

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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No. 7

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PAPERS.
Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Caucasian, Raleigh, N. C.
Savvy, Hickory, N. C.
Sattler, Whitakers, N. C.
Our Home, Beaver Dam, N. C.
The Populist, Lumberton, N. C.
The People's Paper, Charlotte, N. C.
The Vestibule, Concord, N. C.
The Plow-Boy, Wadesboro, N. C.
Onslow Blade, Peanut, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

If you have no pigs slop should be given to cows or horses. Either can be learned to drink it if you will be patient. But always keep some pigs.

It is a waste of time and money to undertake to grow profitable crops on lands which have been impoverished, without putting into the ground something to enrich it.

This is a busy month on the farm. Planting should begin in a small way. However, it is better to wait until the ground becomes warmer before you plant much seed.

If you want to do successful pruning in an old orchard, saw a little way into the under side of a limb and then saw from the top to meet it. The limb will fall to the ground without splitting.

Fruit trees should not be allowed to remain in low places where water stands, but the ground should be drained so as not to allow too much moisture in wet seasons.

The outlook for a gradual rise in the price of all farm products is none too bright. However, there will be a gradual rise in view of the hope that the next Congress will do something to alleviate the trouble, or at least, will not add to it.

Truck farming on a large scale is a comparatively new industry in North Carolina, and is not always profitable. But we have all the advantages of soil, climate, etc., and it is bound to be the leading industry in the eastern counties. Build it up.

Plow deep and harrow thoroughly. No other system will be a success. Plant when the ground is dry and warm. Cultivate thoroughly. To do this a small farm is better than a large one. In the latter case you cannot follow the directions.

As a rule, these farm gardens are sad parodies on what good gardens should be. If the wife and mother had entire charge of it, with the necessary material and labor to apply to it, it would be a very different affair. She knows the value of a good garden thoroughly. Men are apt to underestimate it.

ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

"The tuberculosis scare is rapidly passing away," says one of our leading papers, speaking editorially. It now seems to generally admitted that there has been needless alarm and an unwarranted slaughter of some of our best herds of dairy stock as a result of the agitation and discussion of tuberculosis which has for some time past occupied the attention of the dairy press. Much that has been written has doubtless come from unreliable sources and even that which has emanated from so called scientific sources has been of a nature to convey to the average reader little else than a dread of the disease attacking his own herd and a conviction that complete examination was the only cure. It is indeed commendable that the authorities have exerted every possible effort to stay the spread of the scourge, but as intimated in the quotation above, much of the agitation has been of the nature of a scare which is passing away after having run its course. But if all this discussion has led to a better understanding of precautionary measures it has served an admirable purpose. A scientific treatise on the disease is of little value to the unscientific reader, but he has learned much from it all he has gathered the fact that prevention is the best cure and that sanitary conditions and general care have much to do with it. If the scare has been productive of reform in these matters it has fulfilled a worthy mission.

In looking over the Southern agricultural papers it is quite noticeable that more and more attention is being given to dairying. The possibility of successful dairying in the South is no longer a question since modern appliances and better methods in the manufacturing and handling of dairy products have changed the order of many things. With the latest appliances, temperature becomes a less important factor. Quite recently I noticed the theory put forth that the moist air of the South has some advantages over the drier air of the North which in a measure overcomes the latter's advantage of a lower temperature. The boundaries of the dairy district seem to be widening every year, and it will not be long before the South will be in no mean place in dairy progress. The low price of cotton, the failure of some of the fruit crops, and a general tendency to more diversified farming are some of the factors in this movement.

"We want to have our butter or produce ready for market when it is in the greatest demand," said a speaker at a Eastern farmers' institute. That is a terse recognition of the fact that the farmer must be a dealer not less than a producer, and this is particularly true of the dairyman. It is not simply a question of how to make a good article of butter, but when to put it on the market and in what form. Winter dairying usually offers sufficient advantage in way of higher prices to compensate for the increased labor and difficulty, and winter dairying is seldom overdone in any community.

