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When subscribers change their place of residence they should at once notify us by letter or postal card, giving both their former and their present post-office, the first enables us to readily find the name on our mailing list, from which, in the type, we each week print either on the wrapper or on the margin of your Journal, the name of the subscriber to whom your paper is sent.

ADVERTISING RATES: All communications to receive attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, and cannot agree to return the same. We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way. Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1888.

FOX, JOHN GILLEY, the oldest United States soldier and veteran of the war of 1812, died recently at Nottingham, N. J., at the age of ninety-six.

FROM LONDON it is reported that two express trains on the Dutch state railroad collided near Meppel the other day, killing twenty-six persons and injuring many others.

A PRIVATE dispatch from Valparaiso to Lima says cholera has increased at that port to an alarming extent, the number of cases daily reaching 130, of which on the 6th, about ninety proved fatal.

FOR THE holidays, it is stated for a fact, that a whole train of twenty-two cars loaded with dressed turkeys and geese left Ottawa, Canada, for Boston. The value of the poultry was over \$40,000.

IT IS claimed on good authority that one hundred and twenty thousand more immigrants came into this country in 1887 than in 1886. It is a strong proof that the American nation is advancing in prosperity.

AUNT MARIA KENNEDY, a colored lady, died the other day near Centerville, Ind. She was born 102 years ago, and her descendants are three children, twenty grand-children and thirty-nine great-grand-children.

A SPECIAL report from China states that a powder magazine explosion recently occurred at Amoy, doing great damage. A quarter of the buildings in the town were wrecked, fifty soldiers blown to atoms and several hundred inhabitants killed.

MR. SPRINGER introduced a bill the other day to organize the territory of Oklahoma. This new territory is to be created out of all that part of the Indian territory west of the five civilized tribes, covering an area about as large as Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVE DORSEY introduced one day last week the joint resolution of the Nebraska legislature concerning repeal of arrears of pensions and silver medals for veterans, and it is said that Senator Manderson will do the same in the senate.

PATENTS granted to citizens of Nebraska during the past week, and reported expressly for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.: F. N. Peppering, Stuart, drag saw; W. R. Adams, Omaha, curry comb.

IT WAS reported at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 31st ult. that 225 Pinkerton men left Chicago, "en route," each armed with a Winchester rifle, to go to Pottsville and in the Lehigh valley to guard the 1,000 Belgian miners who are coming to take the striking miners' places."

A REPORT came from London last week that the British iron-clad Hercules touched a reef off Ferrol, Spain, the other day and knocked a hole in her side. All efforts to stop the leak failed, and the ship with difficulty reached the harbor of Ferrol, where she was gradually sinking.

FROM LONDON we have the statement that in great services rendered her majesty in respect both to colonial and foreign relations, she has conferred the knight companionship of St. Michael and St. George upon John Pender, president of the Direct United States Cable Company.

E. W. HANNA, who has been private secretary to every secretary of the navy since the day President Hayes appointed Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, to the head of the navy department to serve some political purpose, was removed the other day and given a clerkship in the bureau of provisions and clothing.

FANCO (Dak.) Republican: Billed down the way to revise the tariff is to put a duty on everything that we can produce with profit under protection, and admit free everything that we cannot produce. This is protection to American industries and American labor and the political party that fights that principle is a dead duck.

IT IS now definitely known at London that the vessel wrecked near Waterford, Ireland, was the American ship, Alfred Snow, which left San Francisco August 31, for Liverpool. The bodies of the captain and one of the crew have been recovered. There is no doubt but every member of the crew perished. The ship's papers have also been recovered.

THE small-pox scourge, it is asserted, has become epidemic within the last week at San Francisco, Cal. It is said the pest house, not being large enough to hold all the patients, that the city authorities have erected a large tent on Clay and Kearney streets for their accommodation and that the indignant citizens of the neighborhood have had the authorities arrested.

