

The Farm.

More Horns, Less Milk.

The removal or suppression of the horns of cows increases the supply of milk and the animal fats, says the Boston Globe. The fact is a strange one, but there is no doubt about it. The horns are not of much use, and, on the other hand, are often the cause of accidents. The removal of the horns of young animals was recommended years ago by a distinguished veterinary surgeon, and Neumann demonstrated that cows without horns were fatter and gave more milk than others. He saw four Dutch cows without horns give from eighteen to nineteen quarts of milk a day, although on different pastures, whereas others of the same breed, but with horns, only gave twelve to fifteen quarts, in spite of the fact that they had the advantage of excellent grazing land. American breeders have made experiments which amply confirm the statement made above. Those in favor of the removal of horns do not in the least intend to countenance any act of cruelty; the removal would be effected in a simple and easy manner, by destroying the tissue or foot of the horn, as soon as there was the slightest sign of hardening on the forehead of the young animal. But without entering into any discussion on this head, simply note the fact that the removal of the horns increases the supply of milk. Although strange at first sight, it does not appear so extraordinary upon consideration. It is known by experience that the removal of an organ which has no utility leads to beneficial results in other ways. If then, the animal is more content, if its domestication is more thorough and complete, if it gives a better return to the owner of the quantity and quality of its milk, it is natural to suppose that it will raise a better calf, that shall be a better feeder and have also the capacity of its sire and dam to grow faster, mature earlier and generally do better.

Beet Sugar Industry in Russia.

The beet industry is one of the most important branches of agriculture and manufacture in Russia, and beet sugar not only supplies the whole wants of the Russian empire, but is exported in very considerable quantities to Austria, Germany and other countries, says Indian Agriculturist. The United States consul-general at St. Petersburg says that the cultivation of beets took its rise in Russia at the beginning of the present century simultaneously with its introduction into Western Europe. The government from the first has taken an exceedingly active interest in this industry, and it has been strongly supported by the several agricultural and economic societies of the empire. To the first organizers of beet plantations and sugar factories handsome prizes in money and in government concessions were awarded; in fact, this industry has been in every way encouraged, supported and patronized by the government. The varieties of beets grown in the empire have their origin very generally in France and Germany; of these the French appear to contain the greatest quantity of saccharine matter, while the German varieties will produce the largest number of bushels per acre, the difference in the latter respect being about 25 per cent. Great care is taken in preparing the soil for beets. The field is twice plowed, the first time from seven to eight, and the second from ten to twelve inches deep. If the beet crop follows cereals the first plowing is done immediately after harvest, and the second just before frost sets in. The implements used in working beet fields are generally of very good construction, sometimes foreign-made, and sometimes made in Russia after foreign models. The fields are mostly sown from the first to the last day in April, according to local conditions of climate and soil. The seed is generally soaked in water, and then sown in rows—about twenty to twenty-five pounds of dry seed per acre. When the beet sprouts show three or four leaves the plantation is weeded, and

when the milk is given when sour or when over-boiled or scalded, so that care should be taken to keep every utensil from which calves are fed as scrupulously clean as are the milk cans—on some farms! As to scalding we think that the utensil should receive all of it, for if the milk be pure warming is sufficient and scalding deleterious. Milk heated to a new milk warmth is most suitable for very young calves, and will not as a rule cause scouring; the latter complaint is but a sign that the vessels are foul, the milk sour or tainted with contaminated water. It should be remembered that scouring is simply an aggravated symptom of indigestion, and that the latter is due to some error in the condition, quantity or quality of the food. It may of course be due in some bad cases to inherited tuberculosis or milk from a sick cow, but in nine cases out of ten the fault is in the condition of milk used as food, that might be kept or rendered harmless. Calves will if not watched often eat "foreign bodies" such as bedding, leaves, hair, etc., and this habit is often blamed for the diarrhea that occurs, but the depraved appetite is merely a symptom of the indigestion that led to scouring.

Thinning Corn.

It has been urged by some that it is best to plant about three times as many kernels of corn per acre as is wished to have mature stalks, thinning the corn when of proper size—say from six to fourteen inches high—being careful to remove the weaker stalks. In order to compare the results of this method with those of the method of planting only so many kinds as will give the desired number of stalks per acre without thinning, Mr. Franklin Stump, foreman of the Ohio Experiment Station farm, conducted the following experiment: Four-fifths of an acre of land from which soil had been removed some years since for making brick, was divided into four equal plots. A strip of uniform width across the plots, as laid out, hence involving an equal amount of each plot, grew melilotus, or sweet clover, the four

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

It Cost Ten Millions and Gave Five Cent Sugar—The Wilson-Voorhees Bill Abolishes the Bounty and Raises the Price Forty-One Millions—It Puts the Entire Sugar Interests in the Hands of the Trust—The People Will Pay Twice, Once to the Government and Once to the Trust.

The sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill is for the benefit, not of Louisiana alone, but for all the states in the northwest engaged in or adapted to sorghum and beet root sugar. The idea is to encourage, to stimulate the production of cane, of sorghum, and beet root sugar in this country and to afford occupation for our farmers and planters as well as to our manufacturers.

The ablest European students have said that if this policy was maintained it would, in ten years, render the United States independent of Cuba and Germany and capable of producing every pound of sugar we need. In many sections of the northwest sorghum and beet root constitute an important and most profitable item of farming.

Withal sugar is free and the product of the world is at the disposition of our consumers, so that the poor man gets it at a price before unknown. Home competition, stimulated by a bounty, with free imports, made a combination beneficial to farmers and to all who used sugar.

Louisiana has taken a new hold on life, sorghum and beets are cultivated all through our west, and the farmer finds a new cash and profitable crop to handle. The poor, the middle class and even the rich find sugar cheaper than they had dreamed it could be.

What has this cost? Ten Million dollars a year. What does the senate propose to do? So near as can be learned from the intimate relations existing between the sugar trust and democratic members of the committee an import tax of some \$11,000,000 is to be levied, and the bounty cut off without warning.

The result will be that crops, which last year brought good money, will be unplanted this year or, if planted will be valueless. Beet roots will be fed to hogs and sorghum cane left to rot in the fields. The factories erected in so many neighborhoods to manufacture these sugars will stand idle and our product of sugar will fall off at once to a mere trifle in Louisiana and ultimately disappear entirely.

Sugar, now from four to five cents a pound, will go higher, first of the tax and, second because once our home product is wiped out, we shall be wholly dependent on the foreign crop. German and Cuban sugar, already controlled by the trust of New York importers, and refiners, will be put up in price from month to month while the masses of the people will have to pay at both ends.

Silver and Work.

The future of these two is inseparable. One depends on the other. A wider use of silver not only at home, but abroad, depends largely on a protective policy. Cleveland's free trade gold bond policy is hostile to silver as well as to American labor.

Free trade is sure to bring excessive imports of British, French and German goods to crush out competition of our own factories. What are we going to send abroad to pay for them? Silver? Oh, no! Gold is the only thing the English banker will take and he will drain our gold reserve with one hand while he crushes our industries with the other.

Here at home our silver circulates freely and on an equality with gold. New England buys cotton of the south, wheat and corn from the northwest, fruits, etc., from California and Florida. She sends cotton fabrics to every portion of our country. Every portion of our country has one or more special articles which the rest of the country needs. This interchange is continually increasing under protection. By this, the use of silver is made greater. Stop these mills, stop this interchange, rely on foreign countries and gold must go abroad to pay for these articles. The English banker will then hoard our gold while the foreign workmen will have more work, perhaps he will have better wages, and we will be in the soup business continually.

Well, if the Wilson bill passes we can all go to farming. If we cannot sell our crops, we can eat them and be content to let the south get cheap labor.

Sell at Home.

There is a market in this country for considerable over 90 per cent of everything produced within our borders. This is an uncontrovertible fact. No one absolutely shows such to be the case. Now, this being so, what reason is there in the cry that we want free trade, except it be as Mr. Mills once said: "In order that we may reach out for the markets of the world. In order that we may sell where we can sell the dearest and buy where we can buy the cheapest." Every farmer, every manufacturer, in fact every producer in all the land has for the past ten years been enabled to sell his products or wares for a good profit over and above the cost. The labor employed has been paid more by a very large percentage than labor in any other quarter of the globe. Then how can we better ourselves if, instead of consuming our products at home, we send them abroad? To buy abroad closes our factories and reduces the wages paid laboring men. It would seem as though the proposition was perfectly plain that such a course would not benefit any class of business or labor, but, on the contrary, it would result as the republican leaders have always predicted, widespread "ain and disaster."

Panics.

How many panics producing idleness and poverty have occurred in the United States under the operation of a high protective tariff? Every great panic which paralyzed the industrial interests of the United States has occurred under the operation of a low tariff—the nearest approximation of free trade.

Farmers Answer.

If protection is oppressive to the farmers as a class, why were farmers the first to enact it into law? (The first congress was composed principally of farmers.)

IT WILL HURT.

The Claim that Free Trade for Farmers Will Help, Is Not Borne Out by the Experience of England.

It has often been urged that free trade would benefit the farmer. A lesson from England may not be inappropriate.

It is a matter of public notoriety that the record of farming in England for the past thirty years has been one of disaster. Figures show that in that time 2,500,000 acres of land have been driven from cultivation, made into forests and shooting grounds for the rich.

