

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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

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No. 31

DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.
President—Elias Carr, Old Sparta, N. C.
Vice-President—A. H. Hayes, Birdtown, N. C.
Secretary—L. L. Polk, Raleigh, N. C.
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Lecturer—Thos. B. Long, Longe, N. C.
Assistant Lecturer—R. B. Hunter, Charlotte, N. C.
Chaplain—J. J. Scott.
Door Keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville, N. C.
Assistant Door Keeper—H. E. King, Peanut, N. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.
State Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.
Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Mauchpelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., Chair man; J. M. Mewborne, Kinston N. C.; J. S. Johnston, Ruffin, N. C.

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RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

BETHEL ALLIANCE, No. 1,792,
Jupiter, N. C., Aug. 28, '89.
Mr. Editor:—At our regular meeting of the above Alliance, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted; also a motion made and approved that a copy of the same be sent to our organ, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and Country Homes for publication:

To the members of Bethel Alliance: In view of some of the shameful vices and the misery and want caused by the participation in such, we deem it necessary and of much importance to do all in our power to check them as far as lies in our power to do, by taking united action against all things of an immoral nature, and do all we can to cause morality to flourish in our country, and especially in this our immediate neighborhood. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Bethel Alliance, No. 1,792, will abstain from any and all immoral conduct that would bring reproach upon ourselves, our families or the Farmers' Alliance, and more especially the use of any intoxicating drink.

Resolved, That this order will not at any time admit any of its members or any members of any sister Alliance to seat whose breath is perfumed with any intoxicating drink.

Resolved, That for the first violation of the second resolution the offender shall be excluded from the house that special day, and for the second offence he shall be excluded from the Alliance for six months, and for the third offence the offender will be expelled from the Alliance and not be any more admitted, by regular form as layed down on page 13, article 6, and section 1 in our Constitution.

Resolved, That if any member or members be guilty of taking the name of God in vain at or near our place of meeting at its called or regular meeting, shall not have any voice in any business that belongs to the Alliance.

Resolved, That if these resolutions be adopted, they shall be executed without fear or respect of person or persons, and that the same be spread on our record for our future protection.

We are quite young yet, but with the energy that seems to be among the brethren, No. 1,792 can be relied upon to stand the test. We were only organized July 3d, with 16 members, and at the last meeting we numbered 35 men (we have no ladies yet) of as true courage as western North Carolina can boast of, and men who have felt the heavy hand of oppression beyond endurance. We feel that the union of farmers and all the laboring classes called Alliance has come to stay, and we feel encouraged. And let me say here let us have true courage. True courage is the result of reasoning. A brave mind is always impregnable. Resolution lies more in the head than in the veins, and a

just sense of duty and of religion will carry us further than an undertaking impossible is the way to make it so. How many feasible projects have miscarried through despondency and been strangled in its birth by a cowardly imagination! It is better to meet that danger to wait for it. Let us stand like a beaten anvil. It is the part of a great champion to be stricken and conquer. In conclusion let us gird our armor and be courageous, and the victory is ours.

Fraternally yours,
A. P. REECE, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM ROWAN.

PEELER, Rowan Co., N. C.,
September 1, 1889.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please allow me space for a few lines, as it is the first time for me to write to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER?

Our Alliance, Peeler, No. 1,342, is yet alive and we are still in the land of the living. We have on our roll now thirty-two male and nine female members. We have subscribed \$28 to the Business Agency Fund, which will be paid in and forwarded by New Years. Our Alliance is not growing very fast now, as about all of the material is worked up, there being five Alliances near us. At our last meeting the following brethren were elected and installed as officers for this year: President, Jos. A. Brown; Vice-President, David C. Holsouser; Secretary, J. Lawson Klutz; Treasurer, James A. Chiller; Lecturer, H. A. M. Holsouser; Asst. Lecturer, Charles A. Holsouser; Chaplain, William M. McCombs; Doorkeeper, Maxwell Holsouser; Serg't-at-Arms, Lawson Erhardt; Business Agent, Charles A. Holsouser.

