

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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

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DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.
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Vice-President—A. H. Hayes, Birdtown, N. C.
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Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.
State Business Agent—W. H. Worth.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE ON TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

[Introduced by Hon. W. J. Green.]
We hold these truths to be self evident; that needless taxation is robbery, and needless restriction tyranny and subscription to both, slavery. That whether these abnormal claims are arrogated or usurped by kingship or by combination in nowise mitigates the crime, and, whereas, trade combinations under various names have of late been formed throughout our land, whose open purpose and practical effect is to tax consumers of the necessities of life by restricting or crushing out trade competition, thus enabling the said associations to place arbitrary, unwarranted and onerous prices upon their monopolized products and thus exercise the two highest functions of the most despotic government; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense and wish of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance in convention assembled, as we have reason to believe it to be of all other associations looking only to self-protection against unnecessary greed and rapacity, and of great army of consumers generally in their individual capacity, that something should be done and that right speedily in the interest of our people, or against monopolistic extortion and robbery.

Resolved, That in furtherance of above resolution, that if any dutiable article has been or shall hereafter be made one of combination by those principally interested in its manufacture and sale, for the purpose of shutting out or controlling legitimate competition, and thus establishing a monopoly on such article, be that combination known as trust, pool or combine, or by any other name, style or designation whatsoever, the import duty on such article or articles should at once be reduced at least fifty per centum on rate then existing under the tariff schedule, for the first year thereafter and placed on the free list at the expiration thereof if the grievance is not in the meantime abolished.

Resolved, further, We hold that whoever enters into such combination with such obvious intent should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, if not a felony, and be punished by adequate fine or imprisonment or by both.

Resolved, That we request, nay urge and insist that our Senators and Representatives in Congress shall go to the extreme limit of Constitutional prerogative in carrying out by means suggested or by any other more efficacious, the wish herein embodied, that this monopolistic combination of capital for purpose of extortion, the most crying evil which has had birth under our government, the curse of the age and the shame of the land, may receive its death blow at the earliest day practicable.

Resolved, That we request the earnest co-operation of other State Alliances and of the Inter-State Farmers' Association, which is to meet during the coming week at

Montgomery, and labor organizations generally in furtherance of this most just, patriotic and reasonable demand.
Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the evil complained of, we hope that a select committee will be authorized by each House of Congress to take exclusive cognizance of this and cognate subjects.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the North Carolina delegates to the Inter-State Farmers' Association and also to the delegates of this Alliance to the Farmers' and Laborers' Union at St. Louis in December next, with request to ask their adoption by these bodies.
Adopted unanimously.

MACON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

FRANKLIN, N. C., Aug. 12, 1889.
MR. EDITOR:—At 11 o'clock a. m., on the 9th of August, 1889, delegates from the Sub-Alliances in Macon county, met at the court house in Franklin, N. C., and with Mr. M. L. Fortune as their presiding officer, proceeded to organize a County Alliance. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and reported the following Sub-Alliances duly represented: Holly Springs, Elijah, Sugar Fork, Burningtown, Oakdale, Briertown, Nantahala, Scaly, Smith's Bridge, Union, Oak Grove, Iola, Carow, Liberty and Cartoojay. Elected officers as follows:

President, John Ammons; Vice-President, P. C. Wilds; Secretary, J. K. Bryson; Treasurer, H. P. Carpenter; Lecturer, J. L. Corban; Assistant Lecturer, J. F. Tippet; Chaplain, Rev. F. M. Morgan; Doorkeeper, Charles Moore; Assistant Doorkeeper, W. H. Morrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Dillard; Business Agent, J. M. Carpenter.
Delegate to State Alliance, Rev. F. M. Morgan; Alternate, H. G. Dills; County Organizer, Rev. F. M. Morgan; Executive Committee, B. M. Allen, J. W. Welch and J. J. McConnell; Committee for the Good of the Order, Jesse Droese, W. W. Higdon and John Henry.

At this point a pithy little speech was made by Mr. W. L. Fortune, regarding Alliance papers and *Country Homes*, *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* and *The National Economist* were heartily endorsed, and adopted as our organs. An ominous future awaits the Alliance. The attendance was large and everything was a success; even a self-appointed bell-ringer, in his whiskey paraphernalia, succeeded in bringing himself into contemptible notice.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a brief of the proceedings for publication in *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER*, and also request *Country Homes* and *The National Economist* to copy.
J. K. BRYSON,
Secretary.

LETTER FROM PERQUIMANS.

NICANOR ALLIANCE, No. 1,255,
Aug. 9, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Alliance is not dead, neither is it sleeping, but on the contrary, is wide awake, and putting its shoulder to the wheel in good earnest, and is determined to stand by its colors. We meet semi-weekly, and our meetings are growing quite interesting. At one of our June meetings we elected nearly all of our old officers, thereby showing our appreciation of them.

Our crops are damaged to some extent in this neighborhood, but on the whole, we have cause to be thankful that they are looking as well as they are.

Our members are waking up to their own interest, and are keeping out of debt more than any previous year in some time, a sure sign that they are tired of bondage and intend to be free men.

What has become of Bro. Tracy? We of Perquimans county would have been happy to have given him a welcome among us.

Why can't we have a Lecturer from our own State, one who understands the order well, whose business should be to visit every county and explain the principles of the Alliance? Think about it, brethren, and let us have some views on the matter. Many of us would like to understand this great cause better if we could, and it seems to me this would be a good way to arouse our members to work harder to accomplish that for which we are striving.

We do not pass many resolutions, but our motto is, to fall into ranks, and march steadily on to conquer or die. At our first meeting in July we endorsed the consolidation of the Alliance and Wheel, and also the action

taken in Birmingham concerning the bagging trust, and hope it will sink beneath the waves of oblivion never to rise again.

At our last meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we, the members of Nicanor Alliance, do hereby tender our thanks to the teacher and committee for the satisfactory progress of our school, which ended July 12th, 1889, and hope they will be encouraged to press the work to the best of their ability. And furthermore, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the *Teacher*, one to the committee, and one to *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* for publication.

Brethren, let us stand by each other and be more united in thought and deed than we have been heretofore, and God will give us the victory. Then will the old adage "God helps those who help themselves," be verified among us.

Let us put confidence in our officers, our members and ourselves, and ere long a brighter day will dawn for the poor down-trodden farmers of this so-called free land of ours.

With our best regards for the success of the Alliance, Col. Polk and his paper, I am

Fraternally,
M. C. C., Sec'y.

THE NEW BUTTER EXTRACTOR

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps it will interest your readers to learn that a new machine has recently been invented in Stockholm, Sweden, by C. A. Johansson, which will perfectly [it is claimed] separate butter from fresh milk. This is an astounding statement, yet the exchanges in this country and Europe have had occasion to examine the machine and have all pronounced it a wonderful success.

The plan for separating the heavier portions of milk from the lighter by centrifugal force, is not new at present, for it has been utilized in the past decade for separating cream from fresh milk, immediately, if desired, after it comes from the cow. So perfect have these machines been made that they are now in use from the largest size requiring several horse power to the machine, worked by hand, and even to the "baby" hand-power, which sets on a table and is worked like a coffee mill. But to Mr. Johansson is due the invention of carrying this principle one step further and extracting butter from fresh milk. His claims are as follows: "The object of my invention is to separate, collect and remove the butter from fresh milk, leaving fresh skim-milk or blue milk and not 'butter milk' as is obtained at a residue by the ordinary process of churning."

The machine has been patented in the various countries of Europe, in England and in the United States.

The *American Dairyman* has examined the machine and investigated the test, and describes the result as follows:

"We have seen the milk put in, and drank some of it to see that it was of ordinary quality, and loaded with cream; tested it with a thermometer to determine its temperature; saw the machine put in motion, and while we could not count the revolutions, we were sufficiently familiar with the buzz and hum of the separator to know that it ran about the same speed as that machine. We saw the skim-milk appear and drank some of it, and it tasted just as skim milk does from the separator. Out of another tube came, in just four minutes—the time necessary to get the machine at full speed—from the time the machine started, the first appearances of butter, which was instantaneous with the turning of the mill in the extractor, such as is familiar to the man who looks for such a result after grinding at the churn for thirty or forty minutes. Then the substance thickened, and in a minute or less time after this the granular butter began to appear. The operator touched a lever, and the butter came slow but thicker, and, as he moved this lever around, a continuous stream of butter in granular form came slowly out of the tube. In about twenty minutes the twenty-one gallons of milk was all run through, and over seven pounds of as fine butter as we ever saw was ready for the work table. The butter as it comes from the machine is, of course, perfectly sweet; but if it is desired to have sour milk, then a slight washing of the granulated butter in sour milk accomplishes this end. At an estimate at the above trial it required about twenty-two pounds of ordinary milk to make a pound of butter, which is excellent work. This machine has the same

excellent method of removing all of its fibrin and filth of the milk that is common to all centrifugal machines."

The *Chicago Breeder's Gazette* refers to the machine as follows: "In another column of this issue is an interesting description of the wonderful butter extractor as given by its inventor, Mr. C. Johansson, of Stockholm, Sweden, and a bit of valuable testimony from the *American Dairyman* as to the ability of this machine to meet the claims made for it. There seems little reason to doubt that all the intermediate processes between the drawing of the cow's milk and the working of butter, which in the past have demanded so many appliances, so much time and so great skill, have been effectually dispensed with by this invention. Now if some genius would be good enough to invent a machine which will as expeditiously, thoroughly and skillfully milk a cow as a dusty six months old bull calf. The *Gazette* doubts not that many an indolent farmer could be induced to go into dairying, kindly allow his wife, of course, the privilege of superintending the operations of the milk and the butter extractor and of working the butter."

The *Agricultural Gazette of England*, in the cautious manner common to English journals, says: "In the annex the greatest interest was attracted by the working of one of the most remarkable of the novelties in the show yard, the 'Butter Extractor,' manufactured by the Extractor Company, of Stockholm, and exhibited by the Aylesbury Dairy Co. A machine which will run out butter continuously at the rate of a pound a minute, if fed with fresh milk, is calculated to produce a sensation. Whether experience will prove its results to be satisfactory or not, its performance is certainly creditable to a high degree to its inventor. The best judges of butter, as a rule, prefer it made from ripened cream; but Londoners and many other people have acquired a taste for the comparatively flavorless product made from fresh cream and quite likely the new machine will come in common use to meet their requirements.

The butter extractor has been on exhibition in Vesteras, the principle exhibition point in Sweden where it obtained a gold medal and a diploma of honor, at the Royal Agricultural Society show at Windsor where it received the highest award. It was here that on the 28th of January that Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales personally congratulated the inventor upon his success. It has been exhibited here in the United States at various places with great success. Very probably it is destined to overturn the whole method at present of making butter in large quantities.

The humble spring house, the shallow pans of milk in the cool water that emanates from our favorite spring, the skimming, the churning for thirty, forty and sixty minutes in the high wooden or earthenware churn; our joy at finally beholding the golden globules begin to form. All these, though they are entwined in my fondest memories, perhaps are destined to remain with us for long days to come until we probably find it beneficial to combine and build co-operative creameries, utilize the newest inventions of the country, and make two or three pounds of butter where we now make one-third or one-half a pound.

"In union there is strength," and this is true, as much in co-operative creameries as in petroleum or cotton seed oil trusts.
H. B. BATTLE,
N. C. Agril Station.
Aug. 16th, 1889.

LETTER FROM FARMVILLE ALLIANCE.

MR. EDITOR:—As others have undertaken to set forth the doings of their respective Alliances, I deem it not amiss should I let others know that Farmville Alliance was organized last September with six male members and that we now number forty-one males and seven females. We have dimitted only one and I do not think any have been dismissed. We have been meeting twice a month, on the second and third Saturday afternoons. On the 17th we had a public installation and one of the best dinners that has been served in Farmville in many years. We did not have a public dinner but a quiet affair to which Jacob's Branch Alliance was especially invited and our members invited a few of their especial friends.

But the best and most important part of the programme was an address

by our County Secretary, E. A. Moyer. I will not attempt to give even a synopsis of the speech, but I am confident that the audience was both edified and instructed and that Farmville will not only gain new members but that we will all be better Alliance men for having listened thereto.

After the address the ladies, through Prof. Duckett, of Granville College, presented the speaker with a very handsome bouquet. We think all Alliances would be the better for it if they should have just such a meeting as we had, at least once a year. Our Alliance proposes to have a social meeting once every three months, at which our wives and children and friends are to be present. We want our wives and children to get acquainted; we want to break bread with each one of our order; in fact, we will do all in our power to make country life less lonely, and home more attractive.

I came near forgetting to mention that we had our "Colonel" to dine with us, and that he seemed to enjoy it hugely.

We are going to use cotton covering for our cotton, but we shall not need much from the present outlook. We have not had such a poor prospect for a cotton crop in ten years, at least.

We have contributed a small amount to the business agency fund and will contribute liberally this fall. We are anxious for this agency to have a good sound financial standing, and then we must have one, at least, supply depot in every county. Then we can begin to realize some palpable financial benefit from our noble order which we have not been able to do as we have failed to get any merchant to make any terms with us.

We like your paper, especially "Old Foggy," and we wish you had more such correspondents. We should be glad to have a few articles from experienced farmers weekly. We want articles from men who are experts in farming, dairying, horse and cattle breeding, etc.

Very respectfully,
A. D. M.

A MARVELLOUS STRUCTURE.

What is the highest structure in the world? "The Washington monument," hundreds of children would answer at first thought. This would have been a correct reply a year ago, but now the great Eiffel (pronounced Ifel, with the accent on the first syllable) tower at the Paris Exposition reaches far above any other work of man. Our picture shows how it towers above the other monuments of the world. It will be seen that the Washington monument is but little more than half as high as the Eiffel tower, the latter being 300 meters or 984 feet in height. Contrast this with the height of the other structures shown in the engraving:

The Eiffel Tower	984 feet.
No. 1—Column of Vendome	139 feet.
No. 2—Notre Dame (Paris)	217 feet.
No. 3—Column of Juillet (Paris)	131 feet.
No. 4—St. Peter's (Rome)	432 feet.
No. 5—Washington monument	555 feet.
No. 6—Pyramid of Cheops	480 feet.
No. 7—Cathedral at Rouen	492 feet.
No. 8—Cathedral at Strasbourg	465 feet.
No. 9—Les Invalides (Paris)	344 feet.
No. 10—Arc de Triomphe (Paris)	161 feet.
No. 11—Cathedral at Cologne	522 feet.
No. 12—Pantheon (Paris)	279 feet.

Each one of the four corners on which the superstructure rests is three hundred feet square on the ground and the foundations are sunk far into the earth. So perfectly are the parts of the tower adjusted, that the strain on the foundation is no greater for each square foot than that of the usual five story house. The tower is built of iron, many of the pieces being shaped like those employed in building suspension bridges. These iron girders are not great thick masses of metal, but light and narrow ones, with flanges on each side through which the bolts run that put the whole together. It is a very airy and open structure, and therefore does not sway in the wind. At a distance it looks much like lattice work. The first gallery is 230 feet from the ground. Here are restaurants, halls for public meetings, little stores and promenades. The second gallery, at a height of 377 feet, measures about 100 feet on each side, and in addition to restaurants, etc., contains a printing-office, where the Eiffel Tower edition of the Paris *Figaro* is printed every day. There is a third gallery not shown in the engraving, at a height of 561 feet, where there is a room thirty-two feet square, surrounded by a balcony. One hundred and twenty-four feet above this is the top room and balcony. Two great elevators run up in the corner of the tower nearest to the right in the picture, and also in the furthest corner to the

left. One of these elevators takes people up, and the other takes them down. They run as far as the second landing. Here you have to change for a second elevator, which runs straight up through the center to the top—a dizzy height. Through the open lattice work you can see the country far below, as you ascend at the rate of twenty inches per second. There are also stairways in the lattice work to the first gallery. These run from side to side, but the stairs to the second gallery are more circular, and from the second stage to the top they consist of simple small iron steps round and round one of the inside pillars of the square which forms the tower at the top. It costs two francs (forty cents) to ascend to the first gallery, either on foot or in the elevators, and another franc is charged for the second landing, with other fees to go to the top.

Of course the plans for this great work all had to be made before even the foundations were commenced. The design of every piece of iron and of every bolt, and all the joints, was perfected before a stone was laid. There are over 12,000 pieces of iron in the structure, and to rivet them together 7,000,000 holes were drilled. The plans had to be so made that these holes would all come together properly, so that the rivets would fit and the whole be safe and strong. Indeed, it took 2,500 sheets of drawings showing how the pieces were put together, besides 500 designs by engineers, to give correctness to the structure in its conception, and to guide in its erection. It cost about \$1,300,000. It is built on the Champ de Mars, near the river Seine, and is the central figure in the great centennial exhibition that the French nation has now in progress. A company of capitalists paid for the structure and own the tower, having been given by Paris the free use of the land on which it stands for twenty years. At the end of that time the tower is to become the property of the city without payment. But it is probable that long before then the money, received for admission fees to the tower will pay for its cost several times over. At night the tower is brilliantly illuminated by gas and electricity, and from the top a revolving electric light throws its powerful rays all over the great city and far into the surrounding country. The vast array of fountains on the Exhibition grounds, illuminated with varying colors also reflect the bright rays of the highest lamp in the world, and with the background of the highly-gilded and artistically-designed fair buildings, form an evening picture never before equalled for brilliancy, extent and harmonious effect.—*American Agriculturist*.

GOOD WORK IN ALABAMA.
A staff correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution* gives an interesting account of the successful work of the Alabama Agricultural College at Auburn in that State. In 1882 there were but two students taking the agricultural course in the college. Now there are 104 exclusively agricultural students. Great interest is evinced everywhere in the experiments of the station, and the horticultural results are, perhaps, equal to those of any institution in the Union. The dairy department, while not large, is very complete. The agricultural farm is used as a laboratory to impress the college lectures upon the students, who have to work twelve hours a week in the field and pass nine hours in the lecture-room. It has now come that boys who have the prospect of owning farms make it a point to pass a course in college in order to fit themselves for it. Nine-tenths of the graduates follow the profession for which they were educated, and many of them have thus early attained success. In still another way the experimental stations are made useful to the taxpayers. At least every farmer in the State spends his vacation days in visiting the farm, where he informs himself on points of doubt and takes lessons which enable him to work more satisfactorily at home. Hundreds of farmers by a visit to the station have become thoroughly versed in the manufacture of home-made fertilizers.—*News and Courier*.

Sir Walter Raleigh one day asked a favor of Queen Elizabeth, who said unto him: "Raleigh, when will you leave off begging?" To which he replied: "When your Majesty leaves off giving."

Julep is from the Spanish julepe, from the Persian julp, a form of gulab, rose water.