PROGRESSIVE

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

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 25, 1895.

No. 20

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sive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C. Hickory, Whitakers, Beaver Dam. Lumberton. Charlotte. Concord, N Wadesboro, h of the above-named papers are sted to keep the list standing on st page and add others, provided

GRICULTURE.

for a short distance that he can continuously without unneces eed or danger of straining.

would succeed in their business, day more attention to saving and cing fertilizers for their land.

f all crops. Delays are danger-If your cotton, corn or any other it some sort of cultivation, the plant has started to grow a sweep e is incalculable.

e who have no better way for ng on the farm.

) not know that stable manure

the field and there is no danger am nation in this way. The in-

is not a great deal of difference price of meats and poultry, 1 furmers' tables than it is. The leat product used on the farm farm work and planning betink account.

THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. MEBANE, N. C. A treatise on the cultivation of tobacco will probably interest as many readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER as that of any staple crop in North Carolina. Formerly a few of the lower counties of Virginia lying around Danville, and a few of the counties of North Carolina bordering on Virginia were known as the goiden belt, and the belief generally prevailed that yellow tobacco, such as is used for wrappers, cutters, smokers and cigarettes, could not be grown successfully elsewhere; but this idea has been proven to be illfounded by actual trial, and well estab lished results. Yellow tobacco can be grown on any land with a yellow, loamy sub soil, a soil capable of retain ing moisture without being sobby being the most preferable. A deep sandy soil is not suitable, as the manures applied are liable to be leached out or settle down too deep, or the plant is too liable in very hot or dry weather to be sun burnt or to spot or fire after long wet spells, especially if a sudden dry hot spell of weather should set in. The season for setting a crop is now well advanced, yet in Caswell, Orange and Alamance the crop is but little over half set. This has resulted from a bad season to prepare the land and the plants being rather small to set and a long dry spell. Plants are, however, abundant, and the land is all prepared. The clouds are lowering and everybody are anxiously waiting for rain, for the season for getting a crop is nearing a close. It requires under favorable circumstances 1 inety to one hundred days to mature a crop, and

the indications are that the growing

season will be a short one. A back-

ward spring is apt to be succeeded by

an early fall. In the long season in

in such cases the plants should be

ground; a shoot or sucker will soon

come out and will make a good plant.

of will give trouble. So as soon as the

should be run through each middle,

the grass carefully cleaned from

around the plant and some fresh loose

earth drawn to the plant. This will

serve for the first working, or if there

is not much grass, a double shovel

with small hoes or shovels two inches

wide, should be used. Never bar

away the ridge from the plant, for in

so doing the manure and fertilizer will

be thrown away from the plant into

the middle, where it will do no good,

the fertilizer either being killed by the

The second working should be done

with larger shovels; the plant should

now have a thorough hoeing. Every

sprig of grass should be removed from

around it. The third working should

be done with a plow with a small mold-

board. The tobacco being first primed

sun or washed away by the rain.

May small plants set do well; even plants dropped on the ground frequent-PAPERS. ly take root and grow, but not so in the hot days of June, on account of the heat and sudden drying out of the ground. A good well rooted plant is necessary-one that will grow off quickly. This late in the season frequently plants are overgrown or leggy

deeply set, care being taken to press the earth upon the roots and not the re duly elected. Any paper failadvocate the Ocala platform will stem. Careless hand: often press the pped from the list promptly. Our earth to the stem and not upon the can now see what papers are roots. Care must be taken to avoid hed in their interest. this If the plants are very long, either dig a hole with the corner of the hoe and bury the plant nearly to the orse can exert nearly twice the top, or set it deeply with a peg and then break off the top to near the

I have tried it, and succeeded well. time is at hand when farmers, Plants set with a long stem above ground, wilt down; the stem becomes sunburnt and the plant does not grow off well. The season thus far has been is the time to push the cultivatoo dry and cold for much grass, yet it is coming up, and if not gotten rid

tands even three days too long

the liquids in their stables can lything under the animals that sorb the liquids and hold them 10 solids until they can be gotten fields. For this purpose straw most plenty and convenient of e are certainly very few farmers

remains the principal remedy atain fertility. They know that ust undergo the trouble of keep ick largely for the purpose of ing manure, if they wish to atcce s in farming.

mut does not pass from stalk to takes place when the corn is oung the germination spores 8 the tenderest part—the roof, ad lowest joint; and after the is once in the plant no applica-

off, care being taken to use a very short single tree, so as not to tear or bruise the leaves. The plowing should be done early in the morning or late in the evening, or when the leaves are not in the least limbered down by the I do the least good. sun, for the reason that if the singletree or chains rub the tobacco when leasily digested, and ought to be | wilted it will make a bruise which will | ture is best. This is secured by plow-That is always hard to digest, more of the vital energy exin digesting pork were used in hoeing if the plowing is properly done; to plow away from large trees, how-10ds, farming would pay better giving it the last working, three good loes. The poultry yard should workings being sufficient, be sure to soil away by subsequent cultivation, regarded as only a means to leave no place in the middles where allowing the furrow to be thrown to-Ore money. If it helps to make the water will stand or pond. In fact, more attractive it will be no the rows should be so run that each always advisable, upon fairly level a pear orchard which was planted and a submissive spirit should be fairly delegates to the county meeting. I itable than if it added directly middle will carry its own water, with ground, to plow the orchard in opposite maintained for the especial purpose of established.

not to leach out and carry off the fertilizer. Should a wet spell set in and the middle of the rows become filled with water, the rootlets will be drowned, and the tobacco will flop or wilt down. When this occurs the plant is ruined and will never recover from its effects,

fire up and be chaffy. At a later day I may write on topping and curing. B F. WHITE.

the plant afterward being sickly, and

as it nears maturity will be inclined to

Georgia is going to have a State exhibit of peaches, apricots, apples, pears, grapes and watermelons, at Macon, Georgia, July 1 to 20, 1895. They call it a Peach Carnival, because Macon is the centre of the Ocmulgee Valley lands known as Paradise of the Peach. There will be fine displays of other railroads leading into Macon.

DETASSELING CORN --- WATER-ING PLANTS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. PROSPERITY, N. C.

It has been said that pulling the tas sels out of each alternate row of corn will increase the yield about 25 per cent. The plan is to take hold of the tassels with the hand assoon after they form as may be convenient and pull the drawn and undrawn might not be

above points?

TO WATER PLANTS, SUCH AS MELONS,

plan than pouring the water on the surface. The holes may be left open be of benefit in admitting air to the roots. A chip or stone may be placed BRYAN TYSON.

The spores of smut will live a long time in the ground, or in manure, and every care should be taken to destroy them. Cut out every diseased stalk before it has time to ripen and resow itself. One preventive is to select the in contact with infected corn.

${f HORTICULTURE}$

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

Weeds in the orchard should not be allowed, nor should the crust be permitted to bake.

A writer, seconding what we recent ly said about the advisability, as a rule, of selling potatoes as soon as they are dug, says that the price in the spring must be much higher than at storing time, to pay for storing them.

Level culture should generally be adopted from the start, unless it is necessary to displace surface water, and in that case it may be questioned if the land is fit for an orchard. In all ordinary soils, holes must be dug by hand for the tree fruits. Plowing out of deep furrow in the line of the rows may lessen the digging and aid in getting the trees in line.

Mulches of straw or manure are some times advised for newly set trees. For trees planted late in the spring and upon drouthy soils, a light mulch about the tree may be advised; but in other cases it is not. If mulches are applied to fall-planted trees, care must be taken to tramp them down well, or they may become a nesting place for mice, which

snows. the orchard that in general, level culleaf when ripe and cured. The ground lowing year away from them, one year otherwise the hoe should be used. In ever, and with the cultivators or har rows now in use, it is easy to work the just enough incline or fall for the rains directions in alternate years.

LOCATING THE PEAR ORCHARD.

W. C. Strong, a prominent as well as practical Massachusetts horticulturist, writing on the location of pear trees, says that a slightly descending slope is most favorable in order to precipitate drainage and the discharge of surplus surface water, but it is not essential that any particular point of the compass should be secured. Shelter from the rake of the wind is important. The pear is a companionable tree and will luxuriate when supported by other trees around it. In close garden culture a degree of humidity is preserved, and there being less evaporation from the RAISE MORE APPLES AND EAT foliage where the strong winds are broken, the growth will be more vigorous and healthy. There must, however, be sufficient air and sunlight to fruits as well. Reduced fares on all mature the wood and the fruit. If the site is high it will be an advantage to plant an evergreen belt to the windward, both for the health of the trees and to prevent the falling of the fruit during high winds. On the other hand, a low, cold and peaty position, subject to fogs and frosty nights, is objectionable. A strong retentive loam inclin ing to clay is the preferable soil.

SEEDLESS GRAPES.

