

THE FARM AND HOME.

KNOW WHAT YOU WANT WHEN SELECTING SEED CORN.

Avoid Religiously Hills Affected With Smut—Things We Ought to Know—Fruit in Dry Regions—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Selecting Seed Corn.

In order to do the right kind of work in selecting seed corn from the field one must have a fixed idea of what he wants. In the first place he must be quite sure that the corn he is selecting from is a kind that comes as close to what he wants as anything obtainable; for if it does not, he will find it cheaper to buy seed adapted to his requirements than to spend years of selection in approaching it. But suppose him to have in the field before him a variety of corn as well adapted to his soil and climate as any on the market, then it is for him to make such selection of seed as shall preserve all its good qualities, meanwhile adding such improvements as he can. The point I wish to make is that he must preserve all the existing good qualities, rather than to get his eye fixed on some one point of excellence to the neglect of others.

For instance, a man may live where the season is short, and he raises a quickly maturing variety. In selecting seed the extra large ears will have an attraction for the eye, and he may be led into taking such fine ones without a thought of their earliness at maturity. In a few years he will find an improvement in size of ear, but it is likely to find that he is getting a kind of corn too late for his soil.

Ears selected for seed corn should be ideal ones, or as nearly so as possible, in form, size (of ear, cob and silk) and date of maturity.

I have experimented during the few years with the Cory sweet—a well-known extra early variety, writes C. L. Hill in the Ohio Farmer. I bought seed of the man introduced it, and have planted myself every year during the past years, and have kept it pure.

Selecting seed I noticed that the best maturing ears were not the longest, and a few years ago, I adopted the plan of selecting two kinds of ears, one from the very earliest, whether large or small, and the other from the finest ears, however late. The result is that I am soon to have two distinct varieties of the Cory corn—one early and fine, the other extra early and smaller. The latter variety, of course, is the one that is of the most value to me. The former is nothing better than the Marblehead, which is just what the Cory is when the extra week of earliness is taken from it.

Some corn growers boast of the number of ears they raise to the stalk. For me, one ear to the stalk is enough, and I select seed only from stalks bearing single ears. One good ear to every stalk will give 100 bushels of field corn per acre, or over 1,000 dozen ears of sweet corn; and I think it is easier to get a stalk to grow one good ear than it is to get a stalk to grow two poor ones, and the quality of grain is always superior, especially in early sweet corn or in other kinds where earliness is of importance, the single-earred stalks are best; for it may readily be seen that a single stalk will push one ear ahead faster than it will either of two ears which it is supporting at the same time. There is a homely old expression applied to men who undertake more than they can do—"bite off more than they can chew." And notice a similar fault with corn that starts a line of several ears on its stalk.

As regards to smutty corn, I already have more of it than I care to have. Until I have more light on the subject I shall continue to be on the safe side and take seed corn from no hill that is affected in any way with smut or any visible fungus growth.

Things We Ought to Know.

We ought to know that queenless bees nearly always build drone-comb. We ought to know that it stimulates a colony to get to build some comb. We ought to know the color of that person's hair that can always find all the queen-cells in a strong colony the first round. We ought to know that colonies with young queens are less inclined to build drone-comb than those with old queens. We ought to know that broken pieces of sections are the best things out to put on records on the nuclei. We ought to know that bees, in one sense, consider themselves queenless when they build cells, and in natural swarming they seem to know that the colony will be left queenless, and they build cells to that end.

We ought to know that swarming queens at any season is only forcing nature, and that all the cells are built naturally. We ought to know that nature has taught the bees that the best thing to do is to rear a queen as soon as possible after they find they are queenless. We ought to know that bees in their great hurry to get a queen often make a mistake and rear a queen from a larva too and, if allowed to hatch, will rear a faulty queen. Queen-breeds ought to know that they should "proof-read" their queen-cells before they are sealed, and not allow a cell to be used that is started from such a larva. We ought to know that queens reared in good, strong queenless colonies are just as good as any that are reared naturally. We ought to know that there is a great difference in rearing in the North and in the South. For instance, feed brood in the far brood in Canada, will not, nor cannot, be reared in the South.

We ought to know that the action of the light causes more fruit

for any length of time we must keep them in queenless colonies. We ought to know that when the bees begin to lead the drones out, or part them off to starve, they are of no more good.—American Bee Journal.