A few more dots: Our Alliance favors the adoption of the consolidation of the Wheel and Union, and we also endorse the using of cotton bagging to wrap up our cotton this fall, and will not use any jute bagging at any price.

For fear I will take up too much space, and as it is my first letter for publication, I will close.

Fraternally yours,
J. LAWSON, KLUTZ, Sec'y.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLISHING RESOLUTIONS.

CHURCH HILL ALLIANCE, No. 480,
Warren Co., N. C.

Mr. Editor:—A brother writing through THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, would like to hear from the brethren in regard to Sub Alliances passing and publishing resolutions. In reply I would ask if we do not, by that means, too often make public that which ought to be kept secret?

As a remedy, I would suggest that we classify our resolutions as local, general and public. The local concerns none other than the Sub-Alliance passing them and should be recorded in its journal and adhered to by its members. The general are those which refer to the entire brotherhood of the State. This class should not be published; but after we are sure it is for the good of the order should be referred to the County Alliance and by that to the State Executive Committee and if that committee endorses them as a benefit to the State organization, order them to be sent through the State Secretary's office to each Sub-Alliance in the State. Those which effect only counties may be sent out from the County Alliance to each Sub-Alliance in the county. Those which are public in their nature only should be made public.

This would insure more harmonious action, and thus stop so much useless "bushwhacking," without diminishing our liberties in the last. We could reach the national order on national questions through the same channel.

In conclusion I will add: Let every Alliance man resolve to do his whole duty as a zealous member of the order, exemplifying its principles in his daily walk, and to read and study THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and National Economist.

COMING SOUTH.

Not long since a cotton mill was removed from New Jersey to Rock Hill, S. C. Now the Gambrill cotton mill of Wilmington, Del., is to be removed to Reidsville, N. C. The machinery is worth \$75,000 and fills 23 freight cars. These mills employed about 100 hands. Let them come. The South must spin its cotton instead of shipping it raw.

FROM TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, N. C., Aug. 26, '89.

Mr. Editor:—I have waited and listened to hear from some brother of Transylvania county through THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER until I have given up all hope, and now if you will spare me a small space in your valuable paper I will give you and the readers of your paper a few dots of what is going on with us. Dunn's Rock Alliance was organized during the month of March, 1889, by Organizer Jno. C. Brown, with 13 charter members, and we now are 65 strong. I was chosen from among the charter members as Secretary, and was re-elected to the same office; and as I have the pleasure of perusing many letters every week from many brethren, I feel that it is some one's duty to let them hear from Transylvania, although I feel my incompetency for writing a letter to occupy space in the valuable PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Our county, I presume, is entirely behind most all other counties in the State, for one reason, there is not enough of our members who read our organ; and another thing is, we are so far up here in the mountains, and cut off from any railroad communications until we can't get anything here, and can scarcely get anything away. I do wish that Hon. Harry Tracy could visit our county. He would doubtless awaken us to a sense of our duty, and put us in the path that would make our order profitable to us. We have as nice a country as any one, if we could get rid of marketing our produce so far on wagons. I imagine that we pay higher prices for our goods than any other miserable wretches on earth, and hauling the goods here on wagons I expect adds to the prices considerably. We want a railroad badly now. Will some brother advise us who has experienced the matter? Is it better for us to vote a tax on our county to build a road or do without it? Let us hear from you.

Our Alliance has not as yet contributed anything to the State business agency fund, but I am pretty certain we will. Although we are not very wealthy people, we have as big hearts as any Alliance in the State, according to our means. I do think that every Alliance man and woman ought to do what they can to help raise the fund that is necessary to have, for I tell you that it is impossible for the Alliance to ripen and mature without the earnest assistance of every member that belongs to it, as it is for the fields to ripen with a rich harvest for the sluggard man who has never sown.

