

## HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The best remedy for the pestknockers is to be noisome and water sprinkled over the plants with an atomizer.

Seedlings are apt to succeed best where they originate, hence the many disappointments when varieties are transferred to other sections.—*779 Times*.

The American farmer's garden should be long, free from trees or bushes, and has out so that much of the work can be done by horse labor.—*N. E. Herald*.

The cherry grows best in a rich, warm, sandy soil. If a mulch of leaves, straw, or brush is put around them, they will be very much benefited by it.—*Boston Globe*.

Put two drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the pipe into an ailing ear and instant relief will be afforded.—*Chicago Times*.

If the sun-room is dry, and the sugar-dishes become lumpy, substitute a jar for the wooden box, and note the result. If ants find their way inside, the cloth around the cover—not the jar—and the contents are safe.

Ants can be driven away by applications of gas tar, but it is doubtful whether it is profitable to get rid of them in the neighborhood of apple trees, as ants prey upon plants which do much damage to fruit at a time when it is needed for starting the young fruit.—*Chicago Journal*.

With a pound cake, two cups of white sugar, three-fourths of a coffee cup of baking powder, one-half cup of milk, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, grated rind of one lemon, stir the batter and sugar to a cream, add the milk and flour, and last the mixture of egg, whipped to a stiff froth.

The more onions a strawberries plant has, the more berries one can expect. Pull off all the leaves after fruiting except two or three, and it causes more onions to grow, besides bright, fresh and very green leaves. But before one goes into strawberry culture he should take account of the money he can get, and so find out whether he can get pickers enough when the season opens. It is of use to think of raising strawberries for market without money and pickers in abundance.—*American Farmer*.

**FARMERS AND HIRED MEN.**  
Are the Farmers as a Class, Close-Dated and Penurious?

It is a rare occasion when a representative of the men who labor on the farm for wages undertakes to present in an agricultural journal any views he may entertain on topics that especially concern his class. For this reason we give the gist of an article, in which "A Hired Man" talks back quite vigorously at the farmers.

We do not by any means endorse his inflexions, however. Even though the farmer, as a class, were proven to be the closest, least social men the world would say that the inflexions would prove that the average hired man is not an ignorant, base, dissipated being, the agricultural papers and the like being the number of farmers that often do not know how to be had. And in passing the agriculturalists and their helpers we might as well differ with both of them in the estimates of each other.

That there are to be found among farmers very poor specimens of manhood, men who are utterly devoid of honor or principle in their transactions with their fellowmen can not be denied. Nor there are among men engaged in any other business or profession. But, as a class, agriculturists are induced morally and mentally very much like the rest of the human race, and endeavor to lead fairly by those with whom they have business to do.

The farmer, of course, has his failings, so do other men. The farmer is eager to get the best possible price for the products from his farm. So, too, are the merchant and manufacturer when displaying of their ware. When the farmer goes to town shopping, he does not wish to pay more than he can get for his clothing or other needed articles. But the same law is true of the merchant, mechanic or artisan. It is human nature, that is all.

As we understand it, the gist of the complaint of "A Hired Man" may be briefly expressed thus: "The farmer is poor; he pays a little as possible for wages; he desires to get more work than he is entitled to from himself and in various other directions is anxious to obtain something for nothing."

The truth of the matter is that the farmer really wants that success, can only be purchased by the constant practice of economy in every department of his business. Carelessness will generally compel him to pay wages that represent the market value of labor; he would be foolish to pay a higher price for the help he needs. It is a matter that regulates itself. Hired help will generally abandon a situation where there is danger of starvation.

But we believe, that, as a rule, farmers have enough food on their tables, and the quality and variety of the fare is above criticism. During the season of raising and harvesting crops, many minor matters on the farm have to be attended to early in the morning, and there are thousands of wage-workers who would only be obliged to be assured that their services would not be called for during the hours when the farm laborers can call his own.

On the other hand, the farmer's man usually has to work hard, and they do not begin to be as big as the President of the United States, but there are many pleasant and attractive features connected with his avocation, and, at the worst, he undergoes no privations or hardships that are not experienced, perhaps in greater measure, by other laborers. As a rule, the farmer's laborers are a pretty good crew of contented, hardy, and rugged healthies that comes from their simple mode of living, eager to display ability to perform well the manifold duties of their calling, and even to occasionally help the women-folk at the farm house with some of the heavier chores, and delighted to take a keen interest in affairs around the place and in the success of their employers. Of course, as our respondent admits, there are to be found farm laborers who are ignorant, wicked, dissipated and lazy. But it would be unfair to condemn the thousands of industrious, painstaking hired men of good character on that account. And it is no less unfair to write down the whole body of farmers because a few of their number are guilty of meanness and selfishness in their dealings with others.—*Field, Farm and Forge*.

