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—BY—

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
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For Judge of Supreme Court,—
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For Food and Dairy Commissioner—
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For Member of Board of Public Works,—
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For Common Pleas Judge—
(long term)
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Of Fairfield.
(short term)
O. W. H. WRIGHT,
Of Hocking.

Democratic Congressional.

For Congressman, 11th. District—
WILLIAM E. FINK JR.,
Of Perry.

Date of Democratic Primary, August 22.

Announcements.

We authorized to announce the name of W. H. LEHMAN, of Ward Township, as a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner of Hocking county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

We are authorized to announce the name of ELMER J. CHUTE, of Green Township, for a candidate for Clerk of Court, subject to the decision of the Democrotic primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. G. MARTIN of Washington Township as a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner of Hocking county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary election.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. M. O'HARE as a candidate for the nomination for Clerk of Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. BIASON as a candidate for the nomination for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of EMMIT P. KREIDER as a candidate for Clerk of Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. O. PETTIT as a candidate for Prosecuting attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN FERGUSON, of Washington Tp., as a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. R. McBROOM as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of EPHRIAM SHULTZ as a candidate for Infirmary Director subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN T. NUTTER, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

For Silver was James G. Blaine.

The following is an extract from the speech of James G. Blaine in the senate of 1880:

"On the much vexed and long-mooted question as to bimetallic standards my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as a sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value and would give a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existance as money without results that will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands. "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution; indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No Power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgement, no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE farmer sells for silver and buys for gold.

WE ASK the Republicans, if the free coinage of silver was right prior to 1896, what makes it wrong now?

WHO is the honest man, he who demands that the supply of money shall appreciate in value from year to year at the expense of the producer?

IT IS certainly a long suffering people who will consent to unnecessary bond issues in time of peace, issues in the interest of gold syndicates only, and then refuse to coin the silver of their own country to pay them.

WHEN ever you see a goodly string of announcements and a jolly contest for places on the ticket, you can rest assured that the Democracy of old Hocking is wide awake, and that she is going to win in the general contest.

WHY was it that if "free silver" is such a bad thing that only eight years ago the Republican platform read, "We favor the free coinage of both silver and gold, and condemn any policy to demonitize silver." Echo answers, Why?

IF THE Republican leaders are taking back all they pledged in their platforms prior to 1892, and styling it as maliciously wrong and productive of anarchy, how, pray tell us, do you expect your followers to know when you are in earnest and right, and worthy to be followed?

YOU can watch us closely and we don't think you will discover any infamous circulars issued or any affidavits published to deny them, in the Democratic primary contest now on. It takes Republicans to rush out the malicious venom toward each other in this county as has been so often done by them.

THE laboring men of the United States have opened their eyes to the fact that such men as the Vanderbilts, Depews, Hills, Platts, Carlisles, Brices and Quays are working side by side in the interests of McKinley, and they are convinced that it means a fight of the rich against the poor.

EDITOR McKay tries to mislead his readers concerning the attitude of C. V. Wright as a Democrat. Mr. McKay was present and heard Mr. Wright's speech and then very much with out a conscience, misquotes him, saying that the speaker said that he would bolt the ticket if gold standard had been adopted at Chicago and Grover Cleveland endorsed. Mr. Wright said this: "If the Chicago platform had adopted a gold standard and endorsed Grover Cleveland, you would never have heard me open my mouth in this campaign." Those are the exact words he said and all that he said, and no bolt of his ticket was thought of. It was a matter of their being nothing to say in favor of such a platform, and therefore he would have had nothing to say.

VALUE is the relation between demand and supply, and price is an expression of value in money. This law of value effects money as well as everything else. The demand for money is the sum of commodities ready to be exchanged for it. As such commodities increase the demand for money increases, and as the demand increases the value of money increases and the price of commodities decreases. And now we have seven cent oats and fifteen cent corn. The increase in the products of the country increases the demand for money. Yet with the increased demand for money, there is less money per capita in existence in this country than at any time since 1883, and less money per capita in circulation than at any time since 1880.

THE history of the past few years demonstrates that there are but two ways in which we can continue the present gold standard; one is to continue borrowing gold, the other is to cancel the greenbacks and the Sherman notes of 1890. The first means bankruptcy, the other means the destruction of one-fourth of the money of the country. Under the regulations established by the last several administrations, the above named currency can be and has been used to exhaust the gold in the treasury, then the government issues bonds to buy more gold. The process can be repeated without end, and they can not howl that a protective tariff will better it, for under the Harrison administration with the McKinley high protective tariff they prepared plates for a bond issue realizing that they could only maintain gold payments by buying gold. We will stop this process by bringing over silver to the aid of gold.

