RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 30, 1895.

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

10.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-INCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

H H

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MBOLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLI ANOE. dent-J. M. Mewborne, Kinston, President-A. C. Shuford, New tary-Treasurer-W. S. Barnes. rer-Cyrus Thompson, Rich erd-J. T. B. Hoover, Elm City, ain-Dr. T. T. Speight, Lewis keeper-Geo. T. Lane, Greens ant Door keeper-Jas. E. Lyon, 1. N. C. ant at Arms-J. R. Hancock poro, N. C. Business Agent-T. Ivey, Bal-

Silos are usually built in one of two ways, either by what is known as the double boarded, or the single ceiled way, and generally in either case out of pine lumber, as that seems to be the handiest and least expensive, although oak, hemlock and other woods, if sound free of knotholes and cracks, may be used. Many silos are built in some part of the barn, to cheapen cost, because then the barn walls become the outside protection and roof, which re-

THE MOST APPROVED WAY OF

BUILDING A SILO.

duces the silo to a big box in the barn, this being about as handy a place from which to feed the stock as can be found. In the barn the silo needs no stone foundation. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a 10 it c'h square sull, and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2x6 studding 18 inches apart from center to center, and line up on the inside with inch lumber, 10 inches wide, cross locked at the corner, and so securely that it will be impossible to pull apart Cover on the inside of this first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lum ber: put it on with a half lap, so as to break the joints in the first layer, and nail well with 10d wire nails To make

nearly, if not quite, doubled. There where yet. Where showers occurred There are many women in Michigan men have made money out of the busi a high state of cultivation, and always used the best of farm implements and always kept clear of debt A lady once said to me that successful and profitable farming depended wholly on the home management by the wife. The wife should be a helpmate to the hus band in all things-not a slave to work, but a woman who takes an interest in the affairs of the farm and manages the farm so as to increase the husband's profits, and thereby make the farm home the ideal one, so that the husband will think it the brightest epot on earth, and their children will not be longing to cast their lot in the city, and too often become social outcasts, a d'sgrace to their parents and mere blots on the face of the earth. D. H. MORRIS. Vernon, Mich.

Every year at harvest there will be some heads of grain that have turned sure that the corners are tight, have a black and not a kernel of grain can be 3x3 inch scantling sawed through cor- found on them. It is possible that ac nerwise and nail these halves into the cidental injury to the straw from hail or heavy rain may cause this blasting of the heads. It is more common on In place of two thicknesses of boards, | rich land, but that that is probably because there the grain grows most rap idly, is most tender at d most suscept with paint, but in this case there must | ible to injury. The neighboring heads are not affected. This shows that no bacterial disease causes the injury, and confirms the belief that it is due only to accidental injuries, which cannot always be prevented.

growing crops made fine progress. Rewho farm extensively, and are asskilled ports on corn indicate a most favorable in farming as many men. These wo, outlook. Cotton is improving; it is blooming freely in some fields; but the ness, and would not give it up for any cotton crop is not nearly so promising other calling. I know of a mother and as corn. Reports on wheat confirm two daughters who, for a number of last week's statement that wheat is years, carried on a large farm almost turning out a good average yield from wholly by their own labor, and made the threshing machine. Oats generally money enough to build a large barn, reported to be good crop. Fruit plenti and at the same time kept the farm in ful and of fair quality. Rye is being harvested.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Wheat and oat stubbles where not set in clover and grass should be worked over with a disc or spading harrow, or a heavy cultivator, and should be seeded with German clover. This will largely prevent the growth of a heavy crop of weeds which not only exhaust the land, but fill it with weed seeds to make work for another year. -----

GROWING SWEET POTATOES.

Writing for the Southern Cultivator. correspondent says, with reference to growing sweet potatoes, that all plants which form tubers or tuberous roots in which a store of food is put in reserve for another season's growth in the shape of starch, need large supplies of potash. The use of highly nitrogenized fertilizers is not advisable with the sweet potato. The plant grows through the whole hot season when nitrification is active and if plenty of vegetable matter is in the soil and plenty of potash, the crop in this latitude is a sure one, particularly on a sandy soil. The best general manure for sweet potatoes is the rotten leaves from a pine forest. Cover the land all over with this material as thickly as you choose, during the winter. Work this well into the soil. Now make a mixture of 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate to 500 pounds of muriate of potash and scatter in the furrow under the potato ridges 400 pounds of the mixture per acre. Lap a furrow from each side over this fur row, clip the top off the ridge thus made and set the plants. Mcst people ridge their potatoes too high and thus grow long and crooked roots. Make the ridge shallow so that the tuberous roots soon strike bottem, they will form short and smooth. A sweep used in hilling cotton will make sweet potato ridges plenty high enough. Sweet potatoes can be grown on the same land for several years with this treatment, but the land soon becomes too rich in nitrates, and it is best to change off to other land. In fact rotation is of as much use as in grain fields. After two or three crops of potatoes have been taken, it will be found that the land is in fine condition for clover, and wish the clover a dressing of lime will produce wonderful results.

POULTRY YARD

CHICKEN ARISTOCRACY.

"Now who is that?" asked a dignified hen; "That chicken in white and gray? She's very well dressed, but from whence did she come? And her femily, who are they?" She never can move in our set, my dear," Said the old hen's friend to her, later; I've just found out—you'll be shocked to hear-

She was hatched in an incubator!" -Harper's Round Table.

POULTRY POINTS.

Keep the laying hens quiet and comfortable.

Coal oil can always be relied upon to kill vermin.

Supply water that can be relied upon as clean and fresh.

Young chickens cannot bear large rations of rich food.

As a rule it is not best to keep more than fifty fowls in one flock

Milk can always be used to a good advantage in feeding poultry.

Poultry in orchards destroy insects and keep trees in good condition.

Swelled head with running at the nose is a good indication of roup.

Feed growing chickens very early in the morning and very late at night. Kerosene oil, applied to the roosts, i one of the best ways of killing parasites.

For market fowls between breed and feed the feed is of the most importance.

cold, but must be kept warm. It is proper to lath and plaster the wholehouse in a cold climate, but this might be overlooked if those keeping fowlsdid not freeze them with ventilating. appliances. It is useless to attempt tokeep the hens comfortable and the house warm, and at the same time make openings to allow the warmