



THE



PROGRESSIVE



FARMER.

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

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No. 34.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

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

The Farmers' Picnic at Columbus Reich's, in the western part of the county, on Saturday last, was an enjoyable meeting. Some two hundred farmers, their wives and children were present. A long table groaned with good things, all grown on the farms. It reminded one of the old barbecue days and every one did ample justice to the viands. The meeting was addressed by—Evans and A. W. Bevel, in a pleasant and farmer like manner. All were pleased and especially so with the plain practical talk of Mr. Bevel.

DAVIDSON COUNTY FARMER'S CLUB

The club met according to adjournment last Saturday. The subject was "the best mode of preparing land for wheat; the best fertilizers adapted to its growth, and their application." Mr. J. H. Swicegood made the opening remarks and was followed by other speakers. The topics selected for the next meeting are, "slaughtering hogs and curing bacon," and "making of compost and manure." It was resolved to hold the regular meeting of the club on the first Saturday of each quarter in Finch's hall in Lexington. Adjourned to meet on Saturday, December 3rd.

UNION COUNTY FARMERS.

I write to say that there was a Farmers' Club organized on the 14th of September at Wesley Chapel, in Sandy Ridge township, Union county, named Wesley Chapel Farmers' Club. President—A. J. Price, Price's Mill, N. C. Vice-President—R. B. Redwine, Wolfesville, N. C. Secretary—J. N. Price, Price's Mill, N. C. Treasurer—D. W. Reid, Price's Mill, N. C. Marshal—W. C. Wolfe, Wolfesville, N. C. Executive Committee—W. P. Redwine, T. A. Davis, Thomas Kerziah, John H. Winchester, S. S. Wolfe. The Club meets first Saturday in every month. When the Club gets in proper working order I shall make an effort to get THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER circulated throughout the township.

Respectfully,
R. B. REDWINE.

FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. CUMBERLAND FALLS INTO LINE.

On Tuesday last fifty-two delegates, representing eleven Farmers' Alliances of Cumberland county, met in the court house at Fayetteville and organized a County Alliance, electing the following officers:
President—W. H. Tomlinson.
Vice-President—W. L. Williams.
Secretary—J. P. McLean.
Treasurer—Jos. Ray.
Chaplain—Dr. H. A. McSwain.
County Lecturer—J. C. Blocker.
Door Keeper—S. C. Godwin.
Asst. Door Keeper—Wm. Hatcher.
A resolution was passed at this meeting endorsing THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and instructing our delegates to the State Alliance to vote for its adoption as the organ of our State Alliance.
J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

ORGANIZATION OF THE N. C. STATE ALLIANCE. (C)

Pursuant to the Proclamation of C. W. Macune, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America, the delegates representing the County Alliances of North Carolina assembled in the town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 4th inst, for the purpose of organizing a State Alliance.
At 11:30 a. m. the body was called to order by N. H. C. Elliott, National Lecturer and Organizer of the order, and opened in due form. Mr. Elliott presented his credentials and commis-

sion empowering and authorizing him to organize the North Carolina State Alliance.

A temporary organization was effected by electing J. D. Allen, of Wake, President; L. L. Polk, of Wake, Secretary; W. D. Smith, of Cumberland, Treasurer; J. C. Blocker, of Cumberland, Lecturer; J. M. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Chaplain; W. C. Cole, of Richmond, Door Keeper; and J. S. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President appointed the following, a Committee on Credentials; J. M. Caldwell, W. D. Smith and W. G. L. Allen.

On motion, the body took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The body was called to order at 2 p. m., when the Committee on Credentials reported that the counties of Wake, Cumberland, Harnett, Richmond, Robeson, and Mecklenburg were represented by properly authenticated delegates, and presented the names of such delegates, and the report was adopted.

The chair announced the following committees; Committee on Constitution and By Laws; L. L. Polk, W. L. Williams, D. H. Senter, W. C. Cole, and R. B. Trotter.

Committee on the Macune Trade System; W. D. Smith, R. B. Caldwell, J. N. Hubbard and J. S. Holt.

Committee on Demands and Resolutions; S. B. Alexander, J. D. Allen, A. F. Bizzell, C. McDonald, L. L. Polk, J. A. O'Kelly and P. J. Wray.

Committee on "The Good of the Order;" W. H. Tomlinson, J. L. M. Lewis and O. H. Dockery.

Committee on Statutory Laws; Geo. Wilcox, J. P. Hodges and Henry Haney.

Committee on Printing, Organ and Periodicals; R. B. Caldwell, W. G. Allen and Steven Wall.

The body took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The body was called to order and opened in due form.

The Committee on Printing, Organ and Periodicals submitted its report, which was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted its report, and after a full discussion, and slight amendments, it was adopted.

The report of Committee on the Macune Trade System was submitted and adopted. The report recommended its endorsement and adoption by the Alliance of North Carolina.

On motion, the election of officers was made the special order for 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The body adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

October 5, 1887.