## CLEAN FEEDING.

**The Catherines in Kentucky and West Virginia Emphasize Its Necessity.**

In many quarters reports of fatal disease in cattle are circulating, and of which indicate symptoms which are caused by unwholesome food. A great lesson which stockmen and farmers have to learn is that clean feeding—and this includes watering—is as necessary to the health of their animals as it is to their own. A very pertinent example and a warning are given in the recent outbreaks of disease among the population of parts of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, where the winter is not only in poor supply, but where sanitary conditions, as regards drainage and the disposal of indispensable filth, are very much neglected. Similar, but not such extreme cases are occurring in rural villages where disease is wholly unexpected and occasion much surprise. And yet the causes are apparent to any person who realizes how easily the soil is polluted and the springs and streams are made impure. Farmers know very well how prevalent the various fungous parasites of plants are; how the grasses and other crops are infested with smut, rust, ergot and mildew, and how frequently the dried fodder and grain become moldy and musty and partly decayed from exposure. But they do not realize the fact, that in every instance of whatever kind, whether from animal excretions or from parasitic diseases of plants, there lurks a source and occasion of fatal disorder to their cattle.

**WHAT man has done, man can do.**  
Nonsense! How can a man do a thing which is done already?—*Boston Transcript*.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.

**CATTLE.** Shipping steers, \$6.25-\$8.50.

Native cows, \$3.25-\$6.00.

Butcher steers, \$4.00-\$4.60.

**HOGS.** Good choice hams, \$1.00-\$1.25.

Light, \$0.75-\$0.90.

**WHEAT.** No. 2 red, \$6.00-\$6.25.

No. 3, \$5.00-\$5.25.

Rejected, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**CORN.** No. 2, \$1.25-\$1.50.

OATS, \$2.00-\$2.25.

WHEAT, \$1.25-\$1.50.

**POULTRY.** Hams, \$1.00-\$1.25.

Shoulders, \$0.75-\$0.80.

Sales, \$0.50-\$0.60.

**LAND.** Missouri, unbroken, \$15.00-\$17.00.

Penn., \$17.00-\$19.00.

**CATTLE.** Shipping steers, \$5.25-\$5.50.

Butcher steers, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**HOGS.** Packing, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**BUTTER.** Choice creamery, \$2.00-\$2.25.

**EGGS.** Choice, \$0.10-\$0.12.

**POUR.** Hams, \$1.00-\$1.25.

Shoulders, \$0.75-\$0.80.

Sales, \$0.50-\$0.60.

**WOOD.** Missouri, unbroken, \$15.00-\$17.00.

Penn., \$17.00-\$19.00.

**POTATOES.** New England, \$3.00-\$3.50.

**ST. LOTS.** Cattle, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**CATTLE.** Shipping steers, \$5.25-\$5.50.

Butcher steers, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**SATTER.** Choice choice, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**FLOUR.** Choice, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**WHEAT.** No. 2 red, \$5.00-\$5.25.

No. 3, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**RAIL.** No. 2, \$6.00-\$6.25.

**BABBITY.** \$0.50-\$0.60.

**EGG.** Creamery, \$0.10-\$0.12.

**POUL.** Standard mess, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**PETROLEUM.** 1-miles, \$0.50-\$0.60.

**CH. AGO.** \$1.00-\$1.25.

**CATTLE.** Good packing and shipping, \$4.75-\$5.00.

**HOGS.** Packing, \$2.00-\$2.25.

**SHEEP.** Fair to choice, \$2.00-\$2.25.

**WHEAT.** No. 2 red, \$5.00-\$5.25.

No. 3, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**CORN.** No. 2 spring, \$2.00-\$2.25.

No. 3, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**OATS.** No. 2, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**RAIL.** No. 2, \$6.00-\$6.25.

**POUL.** New mess, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**NEW YORK.** \$1.00-\$1.25.

**CATTLE.** Export, \$5.25-\$5.50.

**HOGS.** Good to choice, \$2.00-\$2.25.

**SHEEP.** Poor to prime, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**WHEAT.** Common to good, \$5.00-\$5.25.

**CORN.** No. 2, \$2.00-\$2.25.

No. 3, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**OATS.** Western mixed, \$2.00-\$2.25.

**POUL.** Standard mess, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**PETROLEUM.** 1-mile, \$0.50-\$0.60.

**CHICAGO.** \$1.00-\$1.25.

**CATTLE.** Shipping steers, \$5.25-\$5.50.

Butcher steers, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**SATTER.** Choice choice, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**FLOUR.** Choice, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**WHEAT.** No. 2 red, \$5.00-\$5.25.

No. 3, \$4.00-\$4.25.

**CORN.** No. 2 spring, \$2.00-\$2.25.

No. 3, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**OATS.** No. 2, \$1.50-\$1.75.

**RAIL.** No. 2, \$6.00-\$6.25.

**POUL.** New mess, \$1.00-\$1.25.

**PETROLEUM.** 1-mile, \$0.50-\$0.60.

**CHICAGO.** \$1.00-\$1.25.

**CATTLE.** Shipping steers, \$5.25-\$5.50.

Butcher steers, \$4.00-\$4.25.

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