It has been stated in a recent essay them out. If a few blades of fodder by a prominent horticulturist, that are drawn with the tassel it does not seedless grapes are produced by growmatter, provided that the shoot that ing a plant from cuttings for several away, standing in grass, did not bear. culture. Send for it if you want it. It forms the ear be not injured. To test successive generations. The theory Many orchards are old and we might tells about weeds and how to kill them. the matter properly the tassels of each is, that a plant becomes accustomed to alternate row of an acre, or any other | this mode of propagation, and then the quantity, should be drawn and then | natural process of producing seeds becompare with an equal quantity where | comes abortive by disuse. While those not drawn. Comparing a row each of of wide experience may smile at this many scientific men differ. That there How would it answer to pluck the is no ground whatever for believing have and the immediate planting of tassels from two rows and leave one? | that seedless grapes can be produced Will some person who has had expel in this way, is evident from the case of rience favor us with his ideas on the the red current of our gardens. This has been continuously propagated by cuttings from the time when the Romans had sway in England; and yet, Sharpen a stick and make holes 6 to as is well known, it produces seeds as 8 inches deep a suitable distance from freely to day, as if it had been raised the plants. Then insert a funnel and continuously from seeds for 2,000 years. pour the water. This is a far better Just how nature does produce the seedwould be to say that "we don't know." | flavor. -Meehan's Monthly

FLOWERS IN THE SHADE.

It often happens that there is a spot in the yard so shaded that many varie ties of flowers will not do well. For this purpose Demorest's Magazine recommends parsics and says regard seed before husking time; taken from ing them: The pansy is a lover of the crib it will very likely have come shade, and, like the iris, it takes on a depth of richness and color that one last longer But do not make the miswhere the air is not free to come and fail to do well. The pansy will stand severely cold weather quite satisfactoroften kill it. It smothers if it cannot be easy after the first taste. have all the fresh air it wants in winthe bed in which it grows.

TOO MUCH PRUNING.

The very best judgment must be used in pruning trees. There is too much pruning and yet pruning is often necessary. The injuries to fruit trees and the losses to fruit growers from vicious cannot be estimated. The popular idea to visit his orchard at least once during evidence of skillful treatment by those who, like the operator, are ignorant of the laws which govern vegetable growth. Some years ago there was on daily, during the third and fourth ward the tree each spring; but it is the grounds of the experiment station illustrating the best methods of man-

agement for the production of fruit. They were all standard trees, and at the time of planting were deprived of Some man should be near to guard nearly all the growths of the previous year; they looked very much like walk- first week with the halter. Halter ing canes. After the summer growth was matured some of the shoots were cut back in order to establish a proper disposition of branches. From that time they were untouched by the til three months old. This will teach pruning knife. They commenced to it to lead as well as making familiar bear the fourth year after planting, with the harness and noise of the and continued to yield heavy crops of | vehicle; but single journeys should be fine fruit until it became necessary to limited to less than a mile (going), with remove them.

MORE OF THEM.

At a recent meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, W. F. Bird, of Ann Arbor, Mich., called attention to the It will thus learn by the dam's example fact that we were raising no more ap- not to fear any of the ordinary apparples now, with a population of 63,000,-000, than we did when the population | broken three year old" so often dreads was only 50,000,000, and that if we for a whole year. Feed well after a consumed all the wormy and scabby | trip, as well as every other day during apples produced there would not be the third and fourth months. The colt enough to go around. More care should is thus accustomed to meal, grain, be taken in producing good fruit and grass and hay, and can dispense with there should be more consumption of the dam's nourishment as her needs defruit.

He mentioned a case where an apple tree stood in the corner of an orchard with a hen yard upon one side and a cultivated field on another. This tree er's Bulletin No. 28, just sent out by bore a fine crop while trees farther the United States Department of Agrijust as well expect a full day's work | One hundred of the most troublesome from an old man as to expect full crops | weeds are listed and the best way to from old trees. There will be undoubtedly a time in the near future when apples will be at a premium, as nothing speculation, it is really one on which can take their place, and he urged the taking of better care of the orchard we

LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP NOTES.

The fact of feed influencing flavor and quality of meat applies especially to sheep. It is undoubtedly true says an exchange, that anextensive grower of celery fed his lambs during the winter less grapes is not yet well known; and | the roots and clipping, as he prepared the honest answer to the question as to his vegetables for market, and gave for other waterings, and will probably how the seedless grapes are produced their flesh a peculiar and delicious

> Sheep are rather dainty creatures They not only want food, sound food, but they want it perfectly clean. This should be supplied, it is properly sug gested, from racks and troughs which are kept free from dirt of every kind and the drinking water with which they are supplied be also pure.

THE COLT AND TRAINING.

