



# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and building up medicine leads everything ever produced. It is positively the best. Others may make the same claim. But there's this difference: We prove it. Not by antiquity, but by merit. Not by what we say, but by what Sarsaparilla does. A record unequalled in medical history. It cures positively, perfectly and permanently cures when all other medicines fail. That the keen discrimination of the people recognizes its merit and the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, is shown by the fact that they buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to all others. Hood's Sarsaparilla has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. It wins confidence everywhere because the statements in its advertising and testimonials are verified by all who take it. No other medicine has ever received such praise, or so many voluntary testimonials of wonderful cures. No other medicine possesses the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, and which give it merit peculiar to itself. This is the secret of its wonderful power, of its wonderful sales, of its wonderful hold upon the confidence of the people. This is why it cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism, all Humors, Kidney and Liver troubles, Dyspepsia, that Tired Feeling, builds up the nerves, creates an appetizing and strengthens the whole system. Its merit, its sales, its

# Cures

Make Hood's Sarsaparilla the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. Easy to take, easy to operate. All druggists. 25 cents.

**Weather Forecasts.**  
 RED CLOUD, NEB. March 20 1896  
 The following is the weather forecast for the next 24 hours:  
 BLUE Snow, warmer tonight and Saturday.  
 F. W. COWDEN, Local Manager.  
 NOTE—These forecasts will be displayed daily in every postoffice in Web-County.

**A Rare Offer.**  
 The publishers of THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS FARMER have decided to make GREAT DISCOUNTS to people to work for the paper, viz: To the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscribers between February 20, 1895, and July 1, 1896, to make said person a present of a \$15.00 SILVER WATCH, and to the second largest number a present of a \$10 WATCH. The \$1 a gold ring worth \$5.  
 In addition to the presents a cash commission will be allowed on EVERY subscription so obtained.  
 Agents wanted everywhere to canvass for subscriptions. Write for terms to canvassers.  
 Single subscriptions one year, 50 cents.  
 CLUBBING RATES.  
 Clubs of 25, one year each, 25 cents  
 Clubs of 50, one year each, 20 cents  
 Clubs of 75, one year each, 15 cents  
 Clubs of 100, one year each, 10 cents  
 Sent to any part of the United States.  
 Address all communications to  
 THE FARMER CO., Publishers,  
 Red Cloud, Nebraska.

**Sciatic Rheumatism Cured.**  
 L. Wagner, Wholesale Druggist, Richmond, Va., says: "I had a fearful attack of Sciatic Rheumatism, was laid up almost two months, was fortunate enough to get MYSTIC CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. This cured me after doctor's prescriptions had failed to have any effect. Sold by H. E. Grice, druggist, Red Cloud."  
**A Good Farm for Sale.**  
 Four miles north-west of Red Cloud, containing 160 acres. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Jas. Kirkwood, Fairfax, Atchison county, Mo. 45-0m  
 Last season the L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by H. E. Grice.  
 My big millinery stock will be here on Monday next, and will be open for the inspection of the ladies of Red Cloud.—Mrs. E. I. BICKNELL, The Milliner.

**Alfalfa.**  
 Taken from The Nebraska and Kansas Farmer.  
 In my remarks I do not desire you to understand that I believe alfalfa, kafir corn or cane or any other crop to be absolutely sure each and every year, or do I believe the country has a location on this globe that knows no failure. But this I do believe, that according to the eternal fitness of things, some kinds of crops are better adapted to this country than others. Alfalfa, kafir corn and cane, all first class forage producers, kafir corn and cane being good grain producers as well, and when once fairly tested and their nutritious qualities fairly understood, by us, they will grow in favor year by year, and my experience in raising them has satisfied me that they are far surer than Indian corn and can be fed to just as good advantage. I place them all three in the same class as regards their adaptability to withstand our climate and hot dry weather of July and August, and mature their crop. The yield per acre is immense. Alfalfa is the plant of all others that is needed in this country. It not only furnishes the best of pasture, both late and early in the season, but from three to six tons of the best hay per acre each year for all kinds of stock, and when once set in, is a permanent fixture and becomes a part of your real estate. How long I cannot say, but in plain sight of my house is a piece seeded seventeen years ago by Dr. Smith, that looked last season just as green and vigorous as it ever did and for years it was fenced as a hog pasture, and pastured and a pasture in season and out. Alfalfa not only furnishes an abundance of hay and pasture of the very best quality but owing to the immense depth which the roots penetrate, and bringing from the subsoil its feed to support its numerous branches and foliage, makes it one of the best soil renovators and fertilizers, and one of the most essential farm products needed on the farm. There is not an intelligent farmer in the country today, who has not asked himself time and again what the result would be, this constant cropping the same ground, year after year, without any rest or return to the soil. Our farms are like a pocketbook. If you keep taking out and never put any money in, you will soon come to the bottom. The same way with your farm. Some farms can stand it longer than others. So can some pocketbooks, but this constant drain will sooner or later empty either one or the other. What clover has done for the east I believe alfalfa will do for the west, known as the semi arid belt, when it has been tried.