THE SILVER MINE OWNERS.

The Claim of the New Orleans Picayune That They Would Be Enriched.

New Mr. Editor, I want to ask how the silver owners are to be enriched by the free coinage of silver? Even though the silver owners should be enriched thereby, does that fact count as an argument against the restitution of the rights of silver if its free coinage would result in a general benefit to a majority of the people? The Picayune advocates a small duty on imported sugar, but to be consistent it ought to oppose any such duty on the ground that it would result in a benefit to the sugar planters. Can The Picayune think of any legislative act or government policy, however wisely devised for the general good of the whole people, that does not greatly favor some while it does not favor others? As a matter of fact, however, according to The Picayune's own statement (whether it be taken "a-comin or a-gwine"), there is no ground for this bugaboo story about the great benefits the silver owners are to derive from free silver coinage.

If the "50 cent dollar" theory of The Picayune be true, the miners can reap no profit from their silver bullion more than they are now getting. If the dollars they will have coined are to be worth only 50 cents, how in the name of Julius Cæsar can they derive any profit from a transaction wherein they must lose at least 3 cents on each dollar they have coined? The silver bullion in a silver dollar is today worth more than 50 cents, and if The Picayune correctly states the case there would be an absolute loss instead of an enormous gain to the owners of silver bullion in free coinage. But The Picayune did not mean that, for that is too self stultifying a position even for The Picayune to take on the financial question. I believe that it is a principle of law that where a doubt exists as to the true meaning of any clause it must be construed in harmony with some other existing clause on the same subject. Now, by the application of this test will we endeavor to arrive at what The Picayune did mean when it spoke of the enormous profit that free silver coinage would bring to the owners of silver bullion. Here is what The Picayune stated in a very positive sort of way on March 2, 1895:

"Such, in brief, are the goldbugs, but it will be worth while to inquire who are the silver bugs. First and foremost are the silver miners, who by the adoption of free silver coinage will at once have the value of their product raised from 70 cents an ounce to 129 cents an ounce."

Now, 129 cents an ounce is the coinage value of silver, and this statement therefore is an unequivocal declaration that all that silver needs to restore it to its old value is free coinage at the old ratio. But The Picayune's statement involves also the admission that the present low value of silver bullion (as declared in terms of gold) was the direct result of the demonetization of silver.

Therefore the demonetization was an outrage and robbery of the silver men, and a restoration of the old order of things, which would be an act of simple justice to them, would at the same time make their products as valuable as ever. The old mint price of $1.29 per ounce would be at once restored. If the value of silver should be $1.29 an ounce, who will begrudge it to the men who have silver bullion? And how can The Picayune find it in its bowels to complain and rant about a 50 cent dollar that would distress and injure the poor workingman when by its own logic and reasoning such a dollar cannot result from free silver coinage?—O. P. Q. in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The "Foreign Investor" Bogy.

In fact, if foreign investments were stopped altogether for a spell, the United States and the vast bulk of her people would be better off. It would be the worse for the American goldbug capitalists and speculators, of course. They would lose much of their profits. But that loss would be the American people's gain, for it is out of the universally fleeced American people, and more particularly the American producer and the American workingman, that these profits ultimately come.

Therefore it is that five-sixths of the American people do not care a snap of their fingers for the displeasure of the Lombard street capitalist, and that they bid him go his way while they go theirs. It is by reason largely of these unneeded foreign investments, anyway, that the brokers of the east are screwing 18 and 20 per cent interest for money loans out of impoverished debtors in the west, and that they are foreclosing mortgages on the homesteads of these poor people every day.

The goldbug lender who exacts from the borrower, labor or products equal to 150 cents on the (gold) dollar has had and is having his inning. The borrower, who is the producer and worker, is going soon to take his.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What Free Coinage Will Do.

I think the free coinage of silver would benefit materially the great masses of our people in Mississippi and in the south and throughout the Union. It would tend to reduce the value on purchasing power of the gold dollar, now unduly and abnormally appreciated throughout the world, and it would to that extent deprive holders of money and securities for money of an unjust advantage now held by them. Under the present system wealth has so concentrated in a few great financial centers that it is in the power of a few men, acting in concert, to derange at any time the business of the world by locking up the present insufficient supply of money, and thus produce panic and disaster. They will resort to this if they think that thereby they can prevent free coinage and an overthrow of their dangerous monopoly. This has already been threatened. In the end, however, the cause of the people will triumph.—Senator J. Z. George.

"Call James A. Garfield."

James A. Garfield said, when in the house:

"Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the legal currency of the country I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of both metals I disagree with. I would endow the two dollars with equality and make the coinage free."

