Bonanza Farming.

The story of the Dalrymple farms has been told too often to bear repetition. Mr. Dalrymple cultivates, for several owners, about 27,000 acres, the farm altogether containing 75,000 acres. He conducts his agricultural operations on business methods. Over each 6,000 acres is a superintendent, who has a book-keeper. There is a headquarters building and a storehouse for the employes of the farms. Each 6,000-acre division is made up of three farms of 2,000 acres each, and a foreman is placed in charge of the inclosure and of its complete set of necessary farm buildings. The great business is managed on a wholesale principle. The stores for feeding and clothing the laborers are purchased in large quantities, and sold to the customers at retail. Every advantage is taken of the markets, every favorable or unfavorable turn in the financial world is watched by the intelligent men, who are not diverted from their business of raising the largest possible crops at the smallest possible cost, and selling them for the largest possible price, by the wearying labors of the field that are necessarily imposed upon the smaller farmers. It is estimated that the bonanza farmers make one dollar more profit per acre than the ordinary wheat growers by reason of the advantages derived from their larger transactions in buying and selling, and the greater attention they are enabled to pay to the commercial side of their business. On the Dalrymple farms, it is stated that the cost of raising the wheat and delivering it at the railroad is about thirty-five cents a bushel; that the net profit is never less than forty cents; that the average yield is twenty bushels to the acre, so that the net profit on an acre of land is eight dollars, and and on the 27,000 acres $216,000.

There is no thorough cultivation in the Red River country. In opening the prairie the soil is broken to a depth of three inches, afterwards the sod is "back-set," and, finally, the ground is cross-ploughed. On this scratched surface the wheat is raised year after year. The oldest land of the Dalrymple farms has been cultivated for eight years, and as yet there has been no summer fallowing. Signals of distress must have been flung out, however, for it is expected that a rest must soon be given to the generous but weary soil. The question is: Can a small farmer, working his own land and raising wheat exclusively after the fashion of the country, make a large profit? He must buy everything, it must be recollected, and transport it to his home. Food for his stock and for himself, all his machinery and all his household goods must be paid for at high prices. If he has a three hundred and twenty-acre farm and raises twenty bushels to the acre, and makes the Dalrymple profit, less the one dollar which must be deducted for lack of business capacity or the lack of opportunity to make the most of it, he will make two thousand two hundred and forty dollars a year. But twenty bushels is not the average crop. In 1879, the census year, the wheat crop was unusually large, and the average product of the whole country was sixteen bushels to the acre. Dakota produced about eleven bushels to the acre in this year, and in 1882 the average yield was fifteen and nine-tenths bushels. Given sixteen bushels to the acre, and the profit, still taking the Dalrymple figures and deducting the one dollar, and the farmer of three hundred and twenty acres will make a profit of about one thousand seven hundred dollars. If he has homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, and bought the other one hundred and sixty acres at, say, three dollars an acre (four hundred and eighty dollars), his profit will represent a very large interest in his investment. But it must be borne in mind that a very large interest is essential in so precarious a business as the raising of a special crop. A late, wet spring, or a summer without showers, may make the wheat crop almost worthless, and in Dakota there is no other cereal grown to that extent that the farmers can fall back on it in a year that has been disastrous to their wheat. There must certainly come a time when this exclusive growing of wheat must give away to diversified farming. The soil of the Red River Valley is alluvial, and is blackened by the decayed vegetable matter which enters very largely into composition. Of course the fruitfulness of these lands will be exhausted in time, and the enormous wheat fields will be succeeded by smaller enclosures, devoted to a rotation of crops.—*Cor. Boston Herald.*

The Rattlesnake Industry.

For many years different persons living in the mountains of Sullivan and Ulster Counties have made very snug sums every year in the sale of rattlesnake oil, which is believed to possess wonderful curative powers by a large proportion of the inhabitants of not only those, but of adjoining counties. Many snakes are killed during the summer season, but the grand gathering of the crop is in the fall, when they have returned to their dens and wintering places. These retreats are well known to the snake hunters, and they choose sunny days in October and November for raiding them. On such days the reptiles crawl out of their dens in the rocks and huddle together by the score, different varieties frequently being found massed together. The snakes are dull and sluggish at that time of the year and come out to bask in the sun. The hunters arm themselves with the old-fashioned flails, and when they come upon a pile of the snakes proceed at once to thresh the life out of them. But few escape. The rattlesnakes are assorted from the other species and carried home, where the oil is tried out as lard is from pork. No treatment of the oil is necessary. It is bottled up and is ready for the market. As high as one dollar an ounce has been paid for it by believers in its value as a liniment for rheumatism and all kindred ills. The snake hunters of the Shawangunk mountains receive many orders from the showmen for live rattlesnakes, for which they receive from fifty cents to two dollars each, according to size and condition; but during the past summer an industry in snakes sprung up which is entirely new and novel and bids fair to become the most profitable of any of the branches of the trade, for it has its foundation in a new fashion in female adornment. This industry is the supplying of rattlesnake skins for ladies' belts. Almost every village in Sullivan and Ulster counties is a summer resort for city people, and hundreds of New York ladies spend the heated term there. One day last summer the wife of a well-known chemist of New York, who was stopping in Sullivan County, attended a picnic, and while walking with another lady in the woods, was confronted by an enormous rattlesnake, which lay directly in front of her in the mountain path. The lady who was with her screamed and ran away, but the chemist's wife picked up a cudgel and killed the snake. She brought it to the picnic ground. It was four feet in length, and had a splendid set of fourteen rattles. The markings of a rattlesnake are very beautiful, but the skin of this one was particularly perfect and brilliant in color. The chemist's wife caused a shudder of horror to run through the assemblage of her fair companions by saying that if she could by any means have the snake's skin prepared she would wear it as a girdle. She consulted her husband, and he consented to experiment with the skin. It was removed from the snake the next day and stretched on a board. The chemist treated it with some preparation of arsenic and sweet oil. The preparation was applied daily, and in a few days the skin was cured with all its freshness, brilliance, and pliability preserved. The rattles and head were left on the skin. The husband took it to New York, where it was fitted with a handsome silver clasp and his wife appeared among the other guests with a girdle that $250 would not induce her to part with. That set the fashion, and there was at once a big demand for rattlesnake skins among the ladies, not only in that particular place, but at scores of other places, for the news of Mrs. ——'s girdle spread rapidly from one resort to another. Dainty damsels, who a week before would have fainted almost at the mention of rattlesnakes, suddenly became deeply interested in the beauty and dimentions of the deadly reptile, and lost no time in having its many hued epidermis encircle their slender waists. Rattlesnakes quickly went up in the market, until it was a very modest mountaineer indeed who hadn't the heart to ask five dollars for a skin with perfect rattles, a sound head, and clear spots.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

