

Farming in Austro-Hungary.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Dr. R. Meyer, staff correspondent of The Vienna Vanvanderland, who, in company with several Hungarian noblemen, is visiting this country in order to gain information on agricultural matters, recently stopped at Cimarron, New Mexico. The editor of The News and Press obtained from members of the party the following information of value to American farmers:

Austro-Hungary contains about 237,000 square miles, and would correspond in area to our states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Its population is about 34,000,000. It has one king, but two capitals, and independent local governments; a joint commission from the two legislative assemblies fix the imperial budget. This dual government largely increases the civil service and taxes. The taxes are on an average at least 35 per cent of the annual production. The standing army is 240,000. The agricultural land is worth from \$50 to \$150 an acre, and rents from \$2 to \$8 an acre. Land used for beet-sugar culture is much more valuable, being worth from \$200 to \$800 an acre. Agricultural labor in the country, in northern Austria, is from 11 to 15 cents a day; near the cities 50 cents a day. In the mountain portion of Upper Austria cattle-raising, dairy-farming, and timber culture are the chief industries. The farms are mostly in the hands of peasant owners, while the timber estates are owned by the government or by large proprietors. Most of the cattle of this region, as well as those of the mountain portions of Hungary and Poland, are sold at three years old to the farmer of the plains for work purposes. Horses are little used for farm work.

The plains of Lower Austria (Bohemia and Moravia) are owned two-thirds by large proprietors, who either administer their own estates or rent them to small farmers. These estates carry no feudal rights and very few of them are entailed as in England. By law, since 1848, the land is equally divided between the sons, and most of the large and small estates in Austro-Hungary thus become burdened with the mortgage which the son who remains on the estate gives to his brother to pay them for their share. The land is under high cultivation, great attention being paid to deep plowing, artificial manures, rotation and variety of crops. A splendid variety of red winter wheat (white wheat is unknown) is raised. A large yield is thirty to thirty-five bushels, and perhaps sixteen bushels would be the average yield for the whole country. The cost of raising a bushel of wheat in Hungary is about forty-five cents, although Baron Gudenus states that in Moravia he cannot raise wheat less than eighty cents a bushel.

DISPOSING OF PRODUCE.

The freight per bushel to Liverpool is about the same from the wheat districts of Austria and Hungary as from Kansas and Dakota. Although wages are much cheaper, with their thorough cultivation as much money is expended in labor as in Kansas and more than in the "bonanza" farms of Dakota, so that with their high prices of land and taxes, they are unable to compete with the United States in wheat. Five years ago they commanded the German market and shipped wheat via Hamburg and also via Trieste to England, and via Switzerland to the interior of France. Now the only market left them by American competition is in Germany as far north as Berlin and Dresden, and in Switzerland as far west as Zurich.

The culture of the sugar beet is their most profitable agricultural industry. The small farmer sells the beets to the factory and receives back the refuse pulp to feed his stock. The cattle fattened on this refuse are mostly six, eight and ten years old - cattle that have worked from three to seven years. They will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and cost from \$75 to \$100. After feeding, their weight is increased to 1,500 or 2,000 pounds, and their value to \$115 to \$150, which about \$10 in profit. Nearly all the beef of Austro-Hungary is fattened after being first used for work on the farm. There is no longer good grazing land cheap enough to pasture large herds for beef purposes alone. There are no ranges where the cattle do not require feeding in the winter. Most cattle are fattened in stables. The cattle are of three kinds: the native Hungarian cattle, a large-boned, long-horned, pure white race, often seventeen hands high, active and hardy, but hard to fatten; the Polish cattle, a native breed smaller and much like our Texas cattle, and the "colored cattle," which are graded with the Swiss or short-horns.

The raising of potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol is extensively carried on, although potatoes sell at fifteen cents a bushel. They are one of the chief articles of consumption. Hungary is about the only country in Europe except the lower Turkish states on the Danube where Indian corn is cultivated, and as with us, green corn is considered a great delicacy.

HOBBS SHEEP AND HOGS.