That was the position of Abraham Lincoln and General Grant. That was the position of the Republican party from its first formation down until the St. Louis convention.

THE DOCTRINAIRES.

They Are Announcing Themselves as Friends of Silver—Real Bimetallism.

One of the evidences of the rapid growth of the free coinage sentiment is that even the doctrinaires are coming into the fold.

For a long time the gold bureau has been treating the voters to doses of financial economy furnished by college professors and others whose supposed knowledge of money and its functions made them eminent judges of the question in hand. It was the proud boast of the monopolists and the gold appreciating conspiracy to arrogate to themselves the wisdom and the learning of the country and to regard the advocates of silver as wild eyed and long haired ignoramuses running loose over the hills of the west or madly disporting themselves in the plains of Texas and the far south. It was with quite a flourish that they would quote this or that eminent professor who went on to prove that the concentration of all values was in the grain of gold and that the sum of all lunacy was in the silver dollar. But there is a wonderful light in the wakened conscience of a determined people, and as soon as it was determined that this people was no longer to be misled or controlled those who hitherto regarded them with an air of patronage began to think that perhaps there are more people in the world after all who know something about finance than the studious doctrinaires who reside within the precincts of New York or Boston. Now they have come to the conclusion that we have a wise and great people and that all wisdom is not confined in their own narrow sphere.

The fact that Professor Benjamin Andrews of Brown university has come out in a letter stating that he has no reason to doubt that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is desirable is important. The professor acknowledges the stab which the administration has given to the white metal, but assuming an air of prophecy he looks beyond the present period of doubt and uncertainty and intimates that it is a matter of time when silver will be the main metal and gold will be fighting for a place in the coinage of the country.

"The vast output of gold," he says, "in recent years, as compared with that of silver, impresses me that free coinage by us alone would not lead to displacement of our gold; that therefore free coinage would be safe."

For the benefit of those traders in public confidence who would destroy silver when it suits their purpose, and who would as readily destroy gold when that would suit them, it may be stated that the bimetallists who have fought the battle of the free coinage of silver are still in harness, ready to fight the battle of free gold coinage whenever the sharks who play in the waters of the single standard develop that kind of an appetite. The financial system of the United States is based upon the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the one equal with the other, on terms of perfect mutuality, and the people are going to see that this condition of things is preserved.—Atlanta Constitution.

CERNUSCHI ON FREE COINAGE.

What the Eminent Economist Says About the United States Acting Alone.

Henri Cernuschi was the famous French writer who won fame as a champion of international bimetallism and an opponent of independent bimetallism by any single nation. He has been frequently quoted by advocates of the gold standard in this country in their endeavor to combat the arguments of the advocates of "16 to 1." Therefore the following, which comprises the closing paragraphs of an article written for the Paris Economiste, is of interest:

The present monetary policy of the United States is consequently very advantageous to the interests of England, a gold monometallic country, but it is utterly ruinous as regards the foreign financial relations of the United States, and especially for its native producers.

This is why, inasmuch as England's attitude prevents the realization of international bimetallism and condemns one half of the world to gold monometallism and the other half to silver monometallism, I would not hesitate, were I a citizen of the United States, to become—I, Cernuschi, the father of international bimetallism, as I am everywhere called—a silver monometallist.

From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, re-established by the United States without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetallism; for, under the regime of the new standard, the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse, and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetallism as the only true solution even upon those who today deny the possibility and efficacy of it.

France and Our Country.

The Bank of France, which is practically a government institution and stands related to the treasury of France in this respect as our treasury does to our currency system, pays out gold or silver at the option of the bank and at the convenience of the bank and not at the option or demand of the note holder, and yet all the money of France is maintained at a parity. But we are confronted with the argument that this country of ours of 45 states, with its territories, of over 70,000,000 of people, with probably more than $70,000,000,000 of wealth, with a productive power as great as France, Germany and England combined, or nearly so, is not able to maintain the unlimited use of gold and silver; that we should wait for the assistance and agreement, or league, with other nations, especially England. To admit that to be true is to abandon all hope of the restoration of silver, and none knows it better than those who pretend to advocate such a policy. The American people are strong enough to establish a policy of their own. Unquestionably, whatever policy the United States may adopt with regard to silver will be the policy of this continent, and our money will circulate and be used not solely as the money of the United States, but of all America.—R. P. Bland.

The Platform.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, to affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and of religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms the devotion to those fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligation in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin or issue money, as President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under false pleas of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenues under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uni after be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enforce similar measures.

