THE FARM AND HOME.

HOW AN IMMENSE YIELD OF CORN WAS PRODUCED.

Credited Largely to Ashes... Give the Cows . Variety - Using an Incubator -Pig-Eating-Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Immense Yields of Corn.

A writer in the Practical Farmer tells how he produced 120 bushels on five-eights of an acre which seems fabulous. He says the ground sloped slightly to southwest being hill land and clay soil. It had been in cow pasture several years, was plowed about May 20th about six inches deep. turning all growth of grass made up to time of plowing. He harrowed immediately after, and planted in rows three feet apart, hills about twenty inches apart, and from three to five kernels in a hill; furrows about four inches deep, for low lands or wet ground it should be more shallow. After planting he mixed hen droppings, ashes and plaster about equal parts, and put a handful on each hill. No other measure was used. As soon as the rows were visible, he began stirring the ground with cultivator and hoe keeping it mellow and free from weeds until it was too large to admit further cultivation, hilling but very little, and thinning in all cases to not more than five stalks in a hill, and the average not more than four. The corn eared well, and every ear if both are kept until fully grown the was filled up to the tip. He credits difference between best and poorest, this very largely to the ashes. He each having the same chance, will

I believe that with plenty of clover to plow under and ashes for top dressing. I can produce as large crops as can be raised with any other manure. Of course, good crops can also be raised with stable manure, but I would not attempt to raise corn on ground not fertile enough to raise good corn with sod and top dressing in the hill as before stated. I prefer putting on the manure when seeding to grass, or more properly clover, mow one year, then plow under all the growth possible up to the time of planting. In this way you get the manure plowed under for the corn. together with a good sod and green growth, which is worth much more to produce a good crop of corn than to skim the ground up to to of plow-ing, and then depend on a lot of fresh manure plowed under. I find that the best safeguards against drought are: First, a good growth of clover, and clover sod ploved under; second, a good dressing in the hill, of ashes, plaster and hen droppings; third, a good and thorough cultivation, keeping the ground loose and mellow; fourth, keeping down all kinds of weed growth, thereby giving corn the benefit of all the moisture to be had. I do not wish, however, to be placed on record as having any objections to stable manure for corn; if determines the profit. the ground is light, or y u have not The first reason why farming does the clover and sod, then substitute a heavy dressing of good stable manure. but plow as early as possible. Then follow with the fertilizer in the hill, and a fair crop would probably be good system for himself. the result.

Give the Cows a Variety. Cows are kept for the milk, butter and cheese they will produce. But they cannot produce these in a satisfactory manner, either as regards quality or quantity, unless they have

the elements or material in their food from which to combine them. A cow may be well fed in one way and yet fail to produce a profitable quantity

of milk. Unless a variety is supplied some of the functions will be impaired for

want of proper material from which tilizing elements. to manufacture the secretion of product. When only one or two matematerials in order to secure a sufficient amount of others. By giving a larger variety a more complete ration can readily be made up, lessening the quantity, and in this way to some extent reducing the cost. Under present conditions, with every farm product it is an important item to reduce the cost as much as possible, and with the mileh cows the manner of feeding is an important item. It is always best to feed liberally, to feed a variety, supplying as fully as possible the elements needed | the pudding or cake heavy. in the right proportions to secure the results desired.

In addition to securing better results at a less cost, giving a variety will keep the animals with a better appetite, and a cow must of necessity be a hearty eater if she is a good milker. But the ration must be a proper one; corn and straw may make fat, but will rarely prove a profitable milk ration. Bran, oil meal, oats, clover hay and any kind of succulent food will help make milk. We may not be able to increase the richness of mick to any considerable extent by feeding. That is, it is difficult to make a cow that naturally gives thin, poor milk to give richer; but by liberal feeding of a good ration it is easily postable to increase the quan-As a rule a cow should be given all that she will cat up clean at each meal.

The rations should be varied to keep her with a good appotite and supply her with the needed elements for the production of milk. The exact ration that will be must economleat will vary in different localities, depending largely upon the value of the different products. In almost all localities bran can be made a part of the rations, in very many, oil meal, and then with outs. eye and corn a good grain ration can be supplied and sufficiently varied to keep up the appetite. Clover hay, fodder, straw and timothy hay ought to supply a variety in roughness and if fed liber- nind of the fear of breakage or slipally will secure a good supply of milk. ping of knots, with the direct

nough: the mistake is made in not upplying a needed variety .armer's Voice.

Using an Incubator.

Do not be deceived with the idea that incubators need no care. The best that can be made requires attention, but as an incubator hatches out hundreds of chicks at once the care bestowed is not great considering the vast amount of work performed, as compared with hatching by the aid of hens. An incubator can be made to hatch at any time, but not so with the hens. We are aware that failures many times occur. but then the hens often fail. They break their eggs, adandon their nests, trample their chicks and do many other things, which places them at a disadvantage also. The incubator is an inanimate machine and requires intelligence in its management, and if the operator is un illing to devote a portion of his cannot expect to meet with success. The hen is governed by natural instinct, and yet she needs watching to a certain extent. It is only by intelligent labor that results are to be expected .- Poultry Keeper.

Variations in Litters of Pigs. It is never the case that the pigs from the same litter will be uniform through the lot. The difference can be seen at birth, instead of the smaller pigs catching up by extra feeding they only grow less and less valuable. sometimes be more than 100 pounds, usually more than fifty. At this rate what is a runt pig worth at birth? We leave our readers to figure this out for themselves. Our idea is that the poor, stunted pig is worth something less than nothing. - American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

Get everything done as near the right time as possible.

Careless, hasty seed sowing is often the cause of failure. Grow only such crops as are best

adapted to your soil and climate. The fields that are tramped wet never fully recover from the effects. Have two shares to every plow and

save time in keeping the plows sharp. Test new varieties in small plots before attempting to grow a general

Rolling the meadows will materially nelp in harvesting the hay in a good condition.

Mix kerosene and lamp black and apply to steel surfaces to keep them from rusting.

Harrowing thoroughly is a work that pays, the finer the soil the better the generation.

It is the difference in the cost of production and what is received that

pay is the neglect to make, save and apply the manure. With a little forethought the farmer can nearly always plan out a

It will be good economy to go over the meadows and pastures and sow

grass seed in the vacant places. The selections and planting of good seed will aid materially in securing a

good growth and yield of potatoes. Too much fat often means loss of energy as well as health and vigor. Breeding and growing stock need the latter.

By applying the animal manures as fast as made there is but little, if any loss of n. ogen or other valuable fer-

Wheat bran and oil meal will not only increase the flow of milk, but inrials are supplied it is nearly always crease a rapid growth with young necessary to supply an excess of some stock and add to the value of manure. Home Hints.

> Put your coffee grounds on your house plants.

> Leather mats are shown for polished tables.

> Use a small, soft sponge to apply

the blacking to a stove. Put a teaspoonful of salt into a kerosene lamp once in awhile to prevent odor.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make

An excellent way to restore the brightness of tarnished brass is to dissolve in a saucer of ammonia a litthe of any of the scouring soaps sold. Apply with a toothbrush and polish with a bit of chamois.

Articles of food that are damp or juicy should never be left in papers. Paper is merely a compound of rags, glue, lime and similar substances, with acids and chemicals intermixed, and when damp is undt to touch things that are to be eaten.

Large squares of Turkish bath toweling, almost sheets in size, are much used instead of bath robes. The loose cloth is manageable and serviceable actually as a drying towel, while the robe is necessarily, from its fashioning, merely a cover-

When a child receives a cut with a knife or any sharp object, such as glass, or from a fall, wash the cut well with warm water, to remove any firt which may have got in, and then put a piece of clean, soft linen round the part, and fasten it on by winding cotton around it or by means of a

handkerchief or handage. Always spread a large clean, cloth a your clothes basket before putting n the clothes. Pass a clean damp sloth along the clothes dise to free it 'rom dust. A galvanized wire dothesline is bost, as it awai not to taken down, besides freeing one's With too many the feed is liberal | tendants of such contingencies.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM. The People's Party Platform Adopted at Omaha July 4, 1802.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their sction the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on be half 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 mast in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material min. 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 isotime to supplying the brain work he late the voters at the polling places to pre ventuniversal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidised or mussled, public opinion slienced; 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 organisation for self protection; imported pauperised 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 fertunes for a few, unprecedented in the hostory of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental inpactice 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 demonstized 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 ensiave industries. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two centinents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilisation or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, walle 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 outeries 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 demonstization of silver and the eppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the alter of mammon; to destroy the multitude 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.

O We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more periect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, 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 andure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is ever and that every passion and resentment which grew so of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, the united brotherhood of free

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 productog class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable logisation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government-in other words, of the people-should be expanded (as in the case of the posts)

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

irst-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 hearte 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 mus, 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 mest rigid character; so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

PLATFORM.

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 subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

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

We demand a graduated income tax. 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. 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.

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

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.

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 rail- the east and south, you can obtain free roads 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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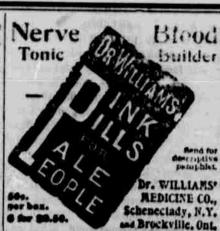
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ing that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

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