FINALLY nearly a thousand men are reported from Philadelphia, Pa., who were employed in and around the extensive freight depot of the Reading Ry. Co. at Willow street as on a strike on the morning of the 5th ult., and the work of handling freight was badly crippled. The Reading railway employees at Allentown, Pa., say they have no grievance and that they will not go out on a strike.

THE licensing board of Omaha, so says the Bee, have rejected the applications of nine saloon-keepers for license on the ground that "their places are resorts of vice and crime, and reported by the chief of police as disorderly." Mayor Brodach of Omaha has got at this business none too soon. The people of Nebraska mean to try the high-license law, and it will accomplish its end if they will seek no further. If not, they will provide for more numerous petitioners, a larger bond, severer penalties, etc., until they accomplish what they are aiming at, viz: the regulation of the liquor traffic in the interests of the public.

A WONDERFUL motor fell lately on the land of the New Brunswick railroad six miles from Vanocobor, Me. It has been seen since it fell and the stone was sunk deep into the earth and yet projects 10 1/2 feet above the surface. It is the color of burnt rock. While falling it illuminated the heavens and it is said could be seen 200 miles away. When it struck the earth the shock was felt at a great distance.

SOME cases of scarlet fever are reported at Craig, Burt county. Senator Manderson spent the holidays at home with his family in Omaha. Pawnee City was illuminated the other night by electric light. The plant cost \$10,000.

During the year just past Omaha was in nice buildings of different kinds over 120,000 bricks.

Hon. M. B. Reese took his seat the other day as Chief Justice of the supreme court of Nebraska.

The citizens of Weeping Water the other day voted fifteen thousand dollars in bonds to construct waterworks.

M. A. Dougherty, a prominent citizen of Crete, slipped and fell on the sidewalk not long ago, and broke his leg.

Arthur O'Felt, of the O'Felt hotel, Lincoln committed suicide Friday by taking morphine. No reason is given for the act.

Mrs. Cluata Hartz, a German lady living near Oakland, was reported last week as momentarily expected to die with trichina, caused by eating raw pork.

Dr. T. W. Street, corner-elect of Dodge county, committed suicide by taking laudanum at his home in Ridgely one night last week. Family troubles are said to be the cause.

Following Nebraska soldiers have been granted pensions—M. G. Taylor, of Jopson; J. B. Edwards, Benkleman; A. G. Parker, Nebraska City; J. W. Beyer, Grand Island, and A. Queen, Odel.

The citizens of Loup city becoming alarmed at the attempts to fire a part of that city, have offered a reward of \$1,200 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt.

Charles Heath, a farmer living near Norden, was found dead in his barn the other morning. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from paralysis caused by a wound in the head, received during the late war.

Friday night last a gang of safe-crackers visited Central City and called on Jas. Stephen, Merrick County Lumber Co. and the E. & M. R. Co. At the first, nothing; the second, 11 cents; third nothing. Smart burglars!

Geo. Sanders, one of our big hay dealers, has shipped one hundred and sixty-five car loads of last year's hay crop already, and has about fifteen hundred tons yet to ship. It averages about ten tons to the car load.—[Schnaylor Sun.]

The board of trade at Albion has been negotiating with a Red Cloud company on a proposition to erect a flouring mill at that point, and has succeeded; the conditions required by Albion are now ready, that is to say, a valuable mill site almost in town.

In the house of representatives at Washington the Nebraska representatives occupy places on the following standing committees: McShane, public grounds and buildings, and Indian affairs; Dorsey, territories and private land claims; Laird, agriculture and military affairs.

The eight years old son of Henry Leckhous, of Olean, met with a very bad accident last Friday while playing around a corn sheller. A shawl he had around his neck caught on the tumbling rod and wound him up, throwing him on the ground, breaking both legs above the knees.—[Schnaylor Herald.]

Homes for 10,000 people have been built in Lincoln during 1887, together with three-quarters of a mile of brick and stone business frontage, as well as \$1,000,000 in residences and nearly as much in business blocks, and including all the permanent improvements in the city during the past year no less a sum than \$3,000,000 has been invested.

