

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

The Crop Outlook Discussed in all its Various Phases.

INDICATIONS OF GRAND RESULTS.

Kaffir Corn as a Paying Crop—Treatment of Worms in Hogs—How to Grow Potatoes—Farm Notes.

No crop has been grown or gathered in the last ten years which has been watched with such intense anxiety by the business world as will be the crop of 1891, says the Iowa Homestead. The elements that are peculiar in the situation are mainly two, the fact that the country is a barer of food products of all kinds than it has been since the war (when the amount of food consumers, man and beast, is taken into consideration) and the fact that there is an unusual difference between the price of food products in the crude form and the finished products in the shape of meats. It is but a year since the amount of grains of all kinds seeking a market was so great that there was a general cry of over-production. Low as prices of stock were they furnished a better market for grain and especially corn than the commercial centers and the result was a vast increase of hogs. The drought of last season, cutting short the corn, oats and wheat crops from one-fourth to one-third, has compelled the farmers to feed their high-priced corn to hogs, which, by the very immensity of their numbers and the necessity of rushing them to market, has depressed the price, and the result has been the depression of all meat products to a point that has robbed the stockmen of all the profits of the advance in small grains. While the last has been a good year for farmers who had good, or even fair, grain crops and sold them in a crude form for shipment or home consumption, it has robbed the farmer who, to continue his system of farming, must feed his grain and hay to stock which he was compelled to sell at a low price. In about six weeks or less stock will be on grass and stock farmers will be more easily. If the crop of grain and grass for 1891 should prove a good one, there is a fair chance for all classes of farmers to make money. If it should be another year of short crops, the over-marketing of the market and the production must continue, and with the usual result of low and unprofitable prices. It is therefore to the interest of farmers of every class to strain every nerve to produce a full crop of the grains and grasses.

There is every indication now that the acreage of corn will be very large. The same may be said of flax, and a large percent of this will be grown on new lands. Raw land is not so low, and we presume that there is true over all the natural flax region, having been passing out of the hands of speculators into those of actual cultivators very rapidly, and there will be in this a large increase of the flax crop. The increase of corn acreage will come from the plowing up of old pastures and clover fields, and this will to a great extent be equalized by the seeding down to grass in connection with spring grain of large areas in western Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In southern Iowa and in Missouri and Kansas winter wheat has encroached on the lands heretofore sown to oats and spring wheat, and if this should be in good shape by May 1, both in spring wheat and oats.

We have now reached a point when there can be no great increase in any kind of grain except flax—sown mainly on new lands. The acreage of corn will decrease either in some of the grain crop or in pastures and meadows. Any important decrease in these involves a decrease in the number of farm animals or else an improvement in agriculture, which can at best be but slow. There can therefore, with an average crop, or even a crop above an average, be no over-production this year in any line, and the farmer can plow, sow and reap with a better promise of reward than for many years past.

Other industries will watch the crop of 1891 with an interest at least equal to that of the farmer. Railroads are praying for a big crop if they never did before, and if their prayers are availing with that force that order in the seasons, the horns and corn cribs will be filled with plenty. Manufacturers and distributors are equally concerned in the magnitude of the farmer's crop. In fact, national prosperity for a year and a half to come depends largely on the amount and performance of the crop of 1891.

Kaffir Corn. Two years experience with Kaffir corn has convinced me of its great value, writes G. A. Laude in the Kansas Farmer. Under the most unfavorable circumstances of planting and culture, where corn would have failed entirely, it has been a paying crop. It will yield a larger return for labor on poorer soil than any crop of which I know.

Any soil that is worth farming at all will do. Prepare as for corn, but the surface should be well leveled. Plant April 1, if it can be done; if not, as early as possible before June 1. Drill with corn drill three pounds per acre. To obtain best yield of fodder and a good yield of corn, four pounds may be used. Cultivate as taste and time admit; the more thoroughly the better, but unlike corn, it will not be a failure even if neglected.

We cut with a Preston corn-cutter. Two men cut and shocked three to four acres per day. I estimate forty bushels per acre, can be easily raised on ordinary Kansas upland, and that if well planted and cultivated it will never fall much short of this yield. I believe it would pay best to top the heads and thrash when well cured and convenient. The standing fodder can, after it has been topped, be cut with an ordinary self-rake machine and shocked as corn, very large shocks being best.

The fodder is undoubtedly the best and most abundant produced by any crop which has any value as a grain producer. Compared with corn fodder, it has these advantages: It stays green until killed by frost, thus giving a longer time, and cheaper labor to cut it; the stalks are shorter, but have fully as much foliage, consequently there is less labor in handling; it does not break so badly in dry, windy weather; it keeps much better in shocks; and last, but not least, it will yield three times as much feed per acre.