In 1863 England raised 17,000,000 quarters of wheat and in 1892, 7,000,000. Within six months English land owners have been obliged to reduce wages to eight shillings per week. Eight shillings is \$2.00. How would our farmers like to work for \$104 per year? The southern aristocracy would like it, but how would it suit the people who have to earn their living by agriculture.

An English Suit.

We are repeatedly told that English clothes are so very much cheaper than our own. The following from Mr. Grovesnor's speech on the tariff bill will be valuable as an illustration on this point:

"Let me, in this connection, read you a statement from one of the most prominent men in the business in Massachusetts, and I am going to give the name here and his location. It is Mr. Morey Lapham of Worcester, Mass. The statement which I have, and which I stand behind and guarantee to be true, is this:

One of the largest individual woolen manufacturers in the country visited scores of ready-made clothing stores in Liverpool to buy the lowest costing wool suit of clothing he could find suitable for his use on his voyage home, and paid for it \$11. Upon reaching home, he went into the one-price clothing store of Ware & Pratt, in Worcester, Mass., and called for the cheapest all-wool suit of clothes suitable for his own use. To his amazement they showed him a suit which was an exact duplicate of the suit which he had on. Some American manufacturer of woolen cloth had taken a sample of the woolen cloth in his English suit and reproduced it, pick for pick, wool for wool, weight for weight color for color, and a much more thoroughly trimmed and maid suit, and it cost him \$10.50.

[Applause on the republican side.] Now, Mr. Chairman, once for all, by my personal observation and examination I say that the common clothing of the laboring men and the medium class of men in this country is produced and sold today in America at a rate way under the price that it is produced in England, or in any country on the continent of Europe. I am able to demonstrate the same thing in regard to boots and shoes, and every possible commodity that enters into the use of the common people of the country; and the time has come when the people of America ought to be saved from further appeals of the character which were made here yesterday.

Business Confidence.

If the mere agitation of tariff reform and the imminent danger of the passage of such a bill as the proposed measure now pending in congress is sufficient to disarrange the business interests of the country and entail widespread disaster throughout the land, what will be the result if we have to meet the reality and the bill is finally passed and put into active operation? It is said by those best able to make the estimate that "an accurate calculation would probably show that the country has lost more in that period (meaning the period of agitation) from this policy or wickedness than has been paid for protective duties levied by all tariffs since the foundation of the government." This means that the efforts of the democratic party to reform the tariff have cost the business interests of the country thousands of millions of dollars. To the manufacturer, to the farmer, to the laborer, to the professional man, all of whom have suffered beyond words to express, let the question be asked, does it pay? If you are in doubt upon this point contrast the first year of Grover Cleveland's administration with any period during the last ten or twelve years.

Sugar Subsidy.

The southern free traders in congress were quick in tearing down the sugar subsidy provided by the last republican congress for the purpose of allowing the United States an opportunity to raise her own sugar. It would not be amiss for these howling free trade reformers to remember that France pays annually six millions, Italy three millions, Germany one and one-half millions, Spain one and one-half millions, Austria one and one-fourth millions, Russia one and one-fourth millions of subsidies, and other weaker nations than these follow in the same wise method of establishing local industries, commerce and trade. How these nations, who prosper by such methods, must laugh at the ignorance of those who attempt to change our laws.

Wool.

"Two years ago the farmers were assured that their wool would bring higher prices without the duties, because the demand for it would be increased. At the same time the consumers were assured that removal of the duties would permit them to buy their clothing at lower prices. Now that wool has fallen to the lowest price ever known, solely because there is a promise that the duties will be withdrawn, the New York Times assures the wool growers that this is the result of having been protected for thirty years. But if protection has indeed produced such a consequence, why take the duties off?"

That Surplus.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland declared in his letter to Tammany Hall that a surplus in the treasury was useless and dangerous and it was a perversion of the people's intention. He is now urging, by all means, fair and foul, to have the senate pass the Wilson bill, but Senator Voorhees declares that it will furnish a surplus of nearly thirty millions annually. Therefore, Grover Cleveland favors a perversion of the people's intention.

Labor.

If free trade elevates labor, why were all slave-holders free traders?



GOOD FRIDAY, THE PRIZE SHETLAND PONY, OWNED BY SIR WALTER GILBEY OF ENGLAND.

Fish Guano.

This is a material the use of which is largely increasing, says Farmers' Gazette. It consists of dried and powdered fish, or fish refuse. Sometimes it is made from whole fish—sprats, herrings, menhaden, etc.—which are boiled to remove the bulk of the oil (which is a valuable commercial product), the residue being then dried for manure. Sometimes—and very largely—it consists of the residue of oil from the cod fisheries, haddock and herring curing operations, market fish offal, etc., similarly treated or simply dried. The more the oil has been extracted, the better the manure, for the more rapid is its decomposition. Oil retards this, and is in itself useless as a manure. In good fish guano the nitrogen varies from 7 to 8 per cent up to 10 or 12 per cent, and the phosphates from about 6 to 16 per cent. As a rule, the higher the nitrogen the lower the phosphates. Like Peruvian guano, fish guano furnishes both phosphates and nitrogen; but its nitrogen is all in the form of undecomposed animal matter, whereas in guano it is already largely in the form of actual ammonia. Peruvian guano, therefore, acts much more rapidly than fish guano; and while the former is generally best applied in the spring, fish guano is generally best applied in the autumn, so that it may become well rotten by the time it is wanted. It is much valued in market gardening and as a manure for hops.