But there has been so much written and said about alfalfa, the way and time to prepare the ground, the amount of seed to sow and way to sow it and the time to sow it. You have all undoubtedly read different articles on the way of seeding it to make a success. Some advocate fall plowing. Others say spring is just as good, but subsoil. Some say thirty pounds of seed to the acre and sow from the first to the middle of May, but be sure to wait until there is no danger of frost.  
 I believe that a large amount of those rumors, either in printed matter or otherwise, originated from theory and not from any experimental knowledge in the business. But, I learned years ago that there was a big risk in sowing it and having a good stand one year from the time it was sowed, and I doubt not that there are a large number that have had the same experience. The seed came up and everything looked lovely. Every few days we went out to see how it was coming on and noticed that it looked thinner and thinner until it had vanished, or so nearly so that it would not pay to leave it. Now, what was the trouble? The seed was good or it would not have come up. Nothing wrong there but where was it? I tell you if you had watched very closely in these hot wind days in May and June that the little leaves were burned so dry and dead that when you touched them with your fingers they would have powdered up. When they get so dry, the wind blows them into fragments and you cannot tell where they have gone to. Thousands of acres have been lost and the farmers discouraged, so that it took years before they attempted again. Some get a good stand. The location

has a great deal to do with it. This I soon discovered to be a fact, that when it was just out of the ground until it was two or three inches high and perhaps more, it was very tender, and dry hot days with high winds had a very damaging effect on it and caused more loss of young plants than all the other causes combined. So I adopted early sowing together with a small amount of spring wheat or oats, say one-half bushel to the acre, to protect the young plant.  
 By sowing the last of March or first of April, the plants get large enough by the time hot weather comes to stand it much better. And as regards its freezing, I have never had any hurt by early planting and while young, nor have I ever met the man that has. I consider it fully as hardy as clover when young, and much more so when one or two years old, and I should certainly recommend spring wheat or oats with it on land that is well protected on the south by bluffs or timber, because the wheat or oats will grow faster than the alfalfa, and protect it from the wind, which is liable to break it off by whipping it back and forth, thus killing it. And if your grain or weeds should grow very rank and thick it will be necessary to run your mower over it as it smothers out very easily the first season. I consider that 15 pounds of seed is just as good as thirty. I have tried both and the piece having fifteen pounds to the acre is as thick and good as can well grow, while that on which I sowed thirty pounds is so thick that it will die out, the stronger plants smothering the weaker as there is not room for all. I sowed twenty acres several years ago with eleven pounds to the acre, and it was a good stand. More than fifteen pounds I consider a waste of seed if the seed is good, and if it is not good better not sow it at all. In sowing do not cover too deep. A light harrow, a brush or a rain where the ground is mellow, is sufficient. I would recommend rolling after it had got fairly started, say two or three inches high. Do not plunk it in the wind will blow the fine soil and uncover the seed. Better leave it as the harrow leaves it, the teeth marks will prevent the ground from being blown away. Many farmers may say, "Oh, yes, for you fellows that are on the bottoms alfalfa is all right, but we can't all have bottom land." Very true, but I believe if you can't have bottom land you can have alfalfa all the same if you wish it had enough to try. My faith in it is so strong that I sowed seventy acres last spring on high land, and very rough at that, and no one could ask for a better prospect than that is today. A week ago I saw a field on the farm of Mr. Joseph Hunter, of Nuckolls county. It was on a high knob and quite steep to the apex from three sides, yet as fine a stand as one would wish. Also another piece on the farm of Mr. Henry Wachman of this county on high and rough land that is good enough for anybody. So I am convinced that with proper care in sowing that the farmer on the high prairie need not be discouraged, but try a piece. Plow your ground the fall before and plow it good and deep, give it time to settle by spring. Let the stock run over it. In the spring run a disc over it to mellow the top. Leave the subsoil firmly packed. Sow the last of March if weather will permit. Sow a half bushel of spring wheat or oats with it. Mow it two or three times the first season. Do not pasture it, although I do not think pasturing detrimental if properly done. With a good average year if you do not get a good stand and keep it you can conclude I am talking through my hat. One thing more before I leave this subject. The pocket gopher is the common enemy of alfalfa, and for years I was up a stump as regards getting rid of them, but I can now tell you a sure way to fix them. Take small apples, cut them partly in two and put in the opening a small amount of strychnine, then open the hole and roll the apple back in it. Cover or fill the hole up. That is a sure cure.  
 I. B. HAMPTON,  
 Guide Rock, Nebraska.