The President of our County Alliance has ordered a call meeting on the 30th of this inst., for some unknown purpose to the most of us, yet allow me to say three cheers for the Alliance and THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Fraternally yours,
T. F. LOFTIS, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM PLYMOUTH.

ROANOKE ALLIANCE, No. 1,688,
August 28th 1889.

Mr. Editor:—Having never seen any communication from our county in your very excellent paper, I will take it upon myself to write a short letter. Our Sub-Alliance, Roanoke was organized with 16 members in April. We now number about 50. Our members are all enthusiastic and taking great interest in the Alliance. Our members generally attend regularly and are pretty faithful. Though we are poor and not able as yet to do much, but during the fall months we expect to make up our quota toward the Business Agency Fund; and we will try to have a goodly number of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER circulated in our midst, for there is nothing to do the Farmers' Alliance more good or further the interest of it more than THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. I shall be glad when I know that at least nine-tenths of the people of our Alliance have it in their houses. The Alliances throughout our county are progressing rapidly. We now number nearly 400 members in the county, and while our county is very small yet, I think we will reach 500 hundred good Alliance men by Christmas. We think our entire Alliance in the county will be able to do well towards the Business Agency Fund during the fall. I hope we will be able to procure the cotton bagging, and also cotton bags for peanuts, and it does seem to me that all guano received should be put up in cotton bags, and suppose now all Alliances consider this idea, as well as others. With best wishes for our State organ, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, I am,

Fraternally yours,
R. JOHNSTON.

THE COTTON WORM.

The Best Manures to Prevent Its Ravages.

Special Bulletin 644, of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Editor:—There is now appearing in some of the cotton fields of the State a worm which rapidly destroys the leaves of the cotton plant. The dangers from the ravages of these worms are very great, and on account of this fact a special bulletin of the Experiment Station is herewith issued, in order to prevent, if possible, much loss due to these worms. Strict precautionary measures must be taken at once, and used to destroy the worms before they can have destroyed many leaves and thereby endangered the development of the boll.

The Cotton Worm (*aleia argillacea*) has been known since 1793, when it was so destructive in this country. In 1804, and many successive years, much damage was done by them.

The cotton worm must not be confounded with the boll worm or the army worm, the former being an insect especially destructive to the cotton boll, the latter (army worm) being generally found in the States north of us, where it is extremely destructive to green crops, wheat and the grasses especially.

The cotton worm such as we will describe, is also known as the cotton caterpillar, and this name is distinctive enough for ordinary use. It is found all through the cotton belt, though in more southerly States its ravages are much more extensive than with us. So much so that in some sections it is always considered one of the cultivations of the cotton crop. Implements are made and used in these States with great benefit for their prevention. Fortunately, we have been very free from them owing to our favorable northern location in the cotton belt.

A few words as to its growth and habits may not be out of place. The eggs which develop into the cotton worm or caterpillar are laid by a small moth 1 1/2 inches from wing tip to wing tip. It has four wings, the two forward ones being of a slight reddish brown color and tipped with a wine color. This moth lays her eggs varying from 400 to 600, which are deposited on the under surface of the larger leaves on the upper portion of the cotton plant. They are deposited singly, but seldom more than four or five on a single leaf. They are, when first laid, of a beautiful green color, changing to a dirty white before hatching, and are of a diameter of about one fortieth of an inch. The eggs hatch according to the seasons, on warm days two days after being laid, and later on possibly almost a week. When hatched they are of course very small, growing quickly to their full length; at this time they are about 1 1/2 inches in length and about 1-10 inch in diameter. The worm is green with two stripes of black on back and black dots on body, its head being yellow. It has sixteen legs, and by a peculiar motion of the body arches itself similar to the common measuring worm.