Poultry Notes.

FEED the old hens clover and less carbonaceous food in the latter part of winter and they will give better satisfaction.

BE careful about pouring out brine or leaving pieces of salt, salt meat or salt fish lying around, you are liable to lose your turkeys if you do.

WESTERN breeders agree that one can seldom obtain thirty chicks from a young gobbler, and that a 3-year-old is better than one 2 years old.

IF a flock becomes diseased the land which they wander over is liable to become contaminated and infect other flocks that occupy the same ground.

CORN is all right when turkeys can find their own green food and insect ration to go on with it, but when they get little exercise they become abnormally fat.

at the same time the soil is loosened with the aid of a light hand machine, called motyga, care being taken to soften only the upper layer of the soil. The superfluous plants are afterward weeded out, so that those remaining are from ten to twelve inches apart. The weeding and loosening are repeated five or six times, until the beet leaves cover the surface. The harvest begins generally in the last days of August, and ends about the first of October. The crop is gathered with the aid of a hand spade or a two-pronged fork specially adapted for the purpose. When the beet is taken out of the ground it is cleared of earth and topped; the small portion of the root also is cut away, great care being taken not to injure the root proper. The beets are then carefully piled on the field and covered.

Feeding the Calf.

To the average dairy farmer this is a subject of but little interest, for he much prefers to sell at once rather than "bother" with the "hand-raising" of the calves that come almost monthly in his stables. But to the farmer's wife it is a matter of great importance. She it is who usually has the "bother" alluded to; she it is that hand raises the calves and frequently sees not a dollar of the money that they bring in when matured. Truly there is a great deal of trouble involved in some methods of calf feeding, but it is as true that the work may be much simplified if thought is given to it rather than mere labor and old-fashioned ideas. Is there, for instance, any sense or necessity for feeding each calf by itself in rotation as is so often done? We see none. Neither is it a good plan to allow all of the calves to drink out of a trough like pigs. The best plan we have ever seen or heard of—unless it be to provide artificial teats and udders—is to construct a calf stanchion in a lot or pen and teach the youngsters to come up and stand secured just like the cows do to receive their separate rations from pails set in front of them secure from the interference of the other calves. As to food we do not mean to say a great deal. Every farmer's wife knows that nothing is so good as milk for a young calf, but too often forgets that the milk must be in proper condition for the calves to drink. Trouble frequently occurs

seasons of 1888 to 1891 inclusive. The melilotus was not cut, but was allowed to go down each year and reseed the land. A crop of wheat was cut from the land in 1892. Aside from any effect which the melilotus may have had, the land was practically uniform in quality and condition. Two plots were planted at the rate of one grain per foot in the rows. The seed was excellent and almost absolutely every grain grew. These plots were not thinned. Two plots were planted at the rate of three grains per foot in the rows, and were thinned to practically the same number of stalks per acre as were then on plots one and three. The thinning was done July 7, just four weeks after planting, and the corn ranged from one to two feet high. The plots which were thinned yielded 696 pounds of ear corn, while those which were not thinned yielded 812 pounds, a decrease of 14 per cent due to the thinning process. This was an exceptionally dry season. The thinning probably caused more injury than would ordinarily result.

VANILLA SNOW EGGS.—Beat stiff the whites of six eggs; have ready on the fire a pint of milk sweetened and flavored with vanilla; as soon as it boils drop the beaten egg into it by tablespoonfuls, and as soon as they become set dip them out with a tin; slice and arrange them according to fancy upon a broad dish; allow the milk in the saucepan to cool a little, and then stir in the yolks of the egg very gradually. When thick, pour around the snowed eggs, and serve cold.

BILLY NIXE'S MODEL FARM.—Bill Nixe has decided to stop lecturing. In an interview at Chicago, he said: "The fact is, I can not keep up writing and lecturing. The work is too hard; and then, my family, for whom I toil, are anxious to see more of me. I shall close my platform career in a few weeks, and go to my home in the mountains of North Carolina in time to gather my strawberry crop on my model farm. I call it a model farm because it costs me three times as much to run it as I get out of it, and I understand from competent agricultural sources that is what constitutes a model farm."

BOWEL troubles seem to be more prevalent in turkeys than any other disease, and a bird that gets sick is very apt to die.



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