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E. T. Brumback, Jas. E. Compton and Geo. H. Chrisman.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD PREMIUMS AND HOW IT WAS WON.

The Raleigh Standard Fertilizer Co. offered as premiums \$50 in gold, to be paid to the one raising the largest yield of corn on one acre on one acre of land, and as will be seen, Mr. D. F. Fort was the successful competitor. The Co. required that the Raleigh Standard Fertilizer should be used and a certified statement of how it was done should accompany the exhibit at the State Fair. Mr. Fort won the gold and got it, and here is how he done it:

COTTON.

I hereby certify that on the 3d day of March, 1888, I measured the land on which D. F. Fort raised a crop of cotton this year, the dimensions of which were as follows: 166x262 13.83 feet, containing 43,560 square feet, that is to say, one acre of land and no more.

(The exhibitor was required to make out a detailed statement of the kind and condition of the soil, quantity and kind of seed used, the time of planting and manner of cultivation, the kind and quality of manure used, and the total cost of cultivation and manuring, and the number of bushels or pounds

raised, and shall certify to the same as below:)

STATEMENT.

The soil is a dark soil, with a clay sub-soil. I first turned my land over with two-horse plow and followed it with a sub-soiler; this I did in December, 1887. I then put broad cast 120 dump-loads of manure. I then put broad cast four bushels common salt; then I turned it in with a turning plow; I then run off my rows about four feet wide. I then bedded and planted, the 11th of May. I used Pearlless and Spain cotton, mixed. I cultivated my cotton shallow with sweeps.

1400 pounds Raleigh Standard Guano.....	\$19.95
4 bushels Salt.....	1.50
120 dump loads Manure, 20.....	24.00
(Preparing and cultivating) 14 day's work 30c.....	7.00
	52.45

Eight hundred and forty-one lbs., 841..... 7881
 Net lint cotton..... 26.36

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I raised a crop of cotton this year upon the land measured by S. F. Allen, and that the accompanying statements and certificate have reference to said land and the crop raised thereon and none other, and are correct. That the land yielded —bushels (or pounds) eight hundred and forty-one lbs.

(Signed) D. F. FORT.
 Dated Nov. 19, '88.

CORN.

I hereby certify that on the 3d day of March, 1888, I measured the land on which D. F. Fort raised a crop of corn this year, the dimensions of which were as follows: 150x290 6-15 feet, containing 43,560 square feet, that is to say, one acre of land and no more.

S. F. ALLEN.

STATEMENT.

The soil was a dark made soil, and used common gourd seed corn, planted my corn about the 8th of April. I first plowed my soil very deep, then bedded the land, then planted the corn in the drill from 6 to 8 inches apart; my rows were 5 feet wide. After corn come up, I barred it off with common turning plow, then in about two weeks split the middles with same plow; later on I run three furrows with a common cotton sweep and laid it by. I used

800 lbs. Raleigh Standard Guano cost.....	\$11.40
150 bushels cotton seed 15c.....	22.50
30 day's work to cultivate, house corn, fodder, etc.....	10.00
	\$43.90

84 1/2 bushels corn 70c.....	58.97
1200 lbs. fodder.....	12.00
Shucks 25c. per bbl.....	4.20
	\$75.17

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I raised a crop of corn this year upon the land measured by S. F. Allen, and that the accompanying statements and certificate have reference to said land and the crop raised thereon and none other, and are correct. That the land yielded —bushels (or pounds) eighty-four and one-fourth bushels (84 1/4).

(Signed) D. F. FORT.
 Dated Nov. 19, '88.

It is a truth that stock raising is one of the necessities of prosperous agriculture. Exclusive grain or vegetable growing may be carried on for a time with every appearance of prosperity. But the appearance is deceptive. While the income is ready and large, it is at the continual expense of the capital. The land is being constantly impoverished, thus steadily reducing it in value. Land cannot be cropped and its productiveness be retained without stock raising, unless there is such an expenditure of fertilizers as will destroy all the profits Agriculture, minus stock raising, can not be prosperous. It is as true, also, that the amount of real net profit depends upon the quality of the animals and the intelligence with which they are bred, fed and sheltered. If the farmer would be prosperous he must be a stock raiser; further, he must be a wide awake, studious stock-raiser.—John M. Stahl.

The Georgia Central Railroad has been sold for eight millions.

If every reader of The Progressive Farmer whose subscription has expired, or will expire during the month of January, will renew, we will enlarge The Progressive Farmer with the second issue in February. Look at the label on your paper, brethren, and send in your renewals at once. Do not wait for a Club. Remember we will drop from our list the names of all who have not paid by Feb'y 1st.

A STARTLING BUT TRUE DESCRIPTION OF HOW WE ARE GOVERNED.

[Donn Platt, in Bedford's Magazine.]

There are two lessons, taught by the late contention, that the people will be slow to learn until coming events force them to a knowledge.

The first is, that our government has passed from the political fabric built us by the fathers to a financial concern in which private interests dominate public affairs.

The second is, no public man, let his honesty and influence be what they may, can menace the moneyed power of our land and remain in public life.

We are so accustomed to being fed on phrases that we lose in their use the object for which they were framed. Our fathers sought the shores of America to escape oppression at home. The sum total of the despotism was found in the fact that while they who produced all enjoyed nothing, they who produced nothing enjoyed all. In framing certain legal enactments, in the shape of a constitution that was supposed to be good against such inequality and injustice, the fathers thought to eliminate privileged classes by wiping out the laws of primogeniture and entail. They took no account for they could not know, of the corporation, that has all the powers and privileges of the born aristocracy and renders all the guarantees of the constitution of no avail.

Under the power of the corporation we have a hundred and fifty thousand miles of operating railway that has passed to the control and into the virtual ownership of less than sixty families. To this combination has gone an attribute of sovereignty found in the power to tax the people. As Senators Sherman, Conkling, and Windom said, in their famous report to the Senate, this railroad power can tax all the products of the country in a way Congress dare not attempt. This iron network of rails enters every man's business and pleasure, and is the taxation without representation that brought on the Revolution and gave birth to our government. The people lose through fraud all that they gained through violence; and sad to say, generally with their own consent.

We have the telegraph, so necessary to our business, which science gave as the poor man's post, for it consists of a wire, a pole, a battery, and a boy, that is openly owned and operated as a luxury by one man.

The currency, the life-blood of trade, is farmed to something over two thousand corporations, that, acting as one contractor, expand it to suit their own greed.

We are cursed with a system, called a tax, but which is in fact an extortion that, under the plea of favoring

certain moneyed interest, not only forces the consumer to support the burthens of a government kept upon a war footing nearly a quarter of a century after the war closed, but enables less than a million out of sixty millions to accumulate means until our rich men are marvels to mankind. The great Republic, through this process, has entered the avenues of private enterprise, and with its crushing weight reduces labor to starvation wages.

All these combined form trusts, as they are called, which, limiting production, shut out competition, and accumulate for the favored few while the masses suffer.

All then, united, make our government; for government is that power from which there is no appeal, upon which we depend for a recognition of our rights. This power elects our Congress, selects our Presidents, and intimidates our courts.

SAVING SEED CORN.

Experience in the matter of saving seed corn, no matter from what source, establishes the conviction that through drying in the fall and keeping in a dry place in a temperature above freezing during winter, is the surest way of preserving corn for seed. A novel method suggested by *Southern Farmer* is as follows:

My method of saving and keeping corn—which my father before me and I have practiced for over forty years without a single failure of seed to germinate—is as follows: When husking I select the best ears, which I throw into a barrel which I keep in one corner of the wagon box. This selected corn I store in a loft till thoroughly dry, when I shell it and store partly in sacks and partly in tin vessels, like old wash boilers, punched full of holes to admit air, but which excludes mice. I find I can better protect the corn from mice when shelled than when on the ear. After being so shelled I give it to the driest and warmest place to be found. I have secured a supply of old tin boilers at a small cost by attending auction sales of household goods.

RULES FOR THE STABLE.

The *Sportsman* gives the following sound advice to horse owners:

1. Never allow any one to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke. Never beat the horse when in the stable, as nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.

2. Keep a horse's bedding dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure causes thrush.

3. Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to secure a glossy coat. Let the heels be brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes sore heels.

4. When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing is to walk him around until he is cool. The next thing is to rub him dry. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time to recover, and the appetite to return. Also have his legs well rubbed by the hand; nothing so soon removes a strain.

5. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

BRIDGEWATER, V. A., Dec. 17, '88.

COL. L. L. POLK.—Dear Sir:—I must insist upon it, with unpleasant emphasis, that our Virginia brethren are too slow in sending in their subscriptions to your excellent paper. Surely it was no senseless and unmeaning formality that induced us to adopt it as our organ; and I do hope that very many will soon give substantial evidence of the fact by subscribing for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. We need it, and its wise teachings, every day and every hour.

G. T. BARBEE,
 Pres't V. S. F. Alliance.

THE MEETING AT MERIDIAN.

In its report of the proceedings of the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and the National Wheel, the *Daily Morning News*, of Meridian, has this to say of the public reception which was held at night, at Sheehan Hall:

"In accordance with previously published notice in the *News* of yesterday, a public meeting was held in Sheehan's Hall last night, in which the delegates of the several organizations now in session here, and the citizens participated.

The large hall was brilliantly lighted by Mr. Reneau, the superintendent of The Thompson-Houston Electric Company, who kindly placed a magnificent arc light in the centre of the hall.

This hall was densely packed to hear the distinguished gentlemen who were announced to speak during the evening.

President Macune, of the National Alliance, called the meeting to order and briefly announced the programme. Senator Walker, of this city, was then introduced to the assemblage as the gentleman selected by the committee of arrangements to deliver an address of welcome to the delegates of the Alliance and the Wheel, which he proceeded to do in his usual able and eloquent manner.

Senator Walker was followed by Col. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, who was introduced by Gen. S. D. Lee in an appropriate and eloquent manner.

Gen. Lee took occasion in his introductory remarks to discuss, in an able manner, the present economic condition of the agricultural interest of the country and necessity of the farmers of the country being organized to contend against the powerful trusts and rich corporations of the country as they now existed.

The distinguished gentleman also contended that there was no disposition upon the part of the farmers to undervalue the great transportation interests of the country, stating also that he was opposed to any measure which would have a tendency to cripple its interest.

General Lee closed his eloquent and practical remarks by introducing Col. Polk as the distinguished gentleman selected by the convention to respond to the address of welcome, on the part of the members of the Alliance and Wheel.

Col. Polk expressed his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in being selected for this pleasant duty, and after paying a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the people of this city, he proceeded to deliver an eloquent and eminently practical address, a detailed account of which the *News* reporter greatly regrets will have to be omitted for want of space and time.

Col. Polk sustained most admirably his reputation for being a fluent, forcible and eloquent speaker, and it is not saying too much to add that both the address of welcome by Senator Walker and the response by Col. Polk, were most admirably spoken and evinced a clear conception by both gentlemen, of the situation, as it now affects the agricultural interests of the country.

Col. Polk was exceedingly felicitous in his remarks and his illustrations were both interesting and striking.

The *News* feels sure of reflecting the sentiment of the entire audience in hoping these distinguished speakers will furnish the newspapers with their able speeches in full.

OFFICIAL ORGANS OF FARMERS ALLIANCE.

National Alliance—*Southern Mercury*, Dallas, Texas.
 Alabama—*Alabama Farmer*, Athens.
 Arkansas—*State Wheel Enterprise*, Little Rock.
 Mississippi—*The Farmer*, Winona.
 North Carolina—*THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER*, Raleigh, official organ for North Carolina and Virginia.
 Florida—*Farmers' Florida Alliance*, Marianna, Fla.
 Tennessee and Kentucky—*The Toiler*, Nashville, Tenn.