The Hungarian horses are celebrated throughout the world, and if the gentlemen who were here are fair exponents of Hungarian horsemanship, its fame is also well earned. They excelled the Mexicans at their game of gallo, and all seemed perfectly at home driving four-in-hand. At home they more frequently drive five than four horses - three in the lead and two wheelers. Their native horses were originally from Arab stock, and are swift, hardy, and graceful. They sell them largely from cavalry service to Italy, Germany and France, and some to British India, at an average price of \$150.

Sheep raising is only carried on where there is grazing land unfit for agriculture. Two breeds of high grade merinos are kept, the long and short wooled. Count Szechenyi, whose sheep are well known in Hungary for their excellence says that the short-wooled thoroughbred merinos shear about two pounds each of fine short-wool after it is washed with soap to take the grease all out. The root of the Spanish bayonet, or our soap weed, is imported for this purpose. This wool is worth 87 cents a pound, and goes to France for fine fabrics. The long-wooled merinos shear about four or five pounds of washed wool.

The raising of hogs in this part

of Hungary where there are oak forests is a profitable industry, as they feed upon the acorns. It is a regular business to drive pigs of a year old to the plains, where they are sold on credit to the peasant for their own use for from \$7 to \$10. In the fall before butchering time another visit is made to collect payment. The hog products of Hungary once commanded the German market, but are now driven out by American competition.

TIMBER CULTURE.

These gentlemen, so far as their study of America has gone, are not hopeful of competing with us in any product of the soil save one, and that is one that engrosses great attention there and is wholly neglected here - timber. The growing of timber is already a profitable industry. Schools of forestry supply skillful superintendents, and no tree is cut down without the planting of one to replace it. In some parts proprietors are compelled to maintain trees at fixed distances along the highways. Timber is the only article that has not in the last ten years declined in price, and these gentlemen, looking at the wholesale destruction of it in the United States and utter neglect of any replacement, foresee the time not far distant when this country, instead of being a large importer of lumber will have to import for its own use.

It is probable that immigration to this country of small landed proprietors, which has already begun, will be followed in a few years by some of the large land owners who can now pay in this better land incurred by taxes and excessive taxes on the land they sell, which will bring them, in place of 2 and 3 per cent interest, 10 and 15, and will be constantly increasing instead of decreasing in value.

Care of Orchards - Continued.

Besides fighting insects the fruit grower has to look to the proper cultivation, judicious pruning and manuring of his trees. Keeping the trees in a healthy and vigorous state of growth helps considerably to counteract the evil effects from the attack of insects; besides, thereby, obtaining a larger and better crop of fruit. This fruit has now come when quality of fruit is of primary importance if we wish to retain and extend our foreign trade, besides the production of a first-class article pays better than a poor one.

The let-alone and take-care-of-yourself system will not bring about this result. As well might a farmer expect a good crop of corn by merely planting the seed and letting it take care of itself, as to expect a good crop of fruit from an uncared orchard. An apple tree bearing twenty, thirty or forty bushels of fruit takes a vast amount of nutritious elements from the ground, and these elements must be restored to the soil or barrenness will be the result. From barrenness of soil poor quality and small quantity of fruit. Fertility of orchard must be kept up if we would have paying crops.

The removal of dropped fruit is another very important matter to be attended to if we wish to diminish the number of insects, for all fallen fruit will be found more or less wormy, so that by its prompt removal is the crop of insects lessened, especially that of the cordling moth. Some orchardists have allowed sheep to run in their orchards for this purpose, and with good results, both as regards the obtaining fairer fruit as well as from the ground being enriched from their droppings.

And here it may not be unprofitable to introduce some remarks made by President Barry, in his address to the Western New York Horticultural Society. Speaking of poor orchard management, Mr. Barry remarked that he had seen trees standing in grass neither broken up nor manured for many years, making a feeble and stunted growth and producing heavy crops of fruit, one-half or one-fourth of which may be merchantable, the balance hardly worth picking. This did not pay. Trees may be kept in a vigorous and healthy condition by proper tillage of the soil, abundance of fertilizing and judicious pruning. These involve labor and expense, but you cannot grow fine fruit without both, and a good deal of them.