The *Practical Farmer* says: "The evidence seems to be coming in that the 'something' that is called butter flavor is a matter outside of feed and the cow; in fact, is an artificial creation caused by ferments in the milk and cream and that there may be several of these flavors in the air," etc. Is there not just the shadow of a mere possibility of carrying this matter of germs, ferment culture, and kindred "animals" a little too far? Is it not a little radical to tell us that the flavor of butter is something outside of feed and the cow? Are we to understand that we can feed any kind of cows any kind of feed and then by a proper introduction of an aristocratic species of germ into the cream produce the highest marketable aroma? What has made the butter of certain sections famous for its delicacy of flavor if it is not the peculiar grasses of the pastures and meadows and the purity of the water? After teaching the farmers for years to pay the strictest attention to their pastures and feeds in order that the butter might have every advantage of flavor that these things can impart, it seems rather dangerous to inform them that butter flavor is something outside of feed and the cow. Doubtless the proper ripening of cream has much to do with aroma, but I doubt if it does more than bring out those natural flavors which came from feed and already in the cream. The time may come when we will keep a bottle of germs on the shelf in the dairy room on which we will depend for "that

something called butter flavor," but until then it would be quite as well to depend on the cow to carry on business at the old stand, by converting the succulent grasses of green pastures, the contents of sundry well filled feed bins, and the pure waters of good springs and wells into butter having a choice aroma, even though it be innocent of "artificial creation." F. W. MOSELEY, Clinton, Iowa.

Those chickens really do need attention. When the poultry house is white washed this spring, put a little carbolic acid in the wash, and this will destroy many vermin. Also, if the chickens are not provided with a place where they can have a "dust bath," the lice will play hide and seek among their feathers. They will seek the hide most, though.

FARMER'S GUIDE.

This is the title of a new book which has just been issued by the German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

It is a valuable contribution to the agricultural literature of this country and is equal if not surpassing in merit to other publications which have previously been issued by said firm. The book impresses one from the impartial and effective manner in which the subject "fertilization of farm crops" is treated.

Main portion of the publication comprises an enumeration of most farm crops and horticultural crops raised in this country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canada Border, setting forth briefly upon what kind of soil these crops should be planted, what place they should have in their rotation with other crops, and what kind of fertilizers should be applied to them, together with the average amounts per acre. A few valuable suggestions are also given with each crop.

We understand that this book valuable as it is is a donation to the American public and can be obtained free of any cost by writing to the above mentioned firm.

If you have an orchard, you can keep the apples from being wormy by spraying with Paris green. A pump for this purpose costs about fifteen dollars, and you think that you can't afford it. Well, how about your neighbor? If he has an orchard, it may be that he thinks about as you do. So how about getting a pump between you?

RESOLUTION OF HOLLAND ALLIANCE, NO. 1,664.

LEMAY, N. C., March 9, 1895.
Resolved, That we, the members of Holland's Alliance, pledge ourselves to use every endeavor to procure guanano from companies that have not entered into the guano trust.

2. That this resolution be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER with request to be published.

C. E. McCULLERS, Pres't.
R. P. WYNNE, Sec'y.

It requires time to bring up an exhausted soil. If you have such soil be patient and depend largely on green manuring.

RESOLUTIONS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Fork Sub-Alliance, No. 1,224, Academy Hall, Fork Church, N. C.:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina has by enactment, re-established the original charter of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance; therefore

Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to each of the members for the unanimous and hearty manner in which they performed this legislative act, in the interest of the farmers of North Carolina.

By order of Fork Sub-Alliance, No. 1,224, in regular session on 19th day of December, 1895.

H. C. FOSTER, Pres't.
W. F. MERRELL, Sec'y.

Crops that it will pay to raise: First, everything that your family and your stock will consume. Second, for money crops, potatoes, tobacco, truck, small and large fruits, and lastly the staples in this order—corn, oats, wheat, cotton. Third, for meats, poultry will yield better returns than any other stock, mutton next, pork and beef, but the dairy will continue to be the most profitable business for those to follow who are already successful in it. We are convinced that our first suggestion is the best—that it is easier to raise our food than to buy it.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AT VIENNA.

The Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, under the patronage of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Carl Ludwig, will hold in Vienna on May 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1895, an international exhibition of agricultural machinery. The United States Department of Agriculture has been requested to call the attention of manufacturers of all kinds of machines used in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, dairying, brewing, distilling, etc., to this exhibition and to invite them to send their machines for exhibition.

All exhibitors whose machines need power must supply their own motors, but these will be part of the exhibit. The exhibitors will be privileged to sell machines, but none can be removed from the exhibition until its close.

