

FARM FIELD GARDEN

POINTS IN OAT CULTURE.

The Time to Sow Oats in the South—Seed and Fertilizer.

Fall of the year is the time to sow oats, says Southern Cultivator. What if the crop be killed by severe freezing one year in three? A farmer can better afford to sow oats in September or October even if he does lose one crop in three by winter killing than to rely on January and February sowings, which are scarcely less liable to the same disaster, and in addition are raised by drought at least two years in three. Even when spring oats "hit" the yield is far inferior to a successful hit of fall oats on the same land. Moreover, if the fall sown crop be winter killed it will often occur before the time for spring sowing has passed, or, at least, there will be ample time in which to plant the land in corn, cotton or other crop, while the drought blasted spring sown oat may not "make an assignment" until it is too late for corn and cotton. Both experience and observation teach us that the right kind of oats, sown in the right way and in the early fall, yield far more in a term of years than spring sown. The very fact that the oat, under ordinary circumstances, is a perfectly hardy plant and yet an annual indicates the fall season as the proper seed time. Left to themselves they spring up naturally at the fall of the leaves. In our impoverished soils it is a matter of considerable importance that any plant grown shall have a long season in which to store the soil for its appropriate food. Oats sown in September or October enjoy a period of from seven to eight months in which to extract from an unwilling or impoverished soil the elements necessary to their development and maturity. Sown in February the growing time is reduced to three or four months.

The authority quoted affirms that the right kind of seed means any one of the several subvarieties of the original Red Rust proof. For an anticipated yield of twenty-five to fifty bushels one and a half to two bushels per acre are sufficient, if the ground be properly prepared. Stable manure is good—nothing better; but the supply is generally too short. Oats require a large quantity of nitrogen. This can be most easily and economically supplied by cotton seed meal or crushed cotton seed. Phosphoric acid is generally required also and sometimes potash. If heavy manuring is intended then the fertilizer should be a complete one. If aiming for a yield of fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre (and we would not aim any lower) and the land is ordinary upland, we would suggest the following mixture for one acre:

Acid phosphate (14 per cent.)	Pounds	200
Cotton seed meal	400
Muriate of potash	100
Total	1,100

If it can be more convenient than muriate of potash, 300 or 400 pounds may be substituted for the 100 pounds of muriate. On lands in which the oats are liable to lodge, or fall down, the potash may be increased, the effect being to stiffen the straw.

Feeding for Eggs.

To keep a hen in good condition for laying she should never have a full crop during the day. It is not wrong to give a light meal of mixed food warm in the morning in the trough, but such meal should only be one-fourth what the hens require. They should go away from the trough unsatisfied, and should then seek their food, deriving it grain by grain, engaging in healthy exercise in order to obtain it. In such circumstances the food will be passed into the gizzard and be better digested. Gradually the hen will accumulate sufficient feed to provide for the night, going on the roost with a full crop, where she can leisurely forward it from the crop to the gizzard. Feeding soft food leads to many errors on the part of the beginner, causing him to overfeed and pamper his hens. It is much better to feed hard grains only than to feed from a trough, unless the soft food is carefully measured. A quart of mixed ground grain moistened, and in a crumbly condition, should be sufficient for forty hens as a "starter" for the morning; but two quarts of whole grain should then be scattered in litter for them to seek and secure for themselves.—Poultry Keeper.

Where to Keep Comb Honey.

Do not on any account store honey in a cellar. The dampness causes it to sweat, and then the cappings will break and you have a lot of ruined honey. Our honey room is in the second story of our house, and will hold two tons. It is 6 by 10 feet, and 9 feet high, with two doors—one on each side—one opening from the hall, the other opening into a room over the porch. This room has one window. Here we put our honey first to let it harden, keeping this room light. After exposing it to the light for about two weeks we place it in the honey room. Never on any account place more than two boxes on top of one another, but place shelves above each other on the order of a library. If little red ants bother the honey, place the honey on a bench and put each leg or foot in a pan of water, and my word for it, if you keep water in the pans it will bother the honey. Our honey room is as dark as anything can be made to be, writes a beekeeper in an exchange.

Preparing Sheep Skins.

Make a paste with fresh lime in water, thicker than whitewash, and spread it over the flesh side of the skin, and then fold it together so as to leave the wool out. In a day or two or more it will be ready to pull; try it by examining. Sometimes fresh wood ashes are added to the lime in making the paste, and some persons use wood ashes wholly. This is the old method.

SEEDING GRAIN.

Statements Made by a Manitoba Farmer on This Important Subject.

At a recent Manitoba farmers' institute the following remarks were made in an instructive address reported by The Farmers' Review: "Lots of nonsense has been talked about how much seed to sow. Even with the press drill used on good land, it is unwise to be sparing of seed. Always more than a bushel of wheat with the press drill, and up to two bushels with other ways of seeding, is the best as a rule. If you sow thinner it will go on stooling and produce lots of green grain that will get frosted. To avoid this sow on the thick side; it will make an even stand and ripen earlier. If you happen to have frosted seed, or seed partially frosted, it will do well enough if you are careful not to sow too deep, too early or too thin. The germ of a frosted grain is quite sound, but the food supply is smaller, and if it has to lie too long in the ground, or is wet and cold, it will do very poorly always. I also contended that for light, loose land the press drill is the best thing we can use, provided it really does press. That was the case in Dakota with the Havana drill, before we saw such a thing here.

"I noticed lately that a tenant near Jamestown was bound by his lease to sow with a press drill, east and west, so as to prevent blowing away. But if proper attention had been paid here to my principle of having always a firm seed bed, farmers on stiff land especially could have done almost without press drills. Last year on some lands even the press drill went down in the loose dry soil far too deep, and was abused because it could not retrieve the consequences of bad management. One man wisely stopped his seeder, loaded his roller and went over the field, then sowing, with good results; but even that was not half so good as having the land firmed down in the fall and as full as possible of winter's sap. With a press drill I would go no deeper than an inch and a half at first. Further on in the season I would go two inches for wheat and still deeper for oats. Let me say that all the harrowing for the press drill should be done before, and not after, the seed is put in. This rule won't hold for all crops and all seasons.

"Rolling on some lands would do good, but if the land is dry and light the first windy day will carry off lots of mold and often half the seed. As the winds are all from the southwest as a rule, to run the press drill east and west and leave the land rough without harrowing or rolling is the best plan. There is no end of the seeds of annual weeds in all our land, and I strongly urge that all land that has been seeded with the press drill should, both before and after, but especially after the grain shows above ground, be harrowed with a light set of harrows. It will do the grain more good than harm and kill no end of weeds. Those that are left will get choked by the rapid growth of the grain and leave much less seed."

Potato Trials.

Few if any of our cultivated plants have become the subjects of more experimental trials than potatoes, and the results are often varying as they are reported from different sections and under different methods of cultivation. At the Utah station, as reported by Director Sanborn, it was found: 1. That the depth of planting did not materially affect the total yield of potatoes. 2. That potatoes planted near the surface contained 23 per cent. more starch than those planted deeper, and were therefore worth 33.4 per cent. more for food, being at the same time more palatable. 3. Shallow tillage, and even no tillage, was more effective than deep tillage. 4. The yield of potatoes decreased, after passing eight inches apart, as the distance between the hills increased; the yield decreased when planted nearer than eight inches. 5. Increasing the distance between the rows did not appear to decrease the yield. 6. Close planting resulted in an increase of moisture and in a decrease of starch amounting to 7 per cent.

The potatoes contained only 70.42 per cent. of moisture. They contained 34.34 per cent. more starch than those reported upon in the east, and therefore have the same per cent. more value than such eastern potatoes. It is thought the practice of planting nearer than three feet between the rows and one foot between the hills should not be accepted as desirable until further inquiry is made in regard to the increased cost and decreased value of the product resulting from such close planting. Utah potatoes are declared as being of very superior quality, and experiments covering over a period of seven years made by Director Sanborn in localities farther east, and reported upon by him, make him excellent authority on this subject.

Useful Notes.

- Don't hammer the cows with the milking stool.
- Grow yellow carrots to color the milk next winter.
- The medium woolled sheep are the coming sheep.
- There is no danger of making too fine a seed bed for the fall grain.
- Be sure and have some roots for the cows next winter—turnips or Swedes.
- It is as easy and as profitless to skin the pasture as the grain field. Don't do it.
- Never stake a tree. Have the roots so large and the tops so small that it will stand alone. Staking trees is only fooling.
- Store boxes are handy for storing dry earth. Set them in one corner of the henhouse and fill at the first opportunity.
- To prevent worms from eating your cabbages shovel plenty of dust over them. It kills the worms and does not injure the cabbage.
- As the oat and wheat chaff pours out of the thrasher and fan remember it should not be wasted. Mixed with cottonseed meal and moistened it is worth nearly as much as the best hay.—Farm Journal.

The Pleasure of Maturity

Young people in this country apt to think that the pleasures belong to them alone. They look for older people as uninteresting, and that, at least, they can only enjoy life vicariously through their children. This is, however, by no means the case; the sense of enjoyment is as keen, in most instances, at fifty as at twenty-five, and vastly more appreciative. To be sure, that which would constitute the pleasures of one age would not be exactly the kind which would suit another.

"I do not envy you a bit," said a dear old lady of seventy, as her granddaughters presented themselves in all the bravery of their fine attire before going to the ball. "I have my pleasures, too, and I would not exchange my comfortable seat before the blazing fire with my feet on the fender and a good novel for all of your anticipated triumphs."

Young people are really too full of themselves to enjoy thoroughly an abstract idea, too brimming over with their own personality to enter entirely into the spirit of art, music or the mystic beauty of nature. Only those who have learned that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom" can feel the keen intellectual enjoyment that is warped by no personal bias, no restless self seeking; and whatever may be the glory of youth, it is not given the fuller and higher appreciation that only comes with maturer years.—New York Tribune.

Unsold Books in Paris.

Parisians—if we are to judge from some statistics published—do not take so kindly at present to fiction in book form. Formerly the yellow covered novel, which costs usually about half a crown or a little more when just issued, was to be seen on every table and in the hands of numerous travelers by boat, rail or car. There is now, however, a crisis threatened in the book trade, and novels are at a considerable discount.

It is estimated that there are from fifteen to twenty popular authors whose books fill the requirements of the publishers. To attain this end at least thirty thousand copies of a work must be sold. Zola and a few others reach this point easily, but it has happened lately that one of the most celebrated of the latter-day fictionists had the misfortune to find that 45,000 copies of his last production were returned to the publishers by the Maison Hachette, which has the monopoly of railway bookstalls.

Of a splendidly bound book by a famous author, ornamented with designs by eminent artists and advertised in the most expensive and elaborate manner, only one copy was got off. Of another work of the same description, but less expensive, only six copies were sold, the remainder being handed over at a ridiculous price to the second-hand booksellers on the quays. It is stated furthermore that one publisher in Paris has now on hand 3,000,000 volumes which he cannot sell.—London Telegraph.

The Mystery of Inheritance.

The body of an individual animal or plant is to be regarded, from the point of view of heredity, as consisting of two distinct elements. These are germ cells and body cells, the former devoted to the important work of reproducing the race, the latter constituting the actual bodily material, and discharging all the ordinary functions through which the individual life is maintained. Inheritance is a matter of the continuity of the germ plasma or germ cells, which are handed down from one generation to another in cumulative ratio, carrying with them in each case not the features and qualities of the one predecessor and parent, but of all preceding generations.

Assuming that the germ plasma is liable to exhibit variations, we can see how and why such variations can be transmitted to new generations; but we have also to take into account the influence on the germ cells of the body to which they belong. While, then, inheritance preserves through the continuity of the germ cells the stability of the race, it gives the rein to variation, and by the combined influences of environment acting on the body of the individual peoples the world with new and ever varying forms of life.—Dr. Alexander Wilson in Harper's.

An Easy Lesson.

There were two very young women—aged five or thereabouts and exactly of a size. One had long yellow curls tumbling about her round pink face and big, wide blue eyes that looked fearlessly at everything. The other was fair, too, but her eyes were dark and timid and there were little nervous whirrs in her silky black locks. The pair were trotting along the wide pave of an uptown residence street at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. After three blocks of it Miss Blue Eyes said, in just her mamma's tone:

"Now, Bessie, dear, I must kiss you goodby. Your house is just around the corner and nothing will hurt you. There is a policeman right opposite; run home now, and be sure you come again soon. I have so enjoyed our talk about the dear little doggie and the dolls. Tell Julia my Estelle sends love to her, and come tomorrow. I am so glad always"—floating off in the middle of a sentence.

Bessie went around the corner all a-tremble, and probably got safe home. Half way across the block her companion heaved a deep, world weary sigh and said reflectively, "You just have to be polite—but my—ain't it awful tiresome sometimes!"—New York Recorder.

No Deformed Chinamen.

"Did you ever see a deformed or crippled Chinaman?" asked a gentleman. There was a negative reply, and the questioner continued "I don't think you ever will. If a Chinese child is born deformed it is made away with as soon as possible. Just how the babe is killed I do not know, but it is never permitted to live. You may travel all over the world and you will never see a crippled Chinaman. When an accident befalls one of them he is made away with too. This is a part of their religion, and they adhere to it closely."—Washington Post.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shirout, pastor of United Brethren Church, Blue Mount, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what King's New Discovery has done. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and an amount well gaining 26 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, manager Love's Finny Folk's Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery for Croup, Whooping Cough, and Cures all things else fails. The greatest I can do my many friends is to try it." Free trial bottles at J. H. & Co.'s drug store, Regulars, and \$1.

To Business Men.

Do you wish to do business with the people of Asheville, of Buncombe county, of Western North Carolina, of East Tennessee?

If so should you not advertise where it will do the most good? Is not the paper having the largest circulation in this territory, among all classes whose trade you want, the paper to advertise in?

THE ASHEVILLE DEMOCRAT is certainly such a paper. Its circulation is larger than any other paper, and it is increasing daily. It is the best paper to advertise in—city property, timber lands, farms, mines, etc., etc., as it has a larger circulation at home and abroad than any other paper. More copies of THE DEMOCRAT are sent North, West and to other sections, every week, than of any other paper, averaging the past several weeks from one hundred to several hundred copies over and above our regular circulation.

Rates are reasonable, and we invite the attention of all interested to THE DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium.

THE DEMOCRAT does more free advertising of the material resources, improvements and attractions of this entire section than any other paper.

Use its columns business-men of Asheville and Western Carolina.

YOUR COUGH

Has not yielded to the various remedies you have been taking. It troubles you day and night, breaks your rest and reduces your strength. Now try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, before the bronchial tubes become enlarged or the delicate tissues of the lungs sustain fatal injury. As an anodyne and expectorant, this preparation has no equal. It soothes the irritated membrane, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. The worst cough

Can Be Cured

by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Dr. J. G. Gordon, Carroll Co., Va., writes: "I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and pronounce it to be unequalled as a remedy for colds and coughs." "After the gripe—cough. This was my experience—a hacking, dry cough, with an incessant tickling in the throat, keeping me awake nights, and disturbing the household. I tried a great number of 'cough-cures,' but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had used half a bottle, I had my first all-night sleep. I continued to improve, and now consider myself cured."—A. A. Sherman, Coeymans, N. Y.

By Using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, many have been saved from fatal illness. E. D. Estabrook, Canterbury, N. E., says: "In the winter of 1893 I was a surveyor of lumber in Sacramento, Cal. Being considerably exposed, I took a bad cold accompanied with a terrible cough. I tried several remedies, but they failed to cure me, and it was thought I was going into a decline. On the advice of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and less than half a bottle completely cured me."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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Fire, Life, Accident.

PULLIAM & CO.

At the Bank of Asheville,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Represent the following companies, viz.:

FIRE.	CASH ASSETS IN U. S.
Fire of Nevada, of California.	\$2,497,833
Continental, of New York.	4,975,623
Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany.	1,123,000
London Assurance, of England.	1,243,995
Northwestern, of New York.	2,257,492
Orient, of Hartford.	1,667,682
Phoenix, of Brooklyn.	5,054,179
St. Paul Fire and Marine, of Minnesota.	1,541,000
Southern, of New Orleans.	429,584
Western, of Toledo.	1,639,232
Mutual Accident Association.	
Elite Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.	

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

The Most Pleasantly Located and Best Hotel in Franklin, N. C.

The tables are bountifully furnished with the best of the country affords, and rooms neat and comfortable, and servants polite and attentive, and charges reasonable. The popular lively line of D. C. Cunningham runs in connection with this house, connecting daily with the Murphy Division W. N. C. R. R. at Hillsboro. Also affording the best conveyance to all points of interest in Western Carolina at reasonable prices. Express and telegraph lines.

R. H. JARRETT & SONS.

MINERAL LANDS WANTED

TIMBER LANDS WANTED!

Working Mines Wanted

SOUTHERN HOTELS WANTED!

Improved Tobacco Farms Wanted

Plantations and Town Residence Property Wanted

for Insertion in our Monthly, the

New England and the South.

Every Estate placed in our hands will be advertised in our publication FREE OF CHARGE and no charge made until a sale is effected unless by special contract. Our extensive advertising throughout America with special advertising at Chicago and in Europe during the coming

World's Fair

will give us unsurpassed facilities for disposing of Mining Property and of tracts of land for colonies.