I cannot see any indications that the grain is inferior to corn, except when fed in the fodder to cattle, when it is very imperfectly digested. Having plenty of hogs with the cattle does not entirely remedy the loss, as it shatters badly, and the seed being so small, there is necessarily some waste from tramping in the ground. The remedy plainly is to feed and grind it.

Fed to hogs whole, it acceeds well, but would probably be better if ground.

Four well-grown pigs, three months old, were fed on Kaffir corn and water exclusively until they were eight months old. They were then put on ear corn and water. At nine months and twenty-seven days they were marketed, weighing 347 pounds each, and were by far the best looking hogs I saw among a large number sold in Chanute that day. These hogs were never confined in a small pen, however, but had plenty of green feed. I now have a lot of pigs on one-half feed that are equal to any corn-fed pigs I know of.

I have no hesitation in urging the planting of this crop; but especially should those plant liberally of it who are so situated as to not raise any paying crops of corn with any reasonable certainty.

Worms in Hogs. It is generally considered that no class of domestic animals is troubled so much with worms as hogs, says a writer in the Nebraska Farmer. For this reason many consider it good advice that when the hogs seem to eat well and yet do not thrive, it will be safe to doctor for worms.

The principal symptoms are a voracious appetite without a corresponding gain in flesh. In many cases the animal coughs, runs restlessly about and often utters squeals of pain. The best remedy is turpentine, which can be given in milk or slop, or keosons given the same way usually destroy the worms. One result of the barley experiment have been to show an averaged production on unmanured land, for seventeen years, of fourteen and one-eighth bushels per acre per annum, while with complete fertilizers that, during the years through the same period had been forty-three and five-eighths bushels per acre.

One advantage in sheep growing is that they bring in money from April to August, often a season during which farmers have nothing to turn into money for current expenses.

The objection to feeding hogs almost wholly upon concentrated feeds, such as grain, and particularly corn, lies in the fact that it is not sufficiently bulky and is too fattening. It thus brings on a condition that is not favorable to egg production, and that also predisposes the female to abortion.

Canada is rapidly coming into prominence as a wheat exporting country. Its total production of 30,000,000 bushels last year was 20,000,000 bushels available for this purpose. It is claimed that the northwestern portion of British America contains the largest undeveloped wheat area now remaining upon the globe.

Pruning trees and vines in the spring may not result in any serious injury, but it should be done in the late autumn or winter, if possible. If done after the sap has commenced to flow there will be more or less oozing wherever the knife has cut, and this will attract various kinds of insects that are always liable to damage the swelling buds and tender foliage.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, cures croup, diarrhoea, etc. 25 cents a bottle.

Decision in Favor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. The new Palace car, built by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., with electric lights in every berth, will continue to leave the Union depot, Omaha, at 6:10 p. m., daily. Passengers taking this train transfer at Council Bluffs, and arrive in Chicago at 6 a. m., in ample time to make all eastern connections. Ticket office, 1501 Farnam street. F. A. NASH, General Agent, City Passenger Agent.

AN ARMY OF LIBERTY. Strong Secret Military Organization to Make and Sustain Republic. It will be news to many to be told that there are 500 men in California, thoroughly equipped with the best arms and accoutrements, ready for the word of command to be passed around for them to rise and journey to San Salvador, says the Chronicle.

The "Grand Army of Labor for Liberty and a Republic Universal and Vigilant" is the elongated name of the association which is briefly spoken of as the Army of Liberty. Its history is interesting. The nucleus of the organization was formed by the soldiers of Sheridan's command. They were sent to the Texas border, it was supposed, to aid in the restoration of the Mexican republic and the deposition of Maximilian. Their mission suggested the formation of a standing army, whose aims and objects should be the promotion of commerce, the defense of the rights of sailors, the propagation of republican ideas and the overthrow of oppressors of any kind. One of the incidentals of the object of the formation of the association was the resurrection of American commerce, which England had monopolized and combined to do away with during the war of the rebellion. This association is pledged to propagate republican ideas everywhere. Its members are of six classes. It has 1,000 branches all over the world, and its members are in the United States alone. There are 200 clubs in California and sixteen of these clubs are in San Francisco. The classes consist of "students," embracing those who have given their secret approval of the formation of the "comrades," or those who have signed the rolls and agreed to aid when called upon, and who are guaranteed good positions wherever the army has control; "commanders," including those who have enlisted one or more men, and so are entitled to precedence in the matter of appointment to public offices. The fifth and sixth classes consist of "soldiers of the life guard." These are military men who have given their names to the cause, and are to be ready to go to any part of the world at any time, and are to be ready to go to any part of the world at any time, and are to be ready to go to any part of the world at any time.