A fruit tree shows neglect very quickly. In his pear orchard, to lessen the chances of blight, he slacked off in both culture and manure. The result was, in two years, one half his crop was culled. His trees, instead of dropping about shoots from twelve to eighteen inches long, made scarcely any growth at all. He had observed similar results in the case of other fruit trees. In some soils, especially those of a light and sandy nature, a moderate top dressing every year is necessary; in others every second year will be sufficient. There can be no rule laid down. The trees and fruit will tell what is wanted.

The time has come, Mr. Barry thinks, when fine fruits only will pay; the growing of poor fruits is already overdone; the growing of fine fruits will never be overdone. He urged upon orchardists the necessity of thinning as well as of good culture. And when thinning is advised we are promptly told it will not pay; the labor costs too much; it is not practicable on a large scale, &c. The fact seems to be overlooked that it is no more labor to thin the fruit than it is to gather a crop of poor, unmarketable fruits. Thinning at the proper time not only enables the tree to bring the remaining crop to perfection, but gives a quality of fruit that will find ready sale and fair price any season, and, besides, it saves the tree from exhaustion.

As fruit trees grow old they have a tendency to overbear, and while good cultivation and careful pruning tend to lessen this difficulty, yet there are few cases where thinning, to a greater or less extent, may not be advantageous. His own practice is to thin twice or even three times. The earlier the work is commenced after the fruit is well set, the better. The few growers who send their fruit to market in first-class style reap their reward in fair prices and a good reputation. The California growers and shippers seem to have attained great perfection in packing.

A. G.

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THE LIVER.

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Its Delicate Structure and Susceptibility to Injury from Wounds or Diseases.

In the opinion of the ancients the liver was the seat of the affections of the passions. Modern research, however, has shown this to be an error, and hence less attention and care have been bestowed on this organ than in the early days when it was supposed to play so important a part in making war and exalting love. Undoubtedly the discovery of the fact that the liver is not the seat of affections, and of the passions, has led the people, as is natural, to neglect what formerly was an object of great solicitude, but the truth still remains that though it may not be the special seat of love and passion, it is after all of the greatest importance in physical health.

During the past few weeks, owing to an event of national interest, much has been said and written about the injurious effects of wounds in this organ, and according to the surgical history of the war of the rebellion, the thousands of cases of wounds in the liver, not above sixty survived, and they were not violent ones. The record is filled with recoveries from gunshot wounds in the head, the lungs and the pelvic region, but it is a "miracle" when one outlives even an ordinary wound in the liver. No other proof is needed of the delicacy of its structure, nor of its extreme susceptibility to injuries, whether violent, like a gunshot wound, or as the result of disease. Of course injury from a wound produces speedy results, and though organic diseases may affect the patient for years, and render his life a long continued burden, the same end is eventually reached.

The structure of the liver is delicate and yet simple. It is composed of two lobes, which lie directly under the right lung, and is of a spongy character. When the venous blood is circulating from the various parts of the body to the lungs, it passes through the organ, and is there relieved of its rank poisons, part of which are used for digestion, and part for a cartilage of the waste materials of the food we eat. If the organ is all diseased these poisons remain in it, instead of being used as nature designed, and with every coursing of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease is intensified, and hence a neglect of any disorder in this organ is almost certain to bring on liver disease, so terrible to contemplate. In curing liver troubles, not only must the organ be rid of its old complaint, but, at the same time, it must be prevented from contracting other diseases, and the agency used must have such power with the kidneys and lungs (the other two purifiers of the blood) that it will, while restoring the impaired liver, give to them strength sufficient to do part of the purifying work of the disordered liver. There is a peculiar dependency between the kidneys and liver, and no remedy can be of benefit which does not act upon both at the same time. The reason why so little success has hitherto been reached in the treatment of liver disease is because the philosophy of treatment has been inadequate. It is a conceded fact that until within the past few years there has been no known remedy for chronic kidney diseases, and it is certain that the liver cannot be restored to its right action if the kidneys are affected. It is a fact that when the liver is diseased the kidneys are also troubled; hence, it follows that liver diseases are hard to cure chiefly because the doctors know of no agency which will act on one and the same time operate on both the kidneys and the liver.

Admitting then that no form of treatment can be effective which does not seek to reach both the liver and the kidneys at the same time, it would be strange, indeed, if in all the researches of this wonderful scientific invention no such remedy has been found. The doctors admit they have nothing to offer, but independent scientists have honored their learning and patience, by discovering a pure vegetable remedy whose success in the past few years in the treatment of kidney difficulties, shows conclusively that it can cure every form of known kidney disease, and what it has done for the kidneys it is equally able to do and does for the liver. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was the discovery of a practitioner, who proved its worth in his own case and then gave it to the world. It acts both as food and a restorer on the kidneys and liver so that when disease is cured in one of these organs it cannot go to the other, but is entirely removed from the system.

The symptoms of kidney and liver difficulties and great and unnatural weariness, headache, belching of wind and food from the stomach, constipation, piles, displacements and inflammation of the sexual organs of women, and the especially fatal complaints of the hot season, these troubles are caused primarily by malaria, which is, at the present time, becoming so great an evil in this land, becoming so prevalent that it is estimated that a President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, has just published a long and interesting article on its wide-spread prevalence. He states that malarial poisons appear in all localities, the high and dry, the low and damp, in the crowded city and the roomy country, and there are no differences as to the effects produced. Malaria is in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, and while constantly and naturally increasing with the growth of the country, it is just at present afflicting us, as the epidemic did a few years ago, as a wide spread and dangerous epidemic. Prof. Chadbourne is not an alarmist and what he says is confirmed by other distinguished medical authorities.

What, therefore, can be the cause for this terrible increase of malaria in

all parts of the states and territories? Unquestionably the drinking water used in every portion of the land is the most active agency for carrying malaria into the system. This water may be clear, but it has become poisoned by filtration through the vaults, cesspools and barnyards in the country, and other impure agencies in the city. Heretofore the western states and territories and almost the entire south have been considered the field of malaria, owing doubtless to the poor drainage in many localities and the consequent accumulation of green poisonous matter. This theory is, however, now exploded because malarial poisoning is becoming just as common in other regions, as those which have been settled for hundreds of years. Nor are the low lands alone subject to malaria, for it is found in the Berkshire Hills of New England and up among the snows of the Rocky mountains.

Whatever may be the cause of malaria, its existence is a terribly established fact, and so much so that it is attracting the attention of the leading physicians, scientists and scholars in every portion of America. By means of its blighting powers the blood becomes poisoned and the most terrible diseases follow. The special field for the operation of this poison is in the liver. If this organ is at all diseased malaria seizes it with a death grip. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep the liver in perfect condition and especially at this time. The elements of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure are exactly fitted for just this very purpose. Composed of a pure and simple vegetable extract and prepared in the most careful manner it has been the means of restoring more people to perfect health within the past year than any other agency known in the land. Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D., L. D., one of the analysts of foods and medicines for the New York State Board of Health, pronounces its elements and composition purely vegetable, neither poisonous or injurious, and the manufacturers present it to the public with the utmost faith that it taken faithfully and persistently, according to the directions it will cure every form of liver disease and kidney disorder.

There seems to be a constant struggle between mankind and disease. Malarial poison, with its insidious power, the influences of heat, cold, and water and impure food all combine to undermine the health and strength, both of which are the privilege of the race. In order to counteract these terrible influences, the greatest care is required, especially at the present time in guarding the kidneys and liver, which are the governors of the system. How this can best be done has been outlined above, and as such it is cordially recommended to all as the most efficient means for securing the best of health and continued happiness.

A Gospel Truth.

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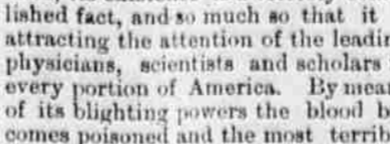
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