

FOR THE FARMER.

The Farmers' Alliance.

The farmers are deriving great benefit from the Alliance. It has saved them, in Georgia alone, \$200,000 in a single year on the purchase of fertilizers. It has lowered the cost of almost every article they use as food, clothing, farm implements, wagons, buggies, and even the few luxuries that Georgia farmers have been able to enjoy.

It has taught the farmers the use of the most powerful weapon in the struggles of peace or war—co-operation. Divided, they were the easy prey of the monopolists and trusts; but united in a phalanx 4,000,000 strong, with one wing resting on the shores of Maine, the other on the Pacific coast, the farmers have become a power. They are the people and they must rule.

Reports from Alliance meetings in Georgia and other Southern States, show the order is wonderfully successful.

The membership is steadily increasing and its field of usefulness steadily broadening.

Our reports from the South Carolina Alliance are particularly encouraging. The order is making rapid progress in that State and has, as the Georgia Alliance, a settled policy of uplifting the people, and protecting them from the designs of monopolies and trusts.

The Alliance has a good work before it. It has accomplished much, but it has much more to accomplish. Fortunately for the people it has courage and the ability to wage war successfully and to fulfill its mission.—Atlanta Journal.

Farm Notes.

The farmer who moves into a new country should attend to setting out fruit trees just as quickly as possible.

During the winter make up your mind just what kind of a garden you will have next summer, and how you will lay it out.

Never prop a fruit tree, says the New England Homestead. If the load is too heavy thin the fruit, and make what is left better than it could possibly be if overcrowded.

If wire is placed about the limbs of trees or the trunks of trees for any reason—and it is used to fasten on labels—do not let it remain so long as that the tree outgrows it.

Rubber bands are now used for celery. It is a wonder that they were not always used, because of their convenience and their ability to conform with the shrinkage of the celery.

We reckon that a good deal of the advice to raise the standard of the herd is beginning at the wrong end. There are cases where the dairymen must be lifted before anything can be accomplished.

The cow may work well, the churn may work well, and the conditions may be perfect, but if there is not an active brain behind the whole thing, it will be like an engine without any fire under the boiler.

At the present price of feed stuffs, Professor Goessman reaches the conclusion that it pays to grow and prepare corn fodder, clover or corn ensilage. This conclusion is confirmed by the Ohio and Iowa experiment stations.

Wood or coal ashes are among the best materials that can be used to loosen up a stiff, hard soil, says the Live Stock Indicator, and should be applied freely whenever they can be secured, while wood ashes are a valuable fertilizer.

There is great scarcity of rye in Germany, Russia and other countries of Europe where this grain forms the staple food of working people. The Russian rye crop last year was very short, and what comes from there is of the crop of 1888.

A farmer in Texas gives his hogs one good feed each year of corn boiled in poke root, three parts of corn to one of the root. He considers the root a preventative of cholera. In twenty-two years experience he has never lost a hog with this disease.

A cow's teats should never be wet in milking, especially in cold weather. Cleanliness does not demand wetting the teats, as they can be rubbed dry until all offensive matter is removed. A wet teat cracks by exposure

to cold air, just as hands do in cold weather. The best cure is to keep dry, and rub on a little vaseline to exclude the air.

The present low price of barley, especially that which is light weight or off color, has induced many farmers to feed it to their hogs. It makes a firm, sweet pork with more lean in it than when corn is fed. In England, refuse barley is staple pig feed. It is better if mixed with peas and the two ground together. The husks of the barley help to prevent clogging of the stomach, to which young pigs are especially liable if given too concentrated food.

The advantage of crossing with thoroughbreds is only maintained by using thoroughbred males always, and not crossing from one breed to another. The prepotency of the thoroughbred makes its characteristics felt on the native stock, which is a mixture of various breeds. Thus a Jersey and Short-horn cross, both being well established breeds, would not at first give as good results as grading up native stock. The second cross, if a thoroughbred male is used, would be three-quarters full blood, and pretty apt to show the characteristics of the dominant strain.

As a rule a common cow goes dry from six weeks to two months of the year. Conversing with an owner of such stock the other day I asked, "How long do your cows give milk?" "Nine months in the year," was the reply. "And how much do they average?" was my next question. He answered, "I have one that gives six gallons a day when fresh." "Ah!" said I, "but you are evading my question. What I am trying to get at is the average of your herd." He was forced to admit that the general average was about three gallons per day, and this only for about six months; the balance of the time they were "strippers." Now a Jersey cow rarely goes dry more than four weeks, while hundreds milk from calf to calf, so completely is the milk function established in the breed. Here, then, is a clear gain of two months—an item of no small moment, especially if your cow calves in the winter when you can get thirty cents a pound for your butter.—Kate M. Busick.

The silo is no longer an experiment, but is proved to be of great practical value by a large number of farmers all over the country. The chief value of the silo is in the facility which it affords to store one of our most difficult crops to keep, and in such condition that it can be preserved in a greener state, and fed out at a season when succulent food is very difficult to be had, and at a season when stock is greatly benefitted by such food. The corn crop is the best, or most valuable crop to put in the silo, for the present, and to get the greenest feeding value from it we must drop out of all consideration the idea of sowed corn, as that has for many years been grown. If the dairymen will look back over their experience, they will recall the fact that when they began to cut and feed green corn, sown thickly, they did not materially increase the flow of milk. Why? Because there was a large amount of water and but little nutrition in it. This, then, is the important part to keep in mind in silo management—to put into the silo corn that shall be grown to full maturity; then there is the largest nutritive value in it as food. The silo is indispensable in winter dairying, as in the fattening of stock.—George T. Powell.

Recent investigation concerning the assessment of millionaires show that these wealthy people evade nearly all taxation. Senator Stanford, who is said to be worth \$100,000, pays taxes on only \$62,175 personal property, much of that being household furniture. Mr. Crocker, his partner, worth nearly as much, is assessed for \$64,300, \$45,000 of which is furniture. Claus Spreckles is taxed on but \$8,425 personal, and James G. Fair on \$4,425. The late W. H. Vanderbilt, worth \$200,000,000, was assessed on his household goods and houses. Russel Sage is down for less than \$50,000, and Cyrus Field less than that. In fact, the money of the country pays but little tax, while the farmer is compelled to even it up. Taxation, if at all, should be equal, and when once taken a correct accounting should be made of its expenditure.—National Economist.

What to Eat.

A physician, writing on the food necessary to give strength and sustenance, says that if a person uses up his brain faster than he makes it he soon becomes nervous and irritable. If he does not assimilate enough food to supply its demand his mind is sure to become weak. The healthiest and strongest individuals even should eat a far greater proportion of meat than of vegetable food. Beef should be taken as the standard meat. It answers every purpose of the system. Veal and pork are not as easily digested. Pork, so far as its composition goes, is an excellent food for nervous persons, but it is not readily digested. Yet, in the army, we used to think nothing better for the wounded men than bacon. As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of the nervous individual, as nutritious juices to a great extent go into the brine. The flesh of wild birds is more tender and more readily digested than that of domestic ones. This is accounted for by greater amount of exercise they take, thereby renewing their flesh more rapidly and making it younger than that of birds which lead a more quiet life. This is a suggestion that might be of benefit to women of sedentary habits, who are desirous of prolonging an appearance of youth. Fish of all kinds is a good food for the nervous inclined. Raw eggs, contrary to the general opinion, are not as digestible as those have been cooked.

A notion has been prevalent that many persons injure their digestion by eating too much. The fact is that most people don't eat enough. There are more people killed every year from insufficiency of nourishment than by overloading their stomachs. Many of those who do eat a sufficient quantity are prevented from disease by digesting enough for the economy of their systems. The very first thing for any one to do who has exhausted himself by mental work or who has been born weak and irritable, is to furnish his brain with sufficient nourishment either to repair the damage it has sustained or to build it into a strong, healthy condition. People in this condition usually suffer from nervous dyspepsia. Their stomachs are unable to perform the labor of assimilation. Owing to the deficient nerve power of the individual the food lies in the stomach unacted upon by the gastric juice, because there is none, or the quantity is insufficient to have any power. Food, instead of helping to renew the body, and the nervous system with the rest, undergoes fermentation, and the body and brain it should nourish may starve. The person is in a worse state than if the food had not been taken, for the fermentation generates acid and gas. Nervous individuals may derive all the fat they need from sugar and starch. It is better, however, for those with weak digestive organs, or whose nerves are in a highly sensitive state, to get it from the animal kingdom than compel their enfeebled stomachs, intestines and pancreas to create it out of these articles.

Good bread, sweet butter and meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia, nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint for a meal, and take four meals daily. People with weakened nerves require, usually, a larger quantity of water than those whose brains and nerves are strong. It aids in the digestion of food by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect. With proper eating and drinking we should have fewer broken down, nervous wrecks, and far more vigorous intellects. The present human species cannot eliminate flesh from its food and amount to a row of pins. The fancy that nothing but vegetables should be eaten is apt to overtake everyone somewhere in life. It is due to some disorganization, and usually passes away with the disturbance that created it.—The Analyst.

Yabsley — "Wickwire, we have just been discussing the question whether married women really do go through their husbands' pockets. Does yours?" Wickwire — "Of course I can only give you my own experience, and that is she don't. When she gets to the bottom of them she stops."—Terra Haute Express.

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