

# THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

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## Farmers' Department.

### JUTE BAGGING.

BY T. A. CLAYTON, STATE AGENT FARMERS UNION COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

THE manufacturers of jute bagging have got everything arranged for another heavy raid on our pockets next fall. The prime movers in the last year's bagging trust have been able to secure control of almost all the available raw material, and this has enabled them to dictate terms to the mills who were not in the trust last year, by which they are able to control the production and fix the price of bagging at whatever figures they choose. The men at the head of this new movement are Messrs. Gratz, Jones and Warren, whose names we have not forgotten since last year.

If we wish to do anything that will protect ourselves effectually against their schemes for the coming season, it behooves us to act at once. It would require the manufacture of about fifty million yards of bagging between now and the end of the year to cover an average crop, and a good many large mills are already being shut up under the trust arrangements. There are no cotton mills in position to commence to manufacture a full width of cotton bagging. All the looms in the South turn out an article about six inches narrower than is required to cover cotton bales. The owners of these mills do not feel inclined to go to the expense of putting in special looms, or of devoting any considerable part of the work of their mills to turn out an article of cotton bagging until they are certain that when produced, it will be used; and, even then, they would not be prepared to devote the full force of their establishments to turn out such an article, but would make whatever they could of it in addition to their other cotton dry goods, of which they can dispose of as much as they can possibly manufacture. The Lane mills, where the cotton bagging was first made, could turn out above five hundred thousand yards per month, running full time, if supplied with the necessary looms and other machinery to do the work to best advantage, and if producing nothing else. If they ran night and day they might produce about a million yards per month under favorable circumstances. So that the mill doing nothing but producing cotton bagging could not, between now and the first of September, produce more than about 10 per cent. of the total quantity required to cover the crop.

It needs no argument to show that, if we expect to get relief from the operation of the jute bagging trust by avoiding the use of their article, we must lose no time in making preparations for a supply of cotton bagging or of some other substitute.

Pine straw bagging, it is claimed, can advantageously take the place of jute bagging, but the supply of this article is likewise limited, and it lacks many of the advantages of the cotton bagging. In the first place, it is very heavy; in the second place, it is very inflammable; in the third place, it is claimed in a great many quarters, that it does stain the cotton when wet; last, but not least, it does not, in any way, help the cotton producer toward higher prices for his crop, which the consumption of cotton bagging unquestionably does to a great extent.

I believe it will be to the interest of all farmers in the cotton States to advocate and practice the use of cotton bagging, as soon as a sufficient supply can be obtained, to cover the whole crop to the exclusion of any other article; but I believe equally, firmly, that to-day it is the interest, the imperative duty, of every cotton planter, whether in the Gulf or the Atlantic or the Middle States, to advocate and practice the use of cotton bagging, as soon as a sufficient supply can be obtained, to cover the whole crop to the exclusion of any other article; but I believe equally, firmly, that to-day it is the interest, the imperative duty, of every cotton planter, whether in the Gulf or the Atlantic or the Middle States, to advocate and practice the use of any article as covering in preference to jute, for it will require all the pine-straw bagging and all the cotton bagging that we can, under the most favorable circumstances, hope to procure for next season, to enable us to resist the oppressive charges that the jute bagging trust are preparing to place upon us. There is not a day, there is not an hour to lose, and we want the support and assistance of every member of the Union in devising and carrying out some plan of action.

I believe the Alliances in the dif-

ferent States ought to club together to obtain control of some large cotton-mill capable of producing a good article of cotton bagging, and run it day and night. It would take money to do this; but it would not take anything like the amount that we will have to stand if the jute-bagging wolves are allowed to carry out their pernicious schemes for fleecing the planter.

It might take three or four hundred thousand dollars to get a large mill put in operation, but in the first place, it would be a good investment for money, as cotton-mills have all been paying large dividends for the past three years, and it would be a permanent investment, as we can not possibly do without bagging of some sort and would, naturally, use the product of our own mill, and, even if it required the investment of five hundred dollars, without any hope of ever seeing a cent of the money again or deriving any interest from it, it would be cheap as compared with what the jute bagging would cost us. Last year it was estimated that the advance in the price of this article cost us \$2,500,000, and this year we are not likely to get off for less, if we do not do something to help our selves.

THE CROP CONDITION.

