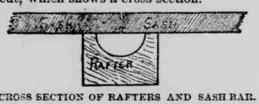
made in the usual manner, but the brisket cut B is novel and ingenious. The sketch fully illustrates the manner of construction. The V should not be over fourteen uches wide at the top and two feet deep o the point. From the bottom of the eed box C to the stall floor is twelve iches. By this arrangement is gained he advantage of a saving of food and

juickness of feeding. It is furthermore claimed by the incenter that, no matter how ugly the aniand, it cannot appropriate more than its or purposes of offense or defense, and the dvantage of feeding any kind of proven

Keep the Stable Free from Odors. Attention is again called to what ought find that it pays, with interest, to keep on hand a plentiful supply of fine dry soil to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will render the air of the apartment pure and

Beet Sugar in California. Recent reports from California make it appear that Mr. Claus Spreckels is in earnest about attempting to produce beet sugar on a large scale in that state. Beet seed has already been widely distributed among the farmers, and a manufactory costing \$50,000 is promised to be in operation next fall. It is claimed that this plant will have a capacity of producing 65,000 tons of sugar annually.

A Dripless Hothouse Roof. A southern correspondent in American Garden, who is not troubled with drip as many are, accounts for it in the fact that the rafters and sash bars of his hothouse are made after drawings illustrated in the cut, which shows a cross section.



This plan, it is claimed, lessens the amount of obstruction to the light, and it is impossible for any water to drip through, being carried off by the groove in the face of the rafter. The correspon-dent proceeds to caution readers against the use of cypress in the construction of sashes, as it never becomes thoroughly seasoned and changes in dimensions with every change of the weather. In the vicinity of Charleston it is only used by the mill men in the making of the very cheap-est grade of door sash and blinds, and they all say that they would not use it in the first class work on account of its changing with the weather. To prove the truth of the above take two pieces, one of cypress The large pieces of side meat for smoked and one of yellow or southern heart pine, bacon are best cured by dry salting on a both thoroughly seasoned, place in water platform made for the purpose. On this for one hour, measure and place in the platform spread a layer of salt an inch sun for one hour, measure again and note deep; rub each piece of meat thoroughly | the difference; more than likely the piece of cypress after lying in the sun will be found curled and twisted. This is written only for the benefit of those who contemplate building. Cypress is undoubtedly one of the best woods to use in the parts of the buildings not affected by the weather, but for hothouses or other outside work it is useless.

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lor—fodder, straw or hay. Every animal rets his share—no more, no less. A hole shored at the bottom of the V for the rope, giving the brute plenty of room, perfect cleanliness and thorough protection.

to be a well known fact—namely, that nothing will keep a stable so free from oders as the free use of dry earth. Everybody who keeps horses or cattle will find that it pays, with interest, to keep on hand a plentiful supply of fine dry soil to be used daily. A few shoyelfuls of earth scattered area the floor of the desire will be used daily. A few shoyelfuls of earth scattered area the floor of the desire will be used to be used the floor of the desire will be used to be used to

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