The lists for applicants for space from America will remain open until April 15, 1895; those from European countries close March 15. Reception of exhibits will begin April 22 and end April 30. Cards of admission will be issued to the exhibitors and to the persons in charge of the exhibits. Arrangements will be made concerning the entry of all exhibits free of duty and the privilege of transportation over the Austrian railways, and a communication has been forwarded to the Government of the United States requesting free re-entry of all exhibits from this country to the exhibition in case they should not be sold in that country.

The exhibition will be divided into the following departments: Agriculture and agricultural industries; forestry and forest industries; fruit and viticulture; animal industry; dairying; fish culture; veterinary work, and horse-shoeing; electricity as applied to agriculture and forestry; and an annex for seeds and artificial manures. Under agriculture and agricultural industries there will be exhibits of machines and implements for the preparation of the soil, for sowing, harvesting, thrashing, cleaning of seeds, and for the harvesting and preparation of silage; field tramways; motors for driving agricultural machines; hay-saving machines; and machines and implements used in malt houses, breweries, distilleries, in the preparation of lees for agricultural uses, sugar work, vinegar making, and starch making. In the department of forestry and forest industries there will be included exhibits of machines and implements for the saving of forest seeds, preparation of the ground, culture of the trees, and wood cutting; forest tramways; motors for driving saws, and machines and implements used in making excelsior, wood pulp, and paper; also for the utilization of by-products of the forest. Implements of vine and fruit culture and wine making; also for filtration will be shown. Under the head of stock raising, machines for the preparation of food, self waterers, food cookers and stall furnishings. Implements, hatches, artificial fish ways, etc., will be included in the fishery exhibit. This partial list indicates that the plan of the exhibition is to include all the departments of agricultural activity.

Transportation, unpacking, and setting up is to be at the cost of the exhibitor, but will be under the general charge of the Commissioner of the Committee.

At the close of the exhibition all exhibits must be removed at the expense of the exhibitor by May 14.

All communications should be addressed to the Committee of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, No. 13 Horrengasse, Vienna.

LAW AND ORDER.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

Law and Order!
We couple the two together in one phrase when either one is threatened, as if the one depended upon the other for existence; and in that assumption we are correct. But there is that difference between natural law, natural order, which is God's law and order, and human laws, human methods of procedure, which is human law and order, (the law and order that we invoke when the poor organize and strikes occur) there is this immeasurable difference: the first is infinite, perfect, the work of God, and irrevocable by man, the second finite, imperfect, is the work of man, revocable when over its imperfections are discovered and justly intolerable when its subject, for any reason, are unwilling to abide it.

Order is the persistent existence of a

prescribed method. If it were admitted that the existing order "of society at any particular period of time in the past, at present or in the future, is entitled to the right of permanence, the right to have its follies, imperfections and outrages against humanity crystallized into an unchangeable rule of social conduct, and society abides that order; at that point social progress ceases and the decadence of civilization begins.

"The Law!"
In the common sense, popular use of that term, we mean the tolerated usages or recorded choice of a people, "defining the conditions of existence of a State or other organized community" of human beings. The phrase has no reference to nor necessarily any inclusion of physical law, moral law, will of God or any superhuman authority, but only the will of certain human beings, at a certain time, accepted or tolerated as a rule of government for a social community.

ORANGE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

WHEREAS, Our noble Order has been assailed by certain newspapers and designing public speakers as being a partisan organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Orange County Alliance, in session assembled, denounce the report as false and malicious in the extreme, and that we adhere to our first principle, as being a non partisan organization; and we call on all good people, whose interests are identified with ours, regardless of past affiliations, to join us in helping us to correct the great evils which confront us.

And whereas, the price of our farm products have been greatly reduced by class legislation, and the purchasing power of money greatly increased. Therefore be it

Resolved, by Orange County Alliance, That we petition our representatives in the General Assembly now in session to use every effort to curtail the expenses of our State Government.

2. That we are in favor of reducing the salaries of all State and county officers, and appropriations as far as possible.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication, and a copy sent to our representatives in the General Assembly.

J. F. McADAMS, Sec'y.

AMERICAN TENANTS.