THE MARCH crop report of the Department of Agriculture is as follows: "All agree that the climatic conditions have been exceptional during the winter just passed. Much preparatory work has been accomplished, and it is with peculiar gratification that we are enabled to state that the farmers start out with the year's work well in hand. The returns show that the wheat crop will be normal, so far as the amount seeded is concerned, and that the average condition of the crop at present in the State is 97. With favorable conditions the yield promises to be fully up to the standard. The oat crop is even more promising, the average condition being 99, and the increase over the normal production is reported at three per cent. or the present crop at 103. This is a good indication. Rye is not generally grown in the State, but is reported at 94 where grown. The condition of orchards, owing to the mild winter, is averaged at 95, which is encouraging, when it is remembered that much harm was done in some sections by sleet breaking the trees. The general condition of preparation for all crops is an encouraging feature in the make up of this report. It shows that the farmers are getting their farms in fine trim, and that with fair seasons and the blessing of God, there will be plenty and to spare. The average condition of farm work is 98. Clover, meadows and pastures are reported at 97, which may be considered as excellent condition at this season of the year. The tenor of replies to this question of meadows and grasses, indicates that the subject is receiving the general attention of farmers in all sections of the State." This is good news and encouraging. Let our farmers take heart from what they have accomplished under the extremely unfavorable governmental conditions they have had to contend with, put on their armor against the trusts, all and every that threaten their very existence and all will yet be well for them under the blessings of Providence.

OUR FARMERS AND THE JUTE, AGAIN.

WE HOPE to see early organized action on the part of our North Carolina Farmers in opposition to the scheme of plunder of the jute bagging trust. They took the initiative in the matter some time ago, as we have shown, and the Progressive Farmer has announced that they may well be depended on for proper action in due time. We do not doubt this. We have every confidence in the good sense, sound judgment, firmness and determination of our farmers. At the same time we hope that organized action may be promptly taken in support of the action of the Georgia State Alliance with respect to the matter. We hope our own State Alliance will take the matter in hand and act upon it without delay so that the movement so auspiciously begun may have the stamp of the authority of that important organization early in the action. We expect great things of our own and other State Alliances in the coming fight with fortified greed and we do not want to have the North Carolina Alliance last in the field.

## PROFIT IN PEAS.

[Home and Farm.]

THE STATE Wheel and Alliance, of Tennessee, having decided that, owing to the flushed state of the tobacco markets of this and other countries, it would be to our advantage to grow no tobacco this year, the question of what we shall grow naturally arises.

I would suggest that we plant peas, as I know of no other plant that will give so valuable yield and for which there is so great a demand that will at the same time renovate our lands and have them in better fix next year for tobacco or whatever else we might choose to raise. The importance of the pea crop has long been recognized, but owing to the unsatisfactory method of threshing, it has, in most parts of the country, remained comparatively insignificant, but now that a machine for that purpose has been put upon the market at a low price, we need no longer allow so profitable an article of the field to remain unnoticed.

Last year I planted, more as an experiment than any thing else, about 10 acres in the speckled pea, laying off my ground just as though I were preparing to plant cotton, and dropped peas with a corn-planter 16 inches apart.

Notwithstanding the heavy and continued rains about harvest time, which forced me to pick over but once, the yield of both peas and hay, which I also mowed, was surprisingly large and the experiment perfectly satisfactory.

The manner in which one of my neighbors has been growing them is also a very satisfactory one—sowing broadcast before the plows in the last plowing of the corn where they shade the ground completely from the summer's sun, protect the land and keep the roots of the corn moist and cool, which in a dry time, very much aids the corn in maturing well. In the fall, by the early breaking of the ground for another crop, a vast amount of vines and litter is turned under to rot and make manure. By this system the full benefit is derived from the peas as a renovator, and, considering the protection afforded the corn from the influence of peas upon its roots, the preserving of the land from washing, and the keeping under of the noxious weeds and grass, this plan, involving but little labor and trouble, is well worth the attention of all planters, and especially those tilling undulating grounds.

Thinking it, however to my advantage, I now cure and stack the vines and feed alike to horses, sheep and cows, and find that there is no better winter forage, and nothing more wholesome and fattening. Besides fattening the cows it very much increases the quantity of the milk.

Taking the crop as a whole, considering that the peas themselves, when picked and threshed, bear a high market or local value, that the vine may be mowed and used as the most economical winter forage for all kinds of farm animals, or even left stinking as a first-class pasture, and last that no crop is raised with less work, trouble and outlay, I believe that to the Southern farmer no crop commends itself as much as the pea.

Trusting that the Home and Farm, our best friend, will find room in its columns for this article, and that we may hear from other writers on this subject, I am with those who are for the further advancement and combination of rural efforts.

AARON J. HEATH.

THE COTTON MARKET.

[Charlotte Chronicle.]

THE STRENGTH of the cotton market seems to come principally from Liverpool where large stocks are held; and New York being well loaded with the lower grades, seems willing to advance, as this is the only source for unloading a profit that the stocks of both New York and Liverpool are high-priced warrants an extremely high market for the near future on which to unload on the spinners who run from hand to mouth.

