



THE



PROGRESSIVE



FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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No. 32.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

What our Farmers are Doing and how the Work of Organizing is Progressing.

LINWOOD, N. C., Sept. 19, '87.

A number of farmers met at Woodlawn, Davidson county, N. C., and organized a club by electing G. W. Palmer, President; Capt. G. F. Smith, Vice-President; P. E. Zink, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee: G. H. Kinley, W. R. Michael and John H. Swicegood, Esq. Postoffice address of each officer is Linwood, Davidson county, N. C.

Yours truly,
P. E. ZINK, Sec'y.

THE ALLIANCE IN CUMBERLAND.

Mr. J. B. Barry has been very active the past week in forming Alliances throughout this county. He is meeting with great success. Farmers see that there is a necessity for unity of action, that their condition be may bettered; and we believe if the best farmers will take hold and give their advice and experience that many that now labor to no profit will find the Union a beneficial one.—Fayetteville Observer.

FARMERS' CLUB OF SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A Farmers' Club was organized in Smithfield township on the 17th day of September with sixteen members. The following are the officers of the Club:

President—John Smith.
Vice-President—W. R. Creech.
Secretary—Willie A. Smith.
Treasurer—T. B. Creech.

We will let you hear from us at our next meeting. I think the farmers mean business in this section.

WILLIE A. SMITH, Sec'y.
Postoffice, Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

We are glad to see our farmers moving in the direction of organization. All other classes and professions have their organizations; then why should not the farmers? The reason there has not been more of this in the past is because their hearts have not been in their work. Now this movement demonstrates that there is an awakening in this regard, a growing love, we may say, for their chosen life work. And we are glad to see it. A man must love his work to make a success of it, let it be what it may. There is no calling or profession which should call out this feeling more fully than that of the farmer. When properly followed it is the most independent of all callings—there is less drudgery and menialty about it than any other.—Monroe Enquirer-Express.

THE ORANGE COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

The Orange County Farmers' Club was organized at Hillsboro Sept. 17th. The Club adopted the Constitution and By-Laws printed in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, changed so as to adapt it to a county instead of a township club. There were only about thirty farmers present, but they showed much interest in the movement.

Judge Ruffin was present and spoke very favorably and encouragingly of the farmers' movement. He is a good farmer and has the confidence of all the farmers of Orange county, and would certainly have been elected President of the Club, but he declined because he had never learned to run a straight furrow. He will, however, ever be a valuable member. The following were elected permanent officers of the Club, to wit:

President—Alex. McIver.
Vice-President—W. D. Latta.
Secretary—N. D. Bain.
Treasurer—Thos. H. Hughes.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the advisability of holding a Farmers' Institute in November next, and report at the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted asking all the townships to send full delegations and inviting all farmers to be present at the next meeting.

The Club adjourned to meet at the

court house in Hillsboro on the 22d day of October next. ORANGE.

Goose Creek Farmers' Club met at Piney Grove school house September 5th, 1887. J. M. Braswell, President, in the chair.

The roll was called and minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. On motion, W. J. Tomberlin was received as a member of the club.

On motion, the ladies were respectfully invited to attend the meetings of the club.

On motion, we appointed five delegates to attend the county meeting, which will be held at High Hill church on the 5th of October.

On motion, a committee composed of the following named gentlemen were appointed to draft some resolutions to be presented to the county meeting: J. M. Braswell, Chairman; J. W. Presley, H. J. Tomberlin, J. F. E. Braswell, G. W. Mullis and W. E. Presley.

The committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved 1, That we unite as the farmers of said county in an organization.

2. That we adopt such measures as will enable us to make sale of all of our cotton that is free from claims.

3. That we solicit the co-operation of each farmers' club in the county to aid us in the enterprise.

4. That in connection with the above propositions, we arrange through some agency for our general supplies.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to send a brief copy of this meeting to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Piney Grove school house Saturday before the second Sunday in October.

J. M. BRASWELL, Pres't.
C. J. PRICE, Sec'y.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.] CATAWBA ITEMS.

I have been thinking about writing you something from our old county for sometime, rather in a complimentary way. When I saw you at the Hickory Fair last fall, I told you that I thought you were going to run THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in the interest of tobacco culture. Since that time I have been watching you closely, and find that your course in regard to the agricultural interests of the whole country in general has been such as to gain the admiration and respect of the farmers as a class all over our State, and we ought to feel proud of such an exponent for our cause, and may the day soon come when you shall have that 4,000 subscribers and every farmer in the land shall be a reader of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. I can say with the old school committeeman, "these are my sentiments." A paper fearless, bold, and for principle instead of policy, on all matters of interest to the laboring, toiling masses, is the paper for the people, and such is THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

I have been very much interested in those articles on the "Homestead," and propose to write some during this fall and winter. I concur in all that has been written except the one by "Orange." Evidently he has not posted himself as to how our State Constitution was adopted.

And now I must give you something of the outlook in our county: In the year 1886 our county took a vote on the question of Prohibition or License, and the farmers reasoned thus: If we vote for prohibition, what will we do with all our corn that we raise on these fine bottoms? There will be no sale for our corn if we stop the distillers. And therefore they come up on the day of election in their might and power and voted prohibition down, down so low that we have scarcely heard the subject mentioned since. And almost coequal with the result, God, in his Providence, commenced sending rain, rain after rain, flood, flood after flood, until the corn in these fine bottoms was literally drowned and scalded out, and many

of them were as barren of corn as the plain of Sodom and Gomorrah was after its destruction, and men who never thought of buying corn before had it to do, and such a scramble for life, and to survive, has never been known in this county.

Our people went to work this year with a determination to do their part, many of them were in debt before, and then having to buy every thing, almost, to live on to raise another crop, has made this the hardest year for the farmer in our history.

The drought of the year 1845 effected the upland farmer and materially changed our mode of raising corn from upland to bottom; the rains and floods of 1886 have somewhat reversed the order again, for our people see that it will not do to depend too much on these fine bottoms for bread alone. As I remarked, our people went to work and have been blessed with good seasons, worked their crops better used economy in buying, and have set a resolution to live more within their means, avoid going in debt, and make one grand effort to place the bottom rail on top, as was intended from the foundation of our calling, and now we are in the midst of bountiful harvest. God has blessed us with the good things of this world, so that no one need complain, if we but do our duty.

"OLD CATAWBA."

GREEN MANURING.

NUMBER 5

A sufficient amount of the proper kind of food is of prime necessity for mankind, for animals, and for the land.

Animals that are not regularly fed with suitable food in proper quantity cannot be relied upon to stand severe strains. A diet of fried pork and bread may sustain life, but such food alone will not maintain the highest mental and physical vigor of a man and his family.

If the land is not properly fed with suitable food, the farmer cannot obtain from it the largest results.

Man cannot thrive on meat alone. The horse cannot live on corn, but must have a variety of food, to insure health and vigor. The land must also be fed with a variety of vegetable food, and in large quantities in order to obtain the best returns for the labor bestowed upon it, and for the concentrated fertilizers used.

It is fully as important that the land shall have vegetable matter to feed upon, in order to produce remunerative crops, as for man to have vegetables or fruits for his daily food. If the land is well supplied with vegetable matter, it can appreciate and use with profit a reasonable amount of commercial fertilizer under almost any kind of crop. If the land is not supplied with vegetable matter, and is in a poor and run down condition the concentrated fertilizer will not give certain or profitable results.

Many farmers use from two hundred to six hundred pounds commercial fertilizers per acre with profit, and the largest profit comes from the land that is best supplied with vegetable matter.

Some portion of the crop from every acre under cultivation should be returned to the land each year. How can this be accomplished with the least expense, is a question that each farmer must determine for himself.

Is it better to feed the crops to animals on the farm, and use barn yard manure to enrich the fields, or is it easier to plant peas, millet, rye and other crops to be ploughed under for fertilizing the land, or cannot both methods be employed by every farmer?

Our long seasons enables the managing farmer to obtain a market or food crop, and also a manuring crop from the greater part of his land every year. Rye can be sowed at any season, millet and peas can be planted from April to July, and they all are good crops for manuring.

NEW STATE ALLIANCES.

Proclamations have been issued signed by President C. W. Macune and Secretary E. B. Warren, of the National Farmers' Alliance, for organizing three new State Alliances on the 4th day of October. The Missouri State Alliance will be organized at Poplar Bluff by J. W. DeSpain, that of North Carolina at Rockingham by N. H. C. Elliot, and the State of Florida by Oswald Wilson. When these organizations are effected there will be eight State Alliances in the South. It will be only a short time until every State is organized and under the national jurisdiction.

If every boy in the country who has his way to make would sit down with the fact, long enough to master it, that nothing but hard, honest work will bring anything worth having in this world, there would be fewer young men looking for some kind of work where they could keep their hands clean, and in doing which they could lie in bed till eight o'clock in the morning. There would be fewer looking for such jobs, and more who were anxious to work at trades, where the prospects of amounting to something is much greater.—American Mechanist.

ELBAVILLE, N. C., Aug. 30, '87.

Herewith I hand you the formula for making compost for wheat:

800	pounds Dissolved bone.
80	" Ammonia.
200	" Potash.
100	" Salt.

Rich earth enough to make out a ton.

The earth should be passed through a course sieve to take out stones and anything else that would not go through a drill. This compost does not need to lie in bulk, but can be used the same day it is made, though it does not hurt if made several weeks before needed, provided it is kept under shelter. Dirt from under old houses, and especially old tobacco barns where sheep have been using, is first rate. Ashes are also good.

Apply from 200 to 600 pounds per acre with a drill. This is what is known as the "Furman" formula.—W. J. ELLIS, in Times.

President Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural College, pays this high tribute to the business of farming: "Farming confers health, home comforts, and the privilege of attending to the training of children, instead of leaving home early in the morning and returning late at night. It also confers freedom from want. Few farmers ever go to the poor house or ask charity. While 90 per cent. of business men fail, only 10 per cent. of farmers fail. Farming also gives individuality and independence of mind. The man is not confined to one narrow line of work, which eventually dwarfs the intellect and makes him more of a machine than the machine he tends. There is independence from want and dictation of employers. It is the kind of life which fosters intelligence and manliness in the boys and womanliness in the girls."

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."

Why does it? What have you done for the world to entitle you to merit a living from it? These questions often arise in our mind when we hear a great lubberly fellow, with both hands plunged into his pants' pockets, roll a huge quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other, and with an oath exclaim: "The world owes me a living and I'm bound to have it!" No, no, we beg leave to differ with you, for the world owes you nothing unless you earn it. Nearly all are endowed with physical or mental qualities which enable them to be of some use in the world, and unless we make suitable use of those gifts we cannot conscientiously claim our living as a matter of right Ex.—

WHO ARE THE SUCCESSFUL FARMERS?

Did you ever stop to study the matter, and ascertain who were the most successful farmers in your neighborhood? If you did not, it will pay you well to devote a little time to this subject. One thing you will be sure to observe is that those who do the greatest amount of work are often not the ones who make the most out of farming. Labor is necessary in carrying on farm operations, and no one who professes to be a farmer should for a minute feel himself above taking a hand at anything that is found to be done; but the man who assumes the position of a slave by putting in from fifteen to twenty hours out of every twenty-four, at the hardest kind of labor, generally works more like one of his horses than like an intelligent man that he is. Labor is most effective when directed by intelligence and thought, and a combination of muscle and brains will do more, and accomplish more, than anything else.—The National Stockman and Farmer.

HABITUAL FAULT-FINDING.

Fault finders in the home are like frost on the spring violets: to wither and blight everything with which they come in contact. No trait of character is to be more avoided than is that of the habitual fault-finder; and in no place does its poisonous fangs sink deeper than in the mother's heart. The mother in the home has petty annoyances, privations and duties whose name is legion. She cannot be a mechanic in so many kinds of work. Her willing hands and loving heart do ever their best. Mark in her patient face the lines of care. See in her smoothly combed hair the silver of age. Note in her faltering footsteps the decline of life. By and by you will come back to the old homestead and this angel of the house will be gone. She cannot return to you. The hearthstone will be cold. Your heart will be oh, so sad! They will come thronging back upon your memory like two-edged swords every hasty, thoughtless, reckless word. It will be too late for reparation. Don't fret and find fault with your mother, for search the world over you will never find a truer friend.—Columbia.

HOW WANNAMAKER GOT RICH.

John Wannamaker, the great merchant prince of Philadelphia, has amassed an immense fortune and he tells how he did it. We commend his sensible views to others:

"I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or dodger, or hand bill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of four hundred circulation for five thousand dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I wouldn't insult a decent reading public with hand bills. The class of people who read such things are a poor class to look to for support in mercantile affairs. How do I reach newspapers? I do it in this manner: I never deal with advertising agents. They always get the profit the advertiser should have. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him 'How much will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$500 as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to gouge more than his share, I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$3,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better this year and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

The Central Farmers' Club, of Davie county, will meet on the first Saturday in October.