Until the colt is two weeks old no would hardly think possible to obtain effort to hold it should be made. Dur without the assistance of sunshine. In | ing this first fortnight of its life, if a shady place the flowers will not be possible, not more than two or three much larger than those grown under different persons should approach it. full exposure in the sun, but they will It is still better if but one man goes up to it. Coax it to come up to you at take of planting this flower in a place | first if possible, rather than to follow it and catch it in a resisting disposition go at will. In such a place, especially in the first handling. By petting the if there is much shade, the plants often | dam and feeding her a little bran or grass from the hand the youngster's curiosity is usually aroused. If you ily, but a close covering of litter, or can have a little sugar to off r when it snow, will do it great injury, and quite | first approaches you, the coaxing will

At the fifth or seventh day of age it ter, and it will not do well in summer | should be enough acquainted to come unless it has a free sweep of air about up to its trainer, and by daily petting during the following week the fact that man is a friend is well established pro-Rhubarb, or pie plant, is a most ex- vided the little fellow learns from patcellent thing for the table. It is health- ting and rubbing of neck, body, nose ful. If you have never grown it, try and limbs that man means to be familiar with it, and that by feeding from the hand a little bran and meal mixed, it is dependent on him for good things.

After the s cond week, proceed as kindly as possible to surprise the colt with your strength. After a treat from your hand of something it enjoys, take careful hold of it with one arm around and altogether unnecessary pruning the breast and the other back of the trunk, so that it cannot get away by will girdle the trees if there are heavy that trees must pruned in order that forward or backward movement. Hold they should exist, and especially if till it nearly ceases to resist, then re-Prof. Bailey says with reference to fruit bearing trees, so that they should move the hand back of trunk and bebear fruit, is one of the most persistent | gin to pat and rub gently. During all of all prejudices. He is looked upon the "fracas" talk to it mildly, kindly finally end in a hole or blemish in the ing one year to the trees and the fol- as a careless fruit grower who neglects and with assurance, and if the resistance is prolonged more than three being free from stones, roots and north and south, and the next year the year, armed with knife and chisel, minutes let it walk to the side of the stumps, there will be little need of a east and west. It is somewhat difficult saw and ax, and to strew the ground dam that it may realize that the dam with twigs and branches is deemed. approving of the proceedings it need not have serious fears.

Repeat the holding daily, or as often as possible, not to exceed three times weeks of age. Ordinarily by this time

During the following week it should

be haltered and tied for fifteen minutes, morning and evening, beside the dam. against possible trouble during this once a week after this while the dam is being fed; and when working the mare, about once a wek, halter the colt and hitch beside her (for an hour only) unthe return after reasonable rest for the colt should it show weariness.

After three months of age a colt can be taken, hitched by the dam on round trip drives of five miles or more according to the warmth of the weather. ently frightful things which the "unmand. - National Stockman.

Every farmer and gardener in this broad land of ours is entitled to Farmget rid of them given. Address Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. In your issue of June 4th, under the

heading of "An Open Letter to Cleveland," the following occurs:

"It should be recollected that we now have for nearly 70,000,000 people about \$40,000,000 less than we had in 1865 for 25,000,000 people."

The above should read, "four hundred million (400,000,000) dollars" instead of "forty million (40,000,000)

France, about two thirds the size of Texas, with a population but little over half that of the United States, actually has of gold, silver and paper about six hundred million (600,000,000) more than we have, being about \$57 per capita.

In addition to the above there are silver coins, issued by the four remaining nations of the Lation Union, circulating in France, to the amount of about two hundred and eighty seven million (287,000,000) dollars, which would give about \$7 per capita additional, making in all about \$64 (See the Farmers' Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa, February 6, 1895)

We have over half the railroad mileage (about 178,000 miles) of the world to sustain and positively need more money per capita than any other nation on the face of the globe.

When we are struggling against fate, as it were, with a per capita circulation of about \$24 (utmost limit) is it any wonder that we have a panic, hard times and worse coming?

BRYAN TYSON.

Those who grow orchard grass should remember that it needs to be cut early. If cut just as the stem is forming and before it becomes hardened orchard grass will sprout readily, and may be cut several times in a season. It will also thicken under this treatment and cover vacant spaces in the soil. The seed should always be sown with some kind of clover, which will furnish nutriment for it after the clover has died

LETTER FROM MAR IIN COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

I will try and let the people heap from old Martin once more, as no one else will write. Beargrass Alliance, No. 1226, held their meeting June 8:b. 1895, that being the day to elect new officers. They are as follows: President, T. L. Green; Vice President, W. J. Taylor; Secretary, S. W. Mizell; Treasurer, J. S. Peel; Chaplin, J. R. Harrison; Steward, T. L. Gibson: Doorkeeper, Noah Gurnns; Assistant Doorkeeper, C. B. Harrison; Sergeant at Arms, Daniel Gurnns. The County Alliance meets with Beargrass Alliance, No. 1226. J. E. Peel, T. L. Gibson and Charley Rogerson were elected hope we will have a large crowd.

J. B. HARRISON, Chaplain.