The offerings for the past week have been very light on the Charlotte market; and have all been taken with eagerness. Some of the local buyers have been canvassing the county, and report exhaustion. The stock of cotton in store here on speculation is less than half the amount as compared with this date last year.

WE CAN AND DO.

Guarantee Acme's Blood Purifier for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilis, poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold only by J. C. Simmons, March 8, 1889.

## THE BEST USE OF CLOVER

[Boston Cultivator.]

NO MATTER what is done with it, the growing of clover can hardly fail to be beneficial to the farm. Those who sow clover seed liberally can hardly fail to find it profitable. Even when the field is to be plowed next spring, what growth the plant will make in a single season will pay the cost of the seed and putting it on. We have more than once seen clover in blossom before frost cut it from an early spring seeding, and with foliage enough to make a ton of hay per acre, and that of the best quality for cows or sheep. This from seed that cost say \$1.50 per acre is a pretty good return for a crop that only costs the labor of harvesting it. The roots of such a crop are the cheapest manure that the farmer can get.

But there is no further expense in the use of the land, if the clover is allowed to grow the second season. In this time two crops may be cut, the first for feed, and the second for seed. It is during this second growth of clover that a most remarkable increase in available nitrogen occurs in the soil. But for the fact that the ground is very hard and dry after taking off the seed clover crop, it would be a good plan to plow immediately and sow wheat with a dressing of super-phosphate to supply the mineral fertility. It may seem like hard cropping to take off two clover crops and then sow wheat, but the land is doubtless as good, if not better condition, than it would be if plowed in spring, and bearing one grain crop during the summer. There is besides a large amount of valuable hay saved, and this is worth more than any other hay, both for nutrition and for the resultant manure heap.

Almost any kind of crop succeeds well on a clover lay. It has fewer weeds than any other sod, and its own roots do not sprout and grow upward, as a June grass sod will persist in doing. Not only does it decay rapidly, but as it penetrates the subsoil it leads the roots of corn and potatoes downward, so that they are not so likely to be injured by drought. Where clover has grown the soil is more porous. It absorbs moisture from the air, as the latter is cooled by touching it. To plow under for green manure, the large crop vine clover is preferable. But little is now used in this way, and for making hay the medium red is the best, and is, in fact, good enough for any other purpose.

FEEDING MORE GRAIN.

THE TIME has perhaps gone by in the older states when farmers can grow grain mainly for selling as grain. The West enjoys advantages of cheap production that will enable it to undersell in the seaboard cities and in European markets. This is more especially true of corn and oats, the grains most easily grown, and that therefore sell little if any above their feeding value. We do not say the Eastern farmers cannot grow these grains profitably. We believe they can, and that of corn particularly much larger areas will be grown and consumed on the farm than most farmers would now dare to cultivate. It is not true of such bulky, cheap products as the coarser grains that it is a matter of indifference whether they are grown on the farm or brought from a distance. Even when the railway station is near by, it costs considerable to transfer Western grain to the farmer's stable. At a distance of several miles such transfer is practically impossible.

The difficulty with Eastern farmers is not in growing good grain crops, but in finding a more profitable sale for them than in the open market in competition with Western grain. It is the necessity of the farmer in the older states to keep young and growing animals, and only the best of each kind of stock. He wants a paying market for surplus grain, and this supplies it. He wants to make large amounts of rich manure and this enables him to do so.

Few farmers appreciate the great difference between poorly feeding poor stock, and that at a loss, and the liberal feeding that can be afforded to stock of better character. Keeping unprofitable stock ruins more farmers than any other one cause. They work hard and live economically, but the losses from stock that does not pay for its keep consume all and more than they can make. No matter how food is stinted, there must be a certain amount given to sustain life and animal heat. If that is all that is done, the cost of keeping except for the manure pile, is practically wasted. The only chance for profit is in having animals whose growth or product will pay for the grain that they consume, and leave some profit besides.

Many breeders of choice stock necessarily buy much of the grain they feed. They have only land enough to grow a part of what they want, and are often so located that their land can be put to better use in growing soiling crops that cannot well be purchased. All farmers should try to grade up their stock, so that they too can afford to buy some oats, bran or oil meal, none of which they may be able to profitably grow. The manure from all these feeds is rich in mineral and nitrogenous plant food, and for the reason they may profitably be purchased, at least to some extent, while in most cases the corn needed for feeding may be better grown at home. It is not so exhaustive as the smaller grains, and it makes a bulk of feed that otherwise cannot well be had.—American Cultivator.