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WITH ITS MANY BRANCHES, IS
The Most Extensive Real Estate Business in America.

The Boston Journal says:—"George H. Chapin advertises more real estate than the other agents of Boston combined."

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"The great amount of property sold by Chapin's Agency since its first establishment in 1849 is a sure index to both his skill and the estimation and confidence in which this established house is held by the public."

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The Boston Daily Globe says:—"George H. Chapin is one of our best and most successful real estate agents."

The Boston Herald says:—"Mr. Chapin's Agency was established in 1849, and has become very extensive, there being no less than eleven branch agencies."

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The News and Courier (Charleston) says:—"Everybody has heard of Chapin's Farm Agency, and very few are unacquainted with the success which has attended its operations."

The Commercial Times (New York) says:—"George H. Chapin is the largest dealer in real estate in New England."

SEND your address on a postal card and receive printed matter by return mail.

"NACOOCHÉE,"

The valuable estate in the famous Nacoochee Valley, known as "West End" containing 2,500 acres, upon which the owner has expended upwards of \$750,000, situated 12 miles from Clarksville, Ga., between Asheville and Atlanta, adjacent to the attractive summer home of Geo. W. Williams, Esq., of Charleston, one of the most valuable gold mines in the South is adjoining, and the lead extends through this property. Fine buildings. Will be sold for a fraction of its cost, with stock, farming implements, &c. Apply on premises to Capt. J. H. Nichols, or Geo. H. Chapin.

Rare Opportunity For Investment—Caesar's Head Hotel Property

For the past forty years a famous summer resort for Southern people. Well cool, bracing atmosphere unequalled in America, with perfect exemption from fever, comprising 2,200 acres of land, upon which is a fabulous amount of valuable timber, untold mineral treasure, wonderful mineral springs, and some of the best grazing land in the South. The house is now full of guests and doing as usual profitable business. We offer the whole estate for the extreme low price SIXTEEN DOLLARS AN ACRE! one-seventh cash, balance \$2,000 a year, the hotel building thrown in. See engravings of the hotel and a full description of the "Health Resorts of the South," in the reading room of every first-class hotel address Dr. J. A. Miles, on the premises, or Geo. H. Chapin.

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Which for beauty of location and opportunity for profitable improvement can be equalled in the South. For reduced price, engraving and full particulars, address Geo. H. Chapin.

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Five Miles of Magnificent Water Power! Beautifully situated for sub-division, 2,100 acres on the historic Chattahoochee river, nearly every acre of which is available for building purposes, with an almost inexhaustible supply of timber. Only six miles from railroad. River flow very rapid—would allow repeated use of water all along the stream. Abundance of granite offered at great bargain. Apply to Geo. H. Chapin.

"Woodfin," Greenville's Noted Picnic Grounds!

Comprising 130 acres, 70 under cultivation. Beautiful grove, bathing houses, six fish ponds, stocked. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FISH now ready to sell. Vineyard of 44 acres, 1,500 fruit trees, comfortable buildings three miles from city. Price only \$6,000; \$800 cash, balance \$400 a year. Apply to Geo. H. Chapin.

A Profitable Vineyard

OVER 4,000 GRAPE VINES!

The well known and highly profitable McPherson vineyard, just a few drive west of Pendleton street, Greenville, containing 65 acres of highly productive land, upon which iron ore yielding 75 per cent of iron has been found, supplied from cold springs, from which a succession of fish ponds could be constructed at slight expense, affording an unusual opportunity for propagation. Mr. McPherson expects to make 2,500 gallons of wine this season, which is ready sale at \$1 a gallon. There are upwards of 300 fruit trees of various varieties. Price \$3,500; \$800 cash, balance \$300 a year. Apply to Jas. McPherson, Greenville, S. C., or to Geo. H. Chapin.

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Comprising 13 acres completely stocked with fruit, containing 1,500 peach and apple trees, 200 figs, with acres of strawberries. Sell several hundred dollars worth of berries each season. Superior new house from whose piazza is obtained one of the grandest views imaginable; also tenant house, stable, fruit house, &c. Price only \$2,700; \$700 cash, bal. in light annual payments. Apply to C. C. Beasley, Greenville, S. C., or Geo. H. Chapin, Boston, Greenville, S. C., or St. Augustine, Florida.