**Kafir Corn.**  
 Taken from The Nebraska and Kansas Farmer.  
 Kafir corn is creating quite a flurry through the press as well as among the farmers of this state and I say well it may. I like to see the farmers wake up to the fact that the great God that created all things made no mistake. It would be just as reasonable for a man to condemn a new harvester or any other piece of machinery that he had never used or did not know the principles by which the inventor expected it to perform its work because it did not work like the old one he was used to. I have seen men try to work such machinery and fret and storm and say the thing was a failure, and the master mind did not know what he was about. Yet, another man would take it, study its construction, put it together right, try and understand and master the idea of the maker and it would move off like a thing of life and work complete. It is a hard matter for us to admit that we are at fault. It is so much easier to lay the blame on some one else. Is not that the case with this country? I believe it is. So when we will stop and think and go at it intelligently, and farm according to the country in which we live, then there will be less cause for growling and dissatisfaction and more chance for success than there is at present. Do not confine yourself to one or two varieties of crops, but put in a small patch of all kinds. You can then study the one and find which succeeds best.  
 I am satisfied that when you have once tried kafir corn you will be convinced that it is one of the grains and forage plants you will give a permanent place on your farm. My experience in its cultivation is not very extensive; but sufficient to teach me some errors that I made in its culture. I do not think it necessary for me to tell you of the mistakes I made, but will tell you how I expect to handle it in the future. I shall put it in with a lister, endeavoring not to get it too thick. One bushel is sufficient to plant twenty acres. Then work it with a weed cutter and lister harrow until about eighteen inches high, then once through with the corn plow. If anything more is done with it it will be with a small harrow or one horse drag. My reason for this is that it sends out its roots very early and very numerous, completely occupying the ground between the rows, and if plowed as late and as deep as corn, the roots are badly torn out, and if a very dry spell sets in at the time the crop is permanently injured. With proper cultivation I believe it will produce from twenty-five to 100 per cent more grain than corn, and is just as good feed for any kind of stock. In order to get the best results it should be ground before feeding. My way of harvesting was this: I cut it with a binder, let the stalks dry thoroughly in shock, then run shock and all through the threshing machine. That has nearly the same effect on the stalks as shredding, and better forage I never fed with so little waste.  
 Now in conclusion let me say, if the farmers of this country will adopt some plan like the above, they never will be compelled to sell off their pigs and calves at a sacrifice to save them from starving in case they lose a corn crop, and if they get a corn crop, so much the better. That will keep until the day of need.  
 I. B. HAMPTON,  
 Guide Rock, Nebraska.

**Not to be Trifled With.**  
 (From Cincinnati Gazette.)  
 Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illness occur every year ushered in by a little in-judicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to-day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds" which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt an effective. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at H. E. Grice's.