A report comes from Alma of a sad accident near that place the other evening. D. E. Logan, his wife and babe came to town in a two-horse wagon. Logan while in town imbued freely, and on the way home his horses ran away, throwing them all out of the wagon, killing Mrs. Logan and fatally injuring the babe.

Charles Thrush has sold his large farm to his son John, \$20,000 for \$9,000. The old folks are compelled to retire from active life, having labored hard in Nebraska for 32 years. John takes possession of the place well equipped with 150 fat cattle, 150 stock cattle, and about 300 hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Thrush can well afford to lay back now and enjoy the fruits of their toil.—[Schnaylor Sun.]

Two additional deaths from diphtheria are reported from Scribner—the daughter, about 12 years old, of W. B. Gardner, whose illness was before announced, on Tuesday afternoon, and a daughter of Dr. Drishaus, Friday morning—the second death in the latter's family within a week. The misfortune of our neighbor town entitles them to the profoundest sympathy.—[Fremont Herald.]

A fearful accident occurred the other morning at Omaha with a large sleigh and six heavy horses of Stevenson attached, ran off and smashed things up terribly. Among other things the rig was in charge of Jim Clark, boss hostler for Stevenson, who was found with his shoulder broken and badly mangled. The horses were badly cut up and injured. The people escaped injury, but some of the ladies fainted from fright and had to be carried into strange houses.

E. A. Lof found a dead man the other day lying by the side of a hayrack two

and a half miles southwest of Clark, near the track of the St. Paul railroad. He was about 45 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high; gray eyes, dark hair, with some gray. Among his clothing in his valise was a white shirt with the name of Pat Hogan written on the collar with ink. The jurors' verdict was that the man came to his death by starvation and freezing. He was given a burial at the county's expense.

Henry Muehl, of Shell Creek precinct, one day last week sold at Richland seventeen hogs, seven months old, that averaged 242 pounds each. Mr. Muehl, a short time ago sold forty hogs at the same place that averaged 420 pounds each. His hogs are nearly pure Poland China. The above demonstrates the fact that it pays in raising hogs to keep nothing but the best stock; and what is true with hogs is also true of cattle and horses.—[Schnaylor Herald.]

The citizens of Loup City were excited over the attempt the other night to start an incendiary fire in the store of H. J. Shapp & Co., on the west side of the square. An empty oil barrel with papers placed inside and around it, was set on fire with a lighted candle held by a potato, that when the candle burned low the papers would ignite. It is said to be the third attempt within a few months to fire that side of the square. Hanging is too good for the man who would do this.

A strong and experienced firm of packers have accepted the proposition made some time ago for a canning factory in Fremont. Their acceptance is in the hands of the board of trade for action. The thing now to be done is for our citizens to make up the bonus asked and we are assured of a plant with a capacity double the size of any in the state. The bonus asked is a very liberal one, but it appears that only in this way can a city get such institutions these days and it is the getting of such institutions that make a city. As we have heretofore remarked, money talks.—[Fremont Tribune.]

We are relievedly informed that the contract for building the B. & M. road northwest from this place will be let the coming spring. We are also informed that it is the intention of the company to build a line north from Columbus, and connect that branch with its line from this place near the northern line of Platte county. This will make a town at that place that in time to come will be no small rival to our sister city, Columbus; but a road going out of this county at the point that it does, will cut off very little if any trade from this place. Taken all in all this road will prove of no small benefit to this town and county.—[Schnaylor Herald.]

Now that the ruins of the Dodge county court house at Fremont, which was destroyed by fire Saturday night, have cooled off, the exact amount of damage can be estimated. The main part of the building is a complete wreck, but the south wing, in which the clerk's office is located, is not much injured, and will be fixed up and used for the present. The other county officers will scatter in rooms around town. The clerk's and treasurer's records were not greatly damaged, but those of the clerk of the district court were partly destroyed. The books and papers in the superintendent's office were nearly all destroyed.

As a matter of dire necessity Dodge county must now have what has been needed for years—a new court house.