Apach's Escape from Prison. Roman Chiquito, a Mesquero Apache Indian, who was attending the United States court at Las Cruces, New Mexico, as a witness in a case against another Indian. Several years ago Roman Chiquito was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the military prison for complicity in a murder, although it was afterward doubted if he was an accessory. He was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in company with several other Indians, and afterward transferred to Fort Riley. From this prison he escaped with help from the warden, and was always a mystery to his jailers, through an interpreter, he told the story of his escape. He says that, with his companion he had been sent outside the prison walls with a guard to do some work. Watching their opportunity they suddenly made a break for liberty, although their guards saw a shower of balls after them, they succeeded in getting into a cornfield undisturbed, where they hid between the rows of corn and covered themselves with loose earth and escaped the vigilance of the soldiers, notwithstanding the field was thoroughly searched and they were several times in danger of being tread upon.

Night coming on, they left their hiding-place and took up their journey of 1200 miles toward the setting sun, through a strange country which they had traversed only in search of water and inhabited by whites who they would recognize them as escaped prisoners and capture them for the government standing reward. That they succeeded without being seen by a single person shows the astuteness of the wild race to which they belong. For

yearly, which added to the product of the large milk condensing factory here, swells the receipts to over \$1,000,000 for the yearly milk product of this small county. The president of the First National bank here informs me that fully the above sum passes through his bank yearly in payment for cheese alone. I think these facts should commend themselves to the attention of Nebraska farmers. Our state is in about the same attitude as Wisconsin, and this industry cannot be injured by hailstorms or wholly destroyed by drought, and when grass grows and water runs, other things being equal, dairying can be carried on successfully. Certainly winter dairying can be carried on more profitably in the braska than in Wisconsin by reason of cheaper grain and hay, and climatic effect will cut no figure in winter.

W. S. WESCOTT. English Agricultural Experiments. The methods that obtain in the conduct of experiments by Sir John B. Lawes at Rothamstead, and under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of Woburn, England, might be profitably followed in this country. These experiments are not made on small plots, nor for a single year, but year after year the same lands, in large areas, are used for the same work until the results acquire all the force and accuracy of a mathematical demonstration. One result of the barley experiment have been to show an averaged production on unmanured land, for seventeen years, of fourteen and one-eighth bushels per acre per annum, while with complete fertilizers that, during the years through the same period had been forty-three and five-eighths bushels per acre.

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Spanish Court Cream is the new fountain of youth, it imparts to all a young, fresh and clear skin, for sale by all druggists.

A Dangerous Somnambulist. Louis Franz, the night clerk at the Grand, relates the story of a narrow escape from the dream-wrath of a somnambulist, says the Seattle Telegraph. You see, said Louis, an old mining man took me one night, and some hours afterward was sleeping behind the desk—I was tired—I was startled by hearing footsteps shuffling down the stairs. I looked up and saw my friend, the mining man, with a six-shooter in his hand, and he walked right over toward me, his eyes staring blindly and almost starting out of their sockets. It is hard to tell what thoughts flashed through my brain as he approached.

What could he mean, and was I alone with a man? He walked up to me and I expected him to take me by the neck and throw me out of the window. He walked up to me and I expected him to take me by the neck and throw me out of the window. He walked up to me and I expected him to take me by the neck and throw me out of the window.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bid'g. RUN, NIGGER, RUN. Anna Woodley Williams to N. Y. Recorder. (The Southern Darky Impromptu.) De moon an' bright, An' er got on me Sunday night, Case I'm gwine to see Sal, My own yeller gal, An' dance in de hill an' jik.

Whistles. Run, nigger, run, de patrolers catch you; Run, nigger, run, dey's on de way.

Chorus from the Kitchen. "Hold on, dar, nigger, an' sho' yo' blab mouf. Yo' keep 'trollin' 'dat chune so loud an' 'de patrolers' will have yo' runnin' 'fo' day, sho' nuff."

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Soliloquies. "Use mos' dar, 'case I hearns de niggers er 'puttin' an' er 'clappin' an' old Dave's big banjo, too."

How is yer all? What's cum tude ball? Allrest in yer heart, close! I hope yer all is well! For yer cuttin' sick er swell I can tell by de turn of yer nose. Run, nigger, run, dey's on de way.

Dave, dat ole chune Is er first-rate chune Fur ter tip de "tastic" too. So pick on yer string den let de music ring. Dat's it, so now here we go. Run, nigger, run, de patrolers catch you; Run, nigger, run, dey's on de way.

Soliloquies. "Golly! how dis nigger is injoin hisself, 'nopes de balance of yo' boys is er 'ceptin de musik lik' I is."

Sings. Now, Miss Sally, I hope yer well dally. Wid my feelins ever more; But put yer little hands An' let de music ring. And den wid clean up de floor. Run, nigger, run, etc.

From the Kitchen window. "Yes, yer better run, nigger; run! fur de hull yard is full ob dem big-headed klu-klucks, an' here dey's comin' rite in de house!"

There was a general scramble and a rush for the windows and doors, and as they escaped through the bushes they were heard urging each other on with the expressive, "Run, nigger, run!"

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