TRAINING TOMATOES ON BEAN POLES.

SET THE plants three feet apart each way, and rather deep in the ground; in fact, as far down as the plant will admit, as the less plant above the surface at the start, the shorter and more bulky the vine will be, which is a very great advantage when the fruit is large and abundant. Very tall and leggy plants may be set out by making the hole trough-like, as you would to set out grapevines, and cover up the leggy part of the plant, and leave only a small part of the top above ground, as the stem of the plant will send out roots all the length that is under the ground. The next move will be to drive down firmly to each plant a strong pole or stick, not less than six feet above the ground—hoop-poles or sticks from lumber yards, such as are used for "sticking" plank will do well. When the plant is high enough to need tying to the stake it will need pruning, and, most likely, before. Every sucker must be taken off then, not one being allowed to remain, and the vine will, of course, consist of one single stalk, and must be kept so, to give large perfect fruit, and late into the fall. The tying to the stake must not be neglected after being begun, or the vine will fall over of its own weight, and likely break off. In pruning do not take off any of the leaves, as they are needed to shade the fruit and ground, and will grow just right to do it, and are in fact, the life of the plant. Some years we are troubled with cut worms; and to go out some fine morning and find about every third plant lying over on its side, with no connection with mother Earth, is very exasperating. I would suggest, as a remedy, to wrap the stem of the plant loosely with a small piece of tissue paper, always allowing the grain of the paper to run up and down the plant instead of around it, so if you forgot to remove it after the worms have disappeared, the growing of the plant, with the aid of a shower, will burst the paper. The fruit should be gathered before it gets too ripe, especially if it is to be shipped to market; and when it is gathered,

put it in the shade instead of the sun, as is frequently done. Seed should be saved from the earliest and best specimens, dried on paper, and the variety and date put on the paper at the time.—Cor. Gleanings in Bee Culture.

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## FARM NOTES.

A CALLED meeting of the Columbus County Alliance, the brethren pledged themselves for the future to make more compost and domestic manure and use less commercial fertilizer; to plant more grain and other table comforts and less cotton, and strive to obtain better prices for their labor and the products of their soil.

Owners of wellbred colts should not be discouraged if their youngsters do not show great promise of speed while young. Many of New England's greatest turf performers did not show speed in their early days, and their owners had so little faith in them that they were disposed of at low prices. Under a judicious system of training wonderful results have been produced.—Lewiston Journal.

Most wood cutting is done in winter when the trees are bare of leaves, for the reason that this is season of most leisure, and that felling trees is more suited to cold weather than to hot. But if wood is wanted for great durability it should be felled while in full leaf. This is especially true of soft, porous wood. The leaves help to carry out a great deal of the moisture in the tree, and the rapid seasoning preserves the wood from speedy decay.

Shiloh Alliance, No. 807, of the 16th of March, adopted the following: Resolved, That we will pay no attention or give any support or countenance to any of those "sharks" who advertise, in many of the papers we pick up, that they will give such liberal terms to agents, or, if you will send them 25 or 50 cents or one dollar they will send you five or ten times the worth of your money. 2d. That we recommend that every Alliance in the State adopt the same or a similar resolution. 3d. That in the future we will pay more attention to the raising of grasses, clovers, oats and all root crops suitable for stock.

The number of mortgaged farms in Dakota is just a trifle greater than in Michigan, Iowa, and other States. Forty-four per cent. of the farms are mortgaged in Iowa, 51 per cent. in Nebraska, 55 per cent. in Michigan, and 59 per cent. in Dakota. Perhaps nothing indicates more surely the relative inequality of compensation of producer and speculator than the growing pyramids of mortgages that are piling up on so many farms.

The extreme value produced in India by agriculture is about eight dollars per capita per annum. With three times the population of the United States, almost entirely occupied in agriculture, the value produced is only equal to about half that produced here.

The last census report shows the strength of the different classes as follows: Agricultural pursuits, 48 per cent. of the entire population; mining 22 per cent.; professional and personal service, 21 per cent.; trade and transportation, 9 per cent.

In 1870 the proportion of the population of the United States engaged in agriculture was 47 per cent. By increasing the use of labor saving implements and the employment of better methods of cultivation 40 per cent., it is estimated, can supply the entire population.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by the constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an enflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an enflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give \$100 for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. April 1st 1889.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. Sworens—Moisture; intense itching and smarting; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and soreness, becoming very sore. SWOREN'S PILES stops the itching and bleeding, heals all sores, and in most cases removes the tumors. At Druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Sworen & Sons, Philadelphia. June 14-88-1.

Stewed and Celery Sauce.—Cut 3 roots of celery into pieces two inches long, put them in a stewpan with a pint of good gravy, two onions sliced, and simmer gently until the celery is tender; let the gravy cool, then add the beef, cut into rather thick pieces; let it just boil up, and serve with fried potatoes.

## Ladies' Column.

BORDER TO COUNTERPANE.

For border cast on 32 stitches. 1 row. K 2, t, n, k plain to end of row. 2 row. P 30, t, n, k 1. 3 row. Same as first. 4 row. Same as second. 5 row. K 2, t, n, p 4 \* t, k 1, t, p 5. Repeat from \* 5 times more. 6 row. K 5 \* p 3, k 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more; t, n, k 1. 7 row. K 2, t, n, p 4 \* t, k 3, t, p 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more. 8 row. K 5, \* p 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more; t, n, k 1. 9 row. K 2, t, n, p 4 \* t, k 1, s 1, n, pass over, k 1, p 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more. 10 row. K 5, \* p 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more; t, n, k 1. Repeat 9 and 10 rows 5 times more. 21 row. K 2, t, n, p 4 \* t, k 1, s 1, n, pass over, k 1, p 5. Repeat from \* 3 times more. 22 row. K 5, \* p 3, k 5, repeat from \* 3 times more; t, n, k 1. 23 row. K 2, t, n, p 4 \* s 1, n, pass over s, p 5 repeat from \* 3 times more. 24 row. K 5, \* p 1, k 5, repeat from \* 3 times more; t, n, k 1. 25 row. K 2, t, n, k plain to end of row. 26 row. P 30, t, n, k 1. 27 row. K 2, t, n, p 1 to end of row. 28 row. Same as 26th. 29 row. Same as 27th. 30 row. Same as 26th. 31 row. Same as 25th. 32 row. Same as 26th. 33 row. K 2, t, n, \* p 1, slip one as if for curling, keeping cotton in front of work. Repeat from \* to end of row. 34 row. P 30, t, n, k 1. 35 row. K 2, n, \* slip one as if for curling, p 1 Keep cotton in front of work. Repeat from \*.

36 row. Same as 34th row. Repeat 35, 34, 35 and 36 rows twice more. 45 row. K 2, t, n, k plain to end of row. 46 row. P 30, t, n, k 1. 47 row. K 2, t, n, p 29. 48 row. K 20, t, n, k 1. 49 row. Same as 47th. 50 row. Same as 46th. 51 row. Same as 45th. 52 row. Same as 46th. Now repeat from 5th row until you have the required length. Lace for border—cast on 7 stitches. 1 row. S 1, k 4, t, n. 2 row. K 2, t, n, t, n, k 1. 3 row. S 1, k 1, x 1 and p 1 in the made stitches, k 2, t, n. 4 row. K 2, t, n, k 4. 5 row. S 1, k 5, t, n. 6 row. K 2, t, n, t, k 1, t, n, k 1. 7 row. S 1, k 1, x 1 and p 1 in made stitch, k 2, t, n. 8 row. K 2, t, n, k 7. 9 row. S 1, k 8, t, n. 10 row. K 2, t, n, t, n, t, n, t, n, k 1. 11 row. S 1, k 1, x 1 and p 1, in made stitch, k 1, x and p same stitch, k 2, t, n. 12 row. K 2, t, n, k 10. 13 row. Bind off 7 stitches, k 4, t, n. Repeat.

RECEIPTS.

Mutton Pie.—Cold mutton may be made into very good pies, if well seasoned and mixed with a few herbs; if the leg is used, cut it into very thin slices; if the loin or neck, into thin cutlets. Place some at the bottom of the dish, season well with pepper, salt, mace, parsley, and herbs, then put a layer of potatoes sliced, then more mutton, and so on till the dish is full; add the gravy, cover with a crust, and bake for an hour. Or the remains of underdone joints may be made into a very good family pudding, by cutting the meat into slices, and putting them into a basin lined with a suet crust; it should be well seasoned with pepper, salt, minced onions, covered with the crust, and boiled for about three hours.

Cutlets of Cold Mutton.—Cut the remains of cold loin or neck of mutton into cutlets, trim them, and take away a portion of the fat, should there be too much; dip them in beaten egg, sprinkle with breadcrumb, and fry them a nice brown in hot drippings; arrange them on a dish, and pour round them either a good gravy or hot tomato sauce.

Stewed and Celery Sauce.—Cut 3 roots of celery into pieces two inches long, put them in a stewpan with a pint of good gravy, two onions sliced, and simmer gently until the celery is tender; let the gravy cool, then add the beef, cut into rather thick pieces; let it just boil up, and serve with fried potatoes.

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