The body was called to order and opened in due form. A resolution in regard to Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice was offered and adopted. A resolution looking to the early organization of sub-Alliances throughout the State was presented and referred to the Committee on Demands and Resolutions. To the same committee were referred sundry resolutions relating to evils and grievances under which the agricultural interests of the country are suffering.

The hour for the special order—the election of officers—having arrived, ballot for each was taken, and the vote for each of the following was unanimous:

President—S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
Vice-President—T. Ivey, Robeson.
Secretary—L. L. Polk, Wake.
Treasurer—J. D. Allen, Wake.
Lecturer—Geo. Wilcox, Moore.
Asst. Lecturer—D. D. McIntye, Richmond.
Chaplain—Rev. E. J. Edwards, Cumberland.
Door Keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Cumberland.
Asst. Door Keeper—R. T. Rush, Montgomery.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Harnett.

The presiding officer announced that the Alliance had been fully organized

in legal form, and turned it over in due form to the officers-elect.

An election for delegates to represent the State Alliance in the National Alliance, which meets at Shreveport, La., on the 12th inst., resulted in the election of S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and L. L. Polk, of Wake.

A resolution empowering and authorizing the President to appoint an Executive Committee of three, was adopted.

A report of the Committee on the Good of the Order was submitted and adopted.

A resolution adopting THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER as the organ of the order in North Carolina and commending it to all members of the Alliance, was adopted.

A resolution endorsing the *Southern Mercury*, of Dallas, Texas, as the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America, was adopted.

The spirit of our motto: "In essentials, Unity; in all things Charity," was most pleasantly exemplified throughout the entire session, and the Alliance closed to meet in the city of Raleigh on the second Tuesday in August, 1888.
L. L. POLK,
Sec'y N. C. State Alliance.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEETING.

JONESBORO, Sept. 16, 1887.

I send you a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the several Farmers' Alliances in Moore county, which convened at Jonesboro Sept. 8th, 1887.

The meeting was called to order by J. T. Barry, of Texas, organizer and lecturer, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, *i. e.* to organize the farmers of Moore into a County Alliance. J. O. A. Kelly was requested to act as temporary Secretary.

The following committee on credentials was appointed: Jno. W. Lawrence, L. H. Avent, E. McGilvary, J. O. A. Kelly, J. W. Burns, J. B. Watson, C. C. Hunt, F. G. Sloane, B. W. Spivy and G. W. Smith.

While the committee was examining credentials, Capt. Geo. Wilcox was called for, who responded in an interesting speech.

The committee on credentials submitted the following report: Hickory Level Alliance, represented by J. W. Lawrence, President; S. C. Holland, R. B. Fuquay, J. W. Thomas and S. F. Kelly.

Salem Alliance, represented by J. O. A. Kelly, President; N. A. Dalrymple, J. R. Thomas and W. H. Hancock.

Nashville Alliance, by L. H. Avent, President; H. Mathews, J. A. McFarland, Andrew Mathews and J. A. Stewart.

Greenwood Alliance, by J. W. Burns, President; John Darrock, W. M. Dalrymple, W. A. Cox and W. O. Cox.

Pocket Alliance, by Evander McGilvary, President; Geo. Wilcox and Daniel Underwood.

Shallow Well Alliance, by J. B. Watson, President; C. E. Moran.

Underwood Alliance, by C. C. Hunt, President; John McDuffie and I. R. Hunt.

Vallenow Alliance, by B. W. Spivy, President; V. N. Seawell.

Lemon Springs Alliance, by G. W. Smith, President; J. J. Edwards and John McNeill.

The following officers were elected: J. O. A. Kelly, President; C. C. Hunt, Vice-President; J. B. Watson, Secretary; J. W. Lawrence, Treasurer; Evander McGilvary, Chaplain; Geo. Wilcox, Lecturer; Dr. V. N. Seawell, Assistant Lecturer; N. A. Dalrymple, Door Keeper; R. B. Fuquay, Assistant Door Keeper.

The following were elected an Executive Committee: J. D. Henley, W. M. Dalrymple, H. Mathews, I. R. Hunt, J. R. Thomas.

The following were elected Finance Committee: Dr. V. N. Seawell, S. C. Holland, G. B. Cole, John Darrock and A. A. McPhail.

On motion of Capt. Geo. Wilcox, it was ordered that the Executive Committee, in addition to their other

duties, present at each meeting of the Alliance such questions as are of most importance to the farming class, for discussion.

J. B. Barry appointed the following deputy organizers: Capt. Geo. Wilcox and Dr. V. N. Seawell for 3d and 4th Congressional districts; J. D. Henley and J. O. A. Kelly, 3d Congressional district.

On motion of Dr. V. N. Seawell, a committee of two men were appointed to confer with the editors of every county newspaper to learn upon what terms they would insert notices of meetings, &c., and report at next meeting of this Alliance. The following men were appointed: Dr. V. N. Seawell and J. J. Edwards.