**Corn and Oats Wanted.**  
 Miner Bros. are buying corn and oats, and are paying the highest market prices. 10 ct

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Gasteria.**

**Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report**

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

**Destruction of Chinch Bug.**  
 Taken from The Nebraska and Kansas Farmer.  
 I think it is time for every farmer to protect himself against the chinch bug, and do so before the weather gets too dry, as they do great damage. I hope that every farmer will do his best to kill the bugs early in the season.  
 I will give my experiments, which I made in 1892 and 1895. In 1892, I had 12 acres of barley which was full of chinch bugs. When the barley was cut the bugs went to the cornfield and began to destroy the corn. I got some bugs infected from the Kansas Experiment Station and gathered about one gallon of healthy bugs from the field and, putting them together in a box, let it stand two days. I then scattered the bugs over the cornfield, and in six days the bugs were all dead, and my corn was safe. I then gave bugs to my neighbor, and he met with good success. Last spring I sent to the Nebraska Experiment Station, and had good results.  
 The disease propagated for the destruction of the chinch bug is caused by a minute parasitic plant, which enters the body of the bug and kills it, while feeding upon it. The farmer is familiar with other parasitic plants which cause the destruction of life: the mildew of grapes and potatoes, and the rust of wheat. Cholera and small pox among the human family are caused by minute bacterial parasites, which are more distantly related to the parasite which kills the chinch bugs. All of these parasitic plants, which have no true flowers and seeds, are called fungus.  
 I have saved up a number of white fungus-covered bugs for an early start this spring, and if any farmer finding any bugs will send them to me, I will start an infection box, and, if I have success, I will send diseased bugs to any farmer, free of charge.  
 If any farmer wants to try the infection on chinch bugs, the following direction must be carried out: Make a box of white pine, 24x36x8 inches, make the cover light, fitting so the bugs cannot escape; sprinkle the box thoroughly with water, inside and out; place an even layer of soil in the box, half an inch deep; sprinkle the soil until it is moistened through, but not muddy; put on thin layer of green wheat or corn over the soil, then put in five or six fungus-covered bugs; now put in healthy bugs from the field, and fasten down the cover; examine the box daily, and sprinkle the sides and soil as often as they appear to be getting dry. As soon as the white fungus-covered bugs begin to increase in your box, you may commence the infection of your field, but not before. You should be able to do this in three or four days. Always leave a few fungus covered bugs in your box for infection. Replace the green wheat or corn as soon as it becomes yellow, and keep the box replenished with healthy bugs from the field. To infect the field with diseased bugs, take from your box dead and live bugs, fungus and non-fungus-covered bugs, and scatter them over the field where the bugs are the thickest. Continue to scatter bugs from the infection box at intervals of three or four days, until you find the bugs dying rapidly all over the field. If the weather is not too dry, you will destroy the bugs and save your crop.  
 G. OHNSTEDE,  
 Guide Rock, Nebraska.

**Real Estate Transfers.**  
 For the week ending March 17, furnished by the Fort Abstract Co., bonded abstractors, Red Cloud, Neb.  
 William Outhwaite, widower, to C E Perkins, trustee, and 1/2 part w 1/2 sec 1/4 2 1 11..... 5 00  
 Geo W Drake and wife to John Beauchamp, part ne 1/4 nw 1/4 27 1 10 and all w 1/2 sec 1/4 22 1 10, w d..... 500 00  
 Geo W Drake and wife to John Beauchamp, ne 1/4 19 1 10 w d..... 1000 00  
 C E Perkins trustee vs William Outhwaite and 1/2 part w 1/2 ne 1/4 2 1 11, w d..... 5 00  
 Atlantic National Bank to J F Fisher, nw 1/4 35 2 9, w d..... 1 00  
 Albert W Shumate and wife to Clara J Kellog, w 1/2 nw 1/4 20 1 10, w d..... 25 00  
 American Investment Co to Mary L Hull, lots 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, blk 20 Smith & Moore's add to Red Cloud, w d..... 1 00  
 Total.....\$3537 00

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills cure dyspepsia and constipation. C L Cotting.

Children's suits, from 3 to 15 years. We have an elegant line to select from, in smaller sizes we have them as low as 75 cents. Wiener, the Clothier.

If strength is what you want, you should study what causes your weakness. It is practically lack of food. But you eat three meals a day, and all you can eat at a time. Yes, but do you digest it? Food undigested, is not food. It is not nourishment. It doesn't create strength. To digest your food take Shaker Digestive Cordial at meals. After a while you will digest your food without it. Then you will get well, and strong and healthy. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion and all its symptoms, such as nausea, headache, eructations, pain in the stomach, giddiness, loss of appetite, etc. It makes your food nourish you, and make you strong and fat and hearty.

**Trees and Plants.**  
 If you want any trees, shrubs or plants this spring, now is the time to order them. Strawberry plants, first-class, 60 cents per hundred. L. H. RUST.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. C L Cotting.

Paper hanging at hard times prices.—F. P. Hadley.  
 For a fine hair tonic call on Hutchinson & Hiatt, the barbers.

When you want a nice smooth shave or hair-cut, give Geo. Pentress a call One door south of the Ben Ton Bakery

Quick in effect, heals sore, leaves skin clear. Burning, scaly, skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. C L Cotting.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
 World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
 World's Fair Highest Award.