Some time ago a writer in the *North American Review* made the statement that the United States is the largest tenant farmer nation in the world. Here is a list of the tenant farmers in some of the States as given by the writer:

Missouri	39,672
Pennsylvania	45,825
Maryland	13,898
Virginia	34,537
North Carolina	52,728
Georgia	62,175
West Virginia	12,000
Ohio	48,283
Indiana	40,050
Illinois	85,244
Michigan	15,111
Iowa	45,174
Nebraska	11,491
Kentucky	44,027
Kansas	22,951
Tennessee	57,296
Mississippi	41,558
Arkansas	26,138
Texas	55,465
Total	171,210

Here are 21 of our leading States with more tenant farmers than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Until the past season, we have not learned much, except in a negative way, about melon culture. We experimented with flat "hills" and raised hills, and with fertilizers in small and large amounts, says the *Rural New Yorker*, but the vines were rarely vigorous, the melons under size and comparatively few. Last spring we selected a rather sandy spot. A rank growth of grass and weeds was plowed under and holes dug about two feet in diameter by about eight inches deep. These were half filled with old stable manure, which was then mixed with soil and the holes filled and formed so that the surface made a little dishing or concave was a couple of inches higher than the soil about them. We have never seen a thriftier growth of vine, never raised so many melons to the vine, or of larger size.

Ernest Carnot, son of the late president of France, who is an engineer, has been appointed private secretary of M. Picard, who is commissioner general of the Paris exposition of 1900.

A CLEAR CONCEPTION OF THE DOUGLAS RESOLUTION.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

The exponents of the "machine" Democracy have heralded in every part of the State the action of the House in the passage of a resolution regarding the death of Fred Douglas; and while the writer is frank to admit that it was a mistake, yet men of all parties voted for the resolution.

While in no way condoning or endorsing the action of the House, yet it is a fact that the New York and Missouri legislatures passed similar resolutions. The Mayor of New York City tendered the City Hall and the body of Douglas lay in state there one day. The Senate branch of the General Assembly of this State did not pass any resolution regarding Douglas, but did adjourn in honor of both Washington and Lee. The House also adjourned in honor of them.

It will be remembered that Mr. Monroe, a Democrat in the House, rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that he voted for the Douglas resolution, and I am informed that other Democrats voted for it. What is the purpose of making so much noise over the passage of the resolution?

It can be plainly seen that it is to engender race prejudice, for this is now the only issue the "machine" Democrats possess.

No man who voted for the resolution endorses miscegenation. It is stated that the author of the resolution introduced it simply to give publicity to the death of Douglas, but the House did not adjourn on that day until 2:37 p. m., being in session 37 minutes later than usual. JAMES B. LLOYD.

SOME GOOD FARMING.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
As I have not seen anything from old Edgecombe for some time past, allow space in your precious columns for a few lines. One of our one horse farmers killed 2,855 pounds of pork a few days ago and has four more hogs to kill. One of his pigs tipped the beam at 429 pounds. He has corn and other produce to spare. Another one horse farmer (Business Agent of Juvenile Alliance) made for himself and neighbors near 1,400 gallons of cane molasses the past season.

With best wishes for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, the Alliance, the shoe factory and the reform movement, I am,
JAS. A. THOMAS,
Secretary Juvenile Alliance, Rocky Mount, N. C.

THE DAVIS' FUND.

The fund started to aid in the completion of the Alliance Shoe Factory stands as follows:

W. H. Davis, Williamsboro	\$1.00
N. A. McNeill, Reberdell	1.00
M. P. White, Phoenix	1.00
D. H. Peeler, Morganton	1.00
A. J. Pringle, Elko	1.00
T. Sheppard, Rialto	1.00

NEW SALEM CONSOLIDATED ALLIANCE.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this body be tendered to Dr. Robert for the able and practical address delivered before this Alliance and the public on January 1, 1895, it being "Alliance Thanksgiving Day."

2. That the foregoing be spread on our Minutes and the Secretary forward a copy to Bro. Robert and a copy to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM CHATHAM.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

PITTSBORO, N. C.

During the campaign last October the Democrats in this county boasted in whispers of their thousands for campaign purposes. A few days ago I heard one of them offer a wager of five cents that Hon. Marion Butler would not be elected to succeed Senator Ransom in the United States Senate. Poor things! If they could only have seen the turn of events propelled by righteous indignation—if they could only have seen Bourbonism's doom written on the brows of 148,000 of North Carolina's invincible champions of ballot box purity emancipation from machine politics, and the emancipation of labor and industry, they would have been richer if not wiser men to-day. O Bourbonism! Bourbonism! hast thou become a pauper? 'Tis well. Then thou art ready for the tomb. Pass in. Thy music will be the clanking of the chains of thy bondage till the judgment of nations. The people have said it. LEANDER LOCKTON.