The Union Pacific railroad company applied on the 5th inst., to the United States circuit court for an injunction, the court having granted a temporary injunction, returnable January 17, restraining the state board of transportation "from making, issuing, serving or in any manner attempting to make, issue, serve or enforce any order or decree requiring the opening of the grade and embankment of the road between the village of Waterloo and Elkhorn station, and from making, fixing, establishing, or in any way to make, fix, publish or enforce rates of tariff on freights or passengers over the Union Pacific or Omaha & Republican Valley railroads, whether interstate or domestic, and from in any way intermeddling or interfering with the rates and tariffs charged by the road."

The U. S. Court has finally disposed of the Lincoln case against the mayor and council of that city for disobeying the terms of an injunction issued by the federal court. The fine imposed by the court against the mayor and three of the councilmen who voted against the proceedings was \$50 each. Upon the other eight officials was imposed a fine of \$600 each. The opinion was announced by Judge Brewer; it covers all ground, producing all the authorities bearing on the question. We are much interested with his introductory remarks, and produce here a portion of them. He said: "It is a fact that there seems to be manifested a feeling that federal courts have no business to interfere with anything done in the state. They seem to look upon the federal tribunal as belonging to some foreign power, and that every time they act they are invading the rights of the state. Now it need not be said that the fact that these states from ocean to ocean make but one country settled at great cost of life and treasure, and the federal courts do not represent the foreign power. The federal courts are your courts just as fully as any court in the state." In other words, we are a nation, when we come to think of it.

Washington Letter. [From our regular correspondent.] Today are inaugurated in Washington the social festivities of its official world. The semi-official retirement in which the cabinet circle are plunged through respect to the memory of ex-Secretary Manning was of less than a week's duration, and therefore has not interfered with the time honored custom of New Year's day.

As on former similar occasions, the White House was fragrant with floral decorations, dazzling with gas, and brilliant with gold lace, epaulettes and rich costumes. The New Year's day reception at the Executive Mansion was instituted in the early days of the Republic and Washington himself, first viceregent, established some of the etiquette which still prevails.

This ceremony, more than any other in the United States, resembles what is called a court. In the early days the people rushed to a public reception in

such numbers that the representatives of foreign nations had complained of being crowded out, and declined to attend. An arrangement was then made to receive the diplomatic corps separately, and shortly after it was deemed necessary to determine the relative rank and precedence among the foreign functionaries and our own high officers of state. Washington consulted his entire cabinet and a system of precedence was arranged which became the foundation of all the etiquette of the Capital.

While the order of approach to the presidential presence observed at one of the receptions is well known to many, I will mention for the benefit of others who are curious to learn, that the officers of the cabinet and their families are first received by the president and hostess of the White House, and then followed by the diplomatic corps in the order of their seniority of residence in Washington, so that it is possible the plenipotentiary from St. Domingo may have precedence of the Minister from the court of St. James. After the diplomatists come the judges of the supreme court, and then the senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, and a number of government officials too varied in name to mention.

The parade in the east room today was worthy of comparison of glitter and lace with that of many real courts. The diplomats are always in court dress, the judges of the supreme court sometimes wear their gowns, and the army and navy officers always wear full uniform. After the official crowd have passed out and those who have contrived to accompany it to see the sight, of which there is always a goodly number, the democracy is admitted, and bod-carriers and washer-women can be seen under the chandeliers where the representatives of Kings and Queens have just aired their royal decorations.

The opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Lamar is being so well organized and of such a determined character, that it is quite likely final action upon the case will be delayed for several weeks. It is understood that Senators Sherman, Edmunds and Hoar will make speeches against his confirmation, and the democrats will reply, there will doubtless be a prolonged debate. Mr. Lamar would seem to realize his jeopardy. At a wedding reception a few days since a guest who wished to congratulate the Secretary upon his new honors, accosted him with a bow, and "Ah, Mr. Secretary, allow me—" "No, not yet, I am not confirmed" interposed the possible new supreme court justice. "Oh, but you will be and then, perhaps, I shall have the chance to—" "Let us wait until we are sure, at any rate," he again interrupted.