On motion of W. M. Dalrymple, the thanks of the Alliance is tendered to Messrs. McIver & Dalrymple for the use of their hall.

On motion of Capt. Geo. Wilcox, the Secretary was directed to furnish each paper in the county a copy of the proceedings of this organization for publication with the request that State agricultural papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in the town of Jonesboro on the last Saturday in October next at 10 o'clock.

J. O. A. KELLY, Pres't.
J. B. WATSON, Sec'y.
—Cor. *Carthage Blade*.

GREEN MANURING.

NUMBER 7.

In the last article the statement was made that land needs rest from being cultivated and exposed to the sun, wind and rain, more than it needs rest from producing crops. The writer has just harvested the sixth crop from an acre of ground in twenty-four months ending September 1st. The crops were German kale planted in September and cut in February; bunch or snap beans planted in March and gathered in June; German millet planted the latter part of June and harvested the last of August. This experiment was begun Sept 1st, 1885; two crops each of kale, beans and millet were produced in the two years ending Sept. 1, 1887.

It may be said that this plan of farming will be certain to ruin any land, and will wear it out in a short time, particularly when such exhaustive crops as beans and millet are raised, it being well known that they are both very damaging to the land. The crop of beans gathered June 1886 was two hundred half barrel boxes. The bean crop of 1887 was two hundred and thirty-four boxes, an increase of thirty-four boxes. The millet crop of 1886 was nine thousand pounds of cured millet forage. The crop harvested in 1887, was almost exactly the same amount, 9,000 pounds.

The next question may be. How much manure did you use? Starved land could not produce such crops.

There was used under the kale from six to eight tons of millet stubble, and six hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer, and the same amount of fertilizer under the beans.

For the millet crop plowed under the bean vines, which gave about ten tons of green manure, and which gave the best manuring for such an exhaustive crop as millet.

These three crops protected and shaded the land nearly all the year. Two green crops were plowed under each year, (the bean vines and millet stubble) and two applications of commercial fertilizers. It required both, green manures and fertilizer, in order to obtain such profitable results. Another crop of kale has been planted on the same land.

Records of others and experiments will be given in future articles. A.

FARMING NOT A SINECURE.

A great deal is said in depreciation of the ever-current expression that farming don't pay, and the chronic grumbling in respect to the business in which too many people indulge, and it is certainly proper and right to encourage cheerfulness and contentment,

and to combat the idea that no money can be made in agriculture. But there is another extreme to which many writers go which is equally objectionable. To read a good deal of the gush with which the press is flooded from time to time, a novice would suppose that to own and run a good farm was about the easiest thing going. The people are told that there is big money in it, easy times, lots of fun, and a very "soft snap" generally. Well, any successful farmer can correct an impression of this kind in very short order. Though satisfied with his business, he has failed to find its labor a joke, or its outcome a mine of wealth. In fact farming means hard work and plenty of it; means close study and the most careful management; means the full share of anxiety, weariness and discouragement which falls to the lot of the average business man. Farming in safety and stability, is absolutely the best thing in which the masses can engage, but it is not a sinecure.—*American Stockman and Farmer*.

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

A few rows of strawberries in a garden will afford more real pleasure to a family than the same amount of labor and expense in any other way. Not one family in ten in Alabama has a strawberry patch. This should not longer be so. We advise every patron of the *Agriculturist* to procure from 100 to 1,000 Wilson, Kentucky or Charles Downing plants and set out during October. They will give a fair crop next April, and your wife will be delighted with them.

The soil should be broken deep, be made rich, and a sandy loam is the soil best adapted to the strawberry, but it can be grown profitably on any soil upon which a good corn crop can be produced. A Southern slope is desirable, but not necessary. If the soil is not naturally quite fertile more manure must be applied. If the soil is not deep make it so with a subsoil plow, one that simply loosens and stirs the bottom of the furrow of the ordinary plow, and does not bring the subsoil to the surface. Do not attempt too much at the beginning; better one acre well prepared, manured, planted and tended than three acres upon which none of the work is well done.

Plant three varieties—early, medium and late. This will give a succession of fruit. Be certain before you plant a variety whether its blossoms are perfect or pistillated.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

A SENSIBLE COLLEGE.

Girls are admitted to the Iowa Agricultural College and taught all sorts of queer and absurd things. For instance, the authorities there have the funny notion that girls ought to know how to cook! Every girl in the junior class has learned how to make good bread; weighing and measuring her ingredients, mixing and kneading and baking, and regulating her fire. Each has also been taught to make yeast and bake biscuit, pudding, pie and cake of various kinds; how to cook a roast, to broil a steak and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stock for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, to get up a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand-in-hand. Vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the arts of canning, preserving and pickling fruit, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house furnishing, care of beds, and bedding, washing and ironing, care of the sick, and numerous other things. It is not stated whether girls are taught how to get up in the morning and build fires, but no doubt such a useful branch of information receives the attention its importance demands.—*Farm and Fireside*.