REMEDIES—Various remedies for preventing the ravages of this caterpillar have been advised. The plan of encouraging the natural enemies of the worm—and it has a great many—is spoken of, but the efficacy of this is somewhat doubtful. It is suggested also that the eggs be destroyed, but this, however, may tend to kill the tender leaf. Collecting the worm by hand is also spoken of, but the labor involved is too great. The best plan undoubtedly that has yet been devised is the destruction of the caterpillar by poison. A variety of these poisons have been recommended, among which are London purple, gray arsenic, Paris green, etc., either applied in the wet or dried way. For ordinary purposes in this State the dry method is sufficient. Though rather slower than the method with water, the poison can be applied easily and successfully. Of most of the ordinary poisons, Paris green is the best and most easily procured.

The farm of Mr. W. G. Upchurch, near Raleigh, was visited and the remedy adopted by him is recommended on account of its simplicity and good effects. Mr. Upchurch uses one pound of Paris green with 100 pounds of either land plaster, gypsum or lime phosphate. These are thoroughly mixed and applied by sprinkling on the leaves in the early morning before the dew is off; in this way a man ought to sprinkle 100 pounds of this mixture on an acre in a short time. At this time of day the powder adheres closely to the leaves, the cat-

terpillar later on eating it, takes also a portion of the poison and soon drops to the ground. Of course it is desired to have the poison adhere to the leaves and for this purpose an addition of five or ten pounds of flour to the mixture would improve the sticking qualities. The great trouble with the use of dry poisons is the liability of their being washed off by a sudden shower; a large addition of flour will help to prevent this. It may be that if the growth is very rank a larger quantity than 100 pounds would be required of the above mixture per acre.

The least expensive method to apply the poison is the wet form. The Paris green is mixed with water and applied at the rate of one pound to the acre. As the poison does not dissolve, the powder must be constantly stirred in the water to keep it thoroughly mixed. In this way it can cheaply be applied from a common watering pot by a man on a horse or mule. A hand forcepump with a spray nozzle is very efficacious for this application. The addition of 5 to 10 pounds of flour to the quantity of the water which is mixed with the poison will increase the adhesive quality as in the dry mixture.

Special implements have been devised and are now used, many improvements have been suggested, but all of these have been omitted here and only the commonest and most easily used are suggested.

CAUTIONS—Paris green is a deadly poison and should be kept away from children and from anything and anybody who would likely swallow any of it intentionally or accidentally. There is no danger in handling it provided ordinary care be taken.

Paris green may be purchased at Latta & Myatt's, Raleigh, N. C., at 25 cents per pound, which is about the usual price, or at any place nearer home where it is desired. Any of the wholesale druggists in the North also keep it; we have found Thos. Woodason, 451 E. Cambria St., Philadelphia, Pa., reliable.

Any one using the remedies suggested herewith, or otherwise, will please report results to the undersigned.

H. B. BATTLE, Director.

NEWS FROM PITT.

GREENVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 708.

Mr. Editor:—At a regular meeting held by our Alliance to-day much business of importance was transacted and the following resolution was offered and accepted, which we ask space to publish in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER:

Resolved, That we will not use any jute bagging this season if any other covering can be obtained to cover our cotton.

Resolved, That we desire the co-operation of our brother farmer friends outside of our order and would urge their using no jute bagging regardless of any low price at which it may be offered them.

We are proud to inform you that we are continually initiating some of our best men; also that many of our good farmers and friends who as yet have not applied for membership, tell us that they are going to cover their cotton with the same material that the Alliance men use.

Our crop of cotton is badly damaged, but we hope to make fair corn crops. I hope soon to renew many of the old subscribers to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and to send in a nice list of new ones.

Fraternally,
W. A. FLEMING, Sec.

MORE PROTECTION WANTED.