Recognizing the just claims of the deserving Union soldiers we heartily endorse the rules of the present commissioner of pensions, that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service law as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and the usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principle and purpose to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial vassalage to Britain. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent to any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, hold that the money question is the vital and paramount issue now before the people of this country, and that its early and correct settlement is necessary to the revival of business and the return of prosperity; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the the restoration by this government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873; such silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private.

RESOLVED, That the delegates-at-large, this day chosen by this convention, and the delegates to the national convention and from the several congressional districts, be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the national Democratic convention, to be held at Chicago, July 7, and to vote only for candidates for president and vice president who are known to be in full accord therewith, and to accomplish these ends to cast the votes from the state of Ohio as a unit, as a majority may determine.

WONDERS OF BREED AND GRAFT.

The Differentiation and Development of Cattle, Poultry and Plants.

While inventors and scientists have done much for agriculture, yet the farm itself has been a source from which has come much that is wonderful. Looking over the work done during the present century, it may safely be asserted that the animals on the farm have been entirely changed in appearance and characteristics. It seems as though man can control even the living creatures and adapt them to his purposes. The horses have been divided and classified to that extent as to render them dissimilar in many respects. The thoroughbred (runner), quick draught (hackney and trotter), heavy draught (Percheron and Clydesdale) and the pony are adapted to special purposes. Placed side by side the most inexperienced can at once notice the diversity of forms. On the race course the Clydesdale could make no competition with the thoroughbred, and for heavy hauling on roads the trotter cannot compare with the Percheron. Yet nearly all of these breeds trace in their pedigrees back to the Arabian, but careful selection has carried them into different channels, altering their forms and endowing them with certain desirable traits.

Among cattle are found the Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey, which have been bred as producers of butter, the former also standing high as milkers, along with the Ayrshires, with the Shorthorns, Angus, Galloways and Herefords as beef breeds. Even the horns have been bred away from the Angus and Galloway. The Merino sheep is made to produce fine wool, the Dorset to excel in prolificacy, and the Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester yield large fleeces of combing wool, the mutton breeds being set off as "downs," including the Southdown, Hampshire, Oxford and Shropshire. The Berkshire, among swine, with its white spot on the forehead and four white feet (badges of purity) excels for its hams, with its black and spotted rivals—Essex and Poland-China—possessing merits for their side meats, the white breeds—Chesters, Cheshires, Suffolks and Yorkshires—also being favorites in the sections where they are best adapted. The farmer has also produced mammoth geese and turkeys and classified poultry into ornamental, sitters, non-sitters, prolific layers and table fowls. There are other breeds of animals that could be named, but the above number is sufficient, and demonstrates that what has been accomplished is not the result of chance, but of deliberate purpose to secure special objects sought.

It would require much space to enumerate what has been done in fruits and plants. The tomato has been one of the grandest acquisitions of the century, and the strawberry now nearly rivals the plum and peach in size. New varieties of all kinds of fruits are numerous, and each kind is grown for some special merits. The Bartlett pear and Concord grape should not be overlooked in mention, and the garden vegetables are now almost entirely changed from those of even thirty years ago. The Lima bean is being taken away from poles (as was done for the pea years ago), and standard trees are dwarfed by grafting. When these great changes are considered it will not be difficult to make a favorable comparison of the work of the breeder, the seedsman and the horticulturist with the mechanic, but it may be claimed that while the use of patents protected inventors there has been no protection whatever for those who patiently and persistently worked in the lines of improvement on farms, though their work has been fully as beneficial to the world as have been the efforts of those who were inventors and discoverers, and who realized therefrom large sums as their rewards.

Feeding Corn.

Corn is the cheapest stock food grown, because both its grain and fodder are utilized, but corn can be rendered still cheaper by a correct system of feeding it. If used exclusively, and without regard to the seasons, it becomes expensive, because it may do more harm than good. The best results from corn are derived when it is fed in connection with other foods.

Hog Cholera.

Out of the 42,842,759 hogs in the country the Agricultural Department figures make the losses mostly by cholera in 1895 amount to 5,440,168, or 12.7 per cent.; of course the high per cent. of losses was in the great corn States, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, reaching 24 per cent. in one of them. In the Northwest the loss was small.

Give Pigs Surplus Milk.

Probably the best animal to feed for profit the surplus milk of the dairy is the pig. He will eat unlimited quantities of it in all shapes, and get fat upon it, if he is young enough to take kindly the fat forming qualities of his rations; but even here there will be waste and loss if the feeding is not done judiciously.

Broom Corn Millet for Poor Soils.

Prof. Crozier, of Michigan station, after a careful study of the subject, especially recommends broom corn millet for poor soils. It is inferior to many other crops on good soils, but seems especially suited to poor soils. It stands drought well.

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