Preparing for Frost in Dry Regions.

A novel method of preparing ground in dry regions where fruit trees are to be set, is given by a practical nurseryman as follows: "Dig a trench two feet wide and three feet deep. At the bottom of this dig another trench the width and depth of the spade. Now the small trench is to be lined with two poles about three inches in diameter so they will not quite meet in the center, then a third pole is to be laid on these two so as to 'break the joint.'" This is to be continued the whole length of each row of trees, planted in the usual way and presumably at the usual depth. If these trenches are situated on an inclination, so that their mouths can deliver the water drainage into natural channels, there need be no fear of any decay or death among the trees. Fertilize with lime and ashes, but so as not to bring the roots in contact with these ingredients for the present.

To economize in the ditching, the ditches may be thirty feet apart and the trees twelve feet apart on the bed over the ditch.—Journal of Agriculture.

Farm Notes.

Good grass makes better mutton than woods can.

Don't let the bees freeze or starve to death this winter.

It is claimed that the average life of a bee in summer is not over three months.

Charcoal is good to have where chickens can get it. It is a blood purifier.

It is a good plan to boil the roast from an old sheep while before roasting.

The flock must not be exposed to the storms of winter. Shelter must be provided.

Fowls fatten faster on cooked than raw food because it is more thoroughly digested.

Map out the spring work so that whatever can be done toward the next crop may be attended to this winter.

The farmer should never have to buy what he can raise, but should rather be a seller of agricultural products.

Give the boy an interest in the farm business early. If, however, he does not like the farm, let him select the business to which he is best adapted.

Whether one or twenty cows are kept, it will be found that the good animal is the cheapest, although the first cost may be considerably greater than that of an inferior animal.

The man who owns eighty or 100 acres can generally make as much clear money and live a much more satisfactory life than the man with a section. On the big farm expenses too frequently eat up all the profits.

Don't touch butter with your hands, says an exchange. They are not "built" for that business. What hand working you may be called upon to do, do by pressing with a ladle. Creamery butter is rolled to press out the surplus moisture. Never pat with the hands nor grind it to death, nor muss it up in any way.

Home Hints.

Boil clothespins in clean water once a month and they will be much more durable.

Open canned fruit an hour or two before it is needed for use. It is far richer when the oxygen is thus restored to it.

If the rollers of a wringer are sticky and covered with lint, pass a cloth dampened with kerosene between them.

Put a little spermaceti, lard or kerosene in the boiled starch and borax in the cold, and your linen will be both stiff and glossy.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth, in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient muelage you can keep in the house.

A pretty "slumber roll" is made out of cardinal and orange ribbons sewn in cluster stripes on a black silk foundation. It is simply a round roll gathered at each end, and finished with pompons of the same ribbons.

To cure white canker-sores in the mouth, get at a druggist's five cents' worth of gold thread and steep in warm water, and sweeten with honey or loaf sugar; wet the canker spots with a swab dipped in the tea every half-hour and give a little of the tea.

Vaseline rubbed thoroughly into the roots of the hair prevents it from falling. It is said to preserve its color. Brush the hair with a stiff brush fifteen minutes every night, then once in the day, makes it soft and glossy. Do not use borax water on the hair, as it fades and injures it.

A grower of pineapples claims valuable medicinal properties for the juice of that fruit, candidly asserting that it will cure indigestion, no matter how severe, and has proven itself to contain wonderful tonic and restorative qualities for a weak stomach. It relieves, and, so to speak, warms and nurses the distressed organ.

Save the small paper bags carefully which groceries come in; they are useful in many ways. Slip the hand in one when you blank the stove, and you will not soil it. When flies abound, slip them over the clean lamp chimneys during the day. After fruit is canned draw them over the can and label them plainly; the action of the light causes more fruit

service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, therefore:

WE DECLARE

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character; so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

Fourth—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the subsidiary plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

Fifth—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

Sixth—We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax.

Eighth—We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

Ninth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government, for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

Tenth—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

Eleventh—The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Twelfth—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

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Tourists from Minnesota Points. Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:01 p. m. and there connects with our O. R. I. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrival of the H. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning and

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The People's Party Platform Adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

PREAMBLE.

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despite the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history has been demonized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industries. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be left sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the funds in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whom it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be planned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, the united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in either words, of the people—should be

service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

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