The Argentine Republic.

Within the last score of years the Argentine Confederation has taken the front seat among the South American Republics, and of late begins to challenge the respect and confidence of mankind. The States (fourteen in number) composing this Republic were nearly all colonized either from Spain or Portugal a century before Plymouth Rock was heard of. Buenos Ayres is more than four hundred and fifty years older than Philadelphia. But from the planting of the colonies to the end of the Paraguayan war, a few years ago, they were periodically rent and torn, pillaged and plundered by the Gauchos, so that enduring Governments, save by the hard hand of dictators like Rosas, Dr. Francia, Lopez, and outlaws like Quiroga, were impossible. There is hardly a town from the mouth of La Plata to the Andes, and from the Patagonian line to Brazil that has not been many times sacked. All that seems to be now at an end. The influence of Buenos Ayres' civilization stretches from that city to Mendoza, and is felt all over the one million, two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory which the Republic embraces. Its natural advantages bear a very striking resemblance to those of the United States. Its climate is tropical in parts, semi-tropical in other parts, and moderately cool elsewhere. Its rivers are on a scale of grandeur equal to the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, and about as far back from its sea frontage as our Rocky Mountains are from Atlantic ports, the majestic Andes from its western boundary, an impassable line of military defense in that quarter and a perpetual regulafor of temperature in the valleys and pampas. The soil and productions are like ours. Wheat, corn, and all the cereals and most of the temperate zone and tropical fruits grow in some parts of the country. And since 1870 the increase of population, like ours, has been much assisted by immigration from the vital races of Europe. For the six years from 1871 to 1876 this immigration has reached 275,000, and for the six years ended 1882 the estimate is 350,000—a total of 625,000 in twelve years. The population in 1882 was just about equal to that of the thirteen American colonies one century ago. But the resources of the country are immeasurably greater than ours then were. It has 60,000,000 sheep, 14,000,000 cattle, 3,800,000 horses, a capital city of 300,000 people, whose exports are valued at over $55,000,000 a year, with corresponding imports—both rapidly increasing. It has nearly 1,800 miles of railway and 5,000 of telegraph in operation and many new lines in course of construction. It has an admirable system of public schools, supported by taxation. And, though the national debt is comparatively great, the interest absorbing half the revenues, still the receipts, which in 1880 aggregated $18,700,000, were considerably more than the expenditures, interest included. The Argentines have but a standing army of 7,500. Like the United States, they trust the defense of the country to an enrolled militia, which in 1881 numbered 300,000.

Now here is the South American Republic of the future in embryo. With a sensible constitution, a Congress of two Houses like ours, a President salaried at $20,000 a year, Vice-President $10,000, Cabinet Ministers $9,000 each, free schools, free religious worship, every port open to immigration, which is flowing in at the rate of fifty thousand a year, lands at the lowest prices, sufficient in extent for a population of 100,000,000, and resources in cattle, sheep, horses, wool, wheat, corn and fruit on the grandest scale, the Argentine Republic bids fair in time to reach as high a figure among the nations of the earth as the United States touches now; and when that time comes, the great Republic of the North and the great Republic of the South, with an equally great one in the far-off South Seas, ought to exercise together a controlling influence in the politics of the whole world.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Land Office at Bloomington Neb. Feb. 16, 1884

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court, Webster county, at Red Cloud, Neb on Monday, March 31, 1884, viz:

DANIEL D. HULL,

on H'd No. 10,216, for the west half north-west quarter sec. 8, town 2 N R 9 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Guy and Perry Norris of Guide Rock, Neb., Adolphus C. Bon of Amboy Neb., John D Schenck of Cowles.

feb22-mrh28. S. W. SWITZER, Register.