It appears from a letter of the attorney general to the secretary of the treasury, that there is no money to pay United States bailiffs, witnesses and jurors, and that the U. S. courts in several districts have adjourned on that account, and the secretary is asking to press immediately the passage of an urgent bill on this subject. Here is an other instance of "democratic economy" so much boasted of at the last session. The first business to be done this session is to make up deficiencies.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THRASHING CORN—VALUABLE VINES FOR INDOOR CULTURE.

The Honey Crop in Various Sections. How to ship Honey—A Movable Roof for a Hay Shed Described and Illustrated.

A practical farmer describes in the Country Gentleman a movable roof for protecting hay, straw and the like, which is readily heightened or lowered to any desired position, and which gives satisfaction in his section of the country.

Salting with and without brine are both popular methods, and it makes little difference which is practiced, providing proper care is observed. When brine is used, allow salt at the rate of 8 pounds to each 100 pounds of pork. If it is desired to make a brine in which sugar, saltpeper, etc., are used, the following is a good recipe: For 100 pounds of pork take 4 ounces of saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses or 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 7 pounds of salt. Dissolve all in water and pour over the meat. None of the water and pour over until he allowed to remain above the brine.

For curing hams and shoulders without brine, a favorite recipe is 12 pounds fine salt, 3 quarts molasses, 1-2 pound powdered saltpetre, well mixed. This mixture is to be rubbed in thoroughly and the hams and shoulders laid singly in a cool, dry place. At the end of the first and the second week, rub them again as at first, then expose to continuous smoke for ten days. The above formula is sufficient for 100 pounds of meat.

Mice in Orchards. A writer of experience gives a preventive for mice in orchards, which he affirms is a sure one. Late in the season, before the ground is frozen, cut up 100 lbs. of green near the trunks of your trees with a sharp hoe, then shovel up to them clean soil, filling up somewhat and to extend a foot or more around the trees, and pack it with shovel or trample solid with feet. Mice will then find no harbor next the trees, nor will they injure them in any way.

Warts on Horses. A southern correspondent of The Cultivator finds that a pure article of hog's lard well rubbed in is a most excellent remedy for warts on horses, and will invariably effect a cure at the first application. In a varied experience with horses, cattle and mules, he has never known a wart to withstand a second application. They generally commence bloughing off after the first application, and to all appearances without the slightest pain.

Suggestions for the Honey Season. As the rummy season is at hand trustworthy authority in poultry matters calls attention to cresoline as a useful preparation that gives off dense fumes as it burns, the inhalation of which operates beneficially upon the fowls. With chlorinated soda as a wash, cresoline as an inhalation and German rump pills as a tonic and alterative, rump can be successfully treated, according to this authority, in all curable cases.

Drankness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IF NEVER FAILS, THE SYSTEM OF THE WETTER WITH THE Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address: GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 108 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

NOTICE OF SALE. In the matter of the estate of Charles Heister, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Platte county, made on the 25th day of November, 1887, for the sale of real estate, after described, there will be sold at the residence of the late Charles Heister, deceased, on the southwest quarter of section ten, township thirty-one north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest fourth of section ten, and one-fourth of the northwest fourth of section eleven, all in township twenty, north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 12 1/2 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of \$250 to N. W. 1/4 of section ten, and one-fourth of the northwest fourth of section eleven, all in township twenty, north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 12 1/2 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of \$250 to C. F. & A. B. Dewey for \$200, said sale will be held on the 11th day of December, 1887.

Notice of the estate of Charles Heister, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Platte county, made on the 25th day of November, 1887, for the sale of real estate, after described, there will be sold at the residence of the late Charles Heister, deceased, on the southwest quarter of section ten, township thirty-one north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest fourth of section ten, and one-fourth of the northwest fourth of section eleven, all in township twenty, north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 12 1/2 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of \$250 to N. W. 1/4 of section ten, and one-fourth of the northwest fourth of section eleven, all in township twenty, north, range one east, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 12 1/2 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of \$250 to C. F. & A. B. Dewey for \$200, said sale will be held on the 11th day of December, 1887.

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stand that seem will soon be put upon the market."

Iowa Homestead tells how a farmer in Iowa threshed about 500 bushels of corn per day, this farmer prepares the machines for threshing by taking out the front concave and each alternate tooth of the rest. The Journal in question says that threshing corn is the quickest and most economical way of disposing of it, costing but little more than husking and shelling the corn, and the saving in the value of the fodder is about 40 per cent.

The Honey Bee Interests. Numbered with interesting reports received and read at the meeting of the American Beekeepers' association in Chicago were the ones on the honey crop. Florida reported a light crop and little honey on hand; Iowa, very poor crop; Pennsylvania an exceedingly light yield; Georgia, below average but sufficient to carry the bees through winter; Indiana, bees did well for themselves throughout the season, but the honey crop was poor; Vermont apianians lost heavily in swarms last winter, and there was a scarcity of early honey, probable yield of the season a third of an average crop; Quebec, fair for honey gathering, especially in the autumn; Ontario, bees wintered well, but many spring losses; average yield about twenty per cent. of an average crop.

A diversity of opinion prevailed among the apianians in session as to the best packages for shipping honey. Finally a vote was taken, with the result as follows: Thirteen beekeepers in favor of tin packages, four gave preference to wood packages, while forty in all were in favor of tin, an occasional suggestion. There was a general denunciation of the cheap "lead tin" packages. Oak barrels were approved of by several for shipping large quantities of honey. While the cost of production varies largely, it was estimated that a general average was about ten cents per pound.

Care of Cows in Winter. The essential requisites for keeping up a good flow of milk from cows in winter are: Warm stabling, abundant supply of food and plenty of water with the chill taken off. It pays to warm the water. When milk cows are kept out of doors in inclement or severely cold weather, though they may be protected by a shed, if they are forced to drink ice cold water a speedy drying up of milk is a certain result. Exposure to a cold searching wind for a half hour or so will show its effects in a decreased yield of milk at the next time of milking; this decrease is, of course, all but irretrievable according to the length of the exposure and the severity of the weather. Some exercise for the animal is all that is needed to get the milk in the udder, but warmth and quiet are great promoters of milk.

In winter an extra amount of food is required to keep up the normal amount of the animal, and if milk is also to be produced an additional quantity must be eaten, out of which the milk is to be made. This cannot be done with the coarse winter food such as hay, fodder and the like; something more is required to take place of pasturage. For this purpose an excellent ration, to give twice per day, is composed of six quarts wheat bran, one quart Indian meal and one quart cotton or flax seed meal. Give this in form of a bran mash, and add the coarse ration in its natural state; or, better still, run both hay and fodder through a cutting box and mix all up together with warm water. As a large per cent. of milk is water, the latter may be given with good results three times a day nightly warm. A little salt, a quart of bran to the bucketful of water and an inducement to the cow for drinking more than the usual amount. Rooks are a valuable adjunct to a milk cow's feed.

Curing Meat. Cut the pork to suit the demands of the market in which it is to be sold; or the various cuts which it is intended to sell, remember always to have it in such form that it will pack snugly. Above all, take care that it is cold through and through, before packing it down.

Salting with and without brine are both popular methods, and it makes little difference which is practiced, providing proper care is observed. When brine is used, allow salt at the rate of 8 pounds to each 100 pounds of pork. If it is desired to make a brine in which sugar, saltpeper, etc., are used, the following is a good recipe: For 100 pounds of pork take 4 ounces of saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses or 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 7 pounds of salt. Dissolve all in water and pour over the meat. None of the water and pour over until he allowed to remain above the brine.

For curing hams and shoulders without brine, a favorite recipe is 12 pounds fine salt, 3 quarts molasses, 1-2 pound powdered saltpetre, well mixed. This mixture is to be rubbed in thoroughly and the hams and shoulders laid singly in a cool, dry place. At the end of the first and the second week,