The Florida orange growers are advocating increased duties on foreign oranges, says the *Rural World*. They claim there should be a dollar imposed on every box seeking a market within Uncle Sam's domain. Strange as it may seem the European orange shipper, 3,000 miles from an American market, has only about half the freight charges to pay that the Florida shipper has to submit to in reaching the average market in this country. The freight on a box of oranges or lemons from Sicily to New York, for instance, does not exceed thirty-five cents, while the Florida shipper has to pay more than double that sum in reaching the principal markets. This great advantage in favor of the foreign shipper coupled with the very cheap labor employed in the gathering and packing of the crop gives the Florida and Louisiana orange growers no show in the hot fight for existence. They claim the import duties existing are not sufficient to afford them a fair show in life's fight.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The Philosopher of "Ripshin Hills." Mr. Editor:—I am happy to say that since my return from the ever memorable meeting of the State Alliance at Fayetteville, I have found the man whom I have long been diligently seeking—the "Philosopher of Ripshin Hills." I doubt not you will rejoice with me when you see clearly the importance of my discovery.

The "Hills of Ripshin" or "Ripshin Hills," by reason of a strange and unaccountable oversight on the part of the geographers of North Carolina, are not down on the map, and I hereby demand, as a sturdy farmer, that when the next geographical survey of the State is made, "Ripshin" shall be put down. I do further hereby solemnly declare that I shall view with alarm the efforts of any man or set of men to rob "Ripshin" of her true and proper glory as the home of the "Ripshin Philosopher."

I have determined that the great and shining light of these hills shall no longer be hid under a bushel, but put upon the stand whence there shall be a wider dispensation of his most benignant wisdom.

North Carolina, the good Old North State, "Heaven's blessings attend her," has produced some poets, some orators, some tourists, some statesmen, and more tar, pitch, turpentine and dampools than any other State in the Union. So it is said, and if the saying be true, it is a sad, solemn and deplorable truth.

Of one thing I am entirely satisfied and that is, among all her varied and wonderful productions there has not been found a first-class philosopher. Not until now in this, our day and generation, hath she brought forth the man of Ripshin whose wisdom is equal to the great emergency, whose counsels can strengthen and sustain her through the trial that must precede her victory.

Rejoice with me that the coming man has come, and come to stay, and that we have found him, not of whom Moses and the Prophets did write, but one in whom the elements are so mixed that all the world might stand up and say "this is the man."

Now, my dear Polk, I do not think I can possibly render the people a higher service than to bring within easy reach of the masses (your readers) the lofty conceptions, the deep cogitations and profound meditations of the "Ripshin" sage. If you think otherwise I beg you not to hesitate a moment but say so.

My highest ambition is to promote the general welfare, and in order to do this most effectually, I propose to visit the Ripshin sage at his home among the hills, interview him weekly and then send broadcast through THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER such great seed thoughts as I think "the people may be able to receive."

The Ripshin sage is not a peripatetic but a sitting philosopher—a veritable Knight of Rest, and must be seen, if seen at all, in his old arm chair.

The conversations or interviews aforesaid will appear in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, provided they do not disappear in the waste basket, perhaps weekly under the title which is as follows, viz:

ROOTHOGORIE PAPERS;
OR
FARMERS' AND LABORERS' CATECHISM,
in which is

Disclosed, as by an *Electric Light*, the True Cause of the

EVERLASTING CONFLICT

between

CAPITOL AND LABOR;
OR

JUST HOW IT IS THAT

RASCALS DEVOUR THE FOOLS

COINJOCK, N. C., Aug. 24, '89.

Mr. Editor:—Coinjock Alliance, No. 1,249, is yet in line with the faithful. We have now forty members and have sent to the State Agency Fund \$30. Our regular meetings are held second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Brothers, friends and countrymen, we have all got to come together in one solid body and fight the great battle which is so near at hand. You all know the farmers have been imposed upon long enough. We must wheel into line and resist everything that tends to press the noble sons of toil. Our people down here need lecturing, and I hope you will send Bro. Tracy, or someone else, to give them a talk. With many good wishes for you and your valuable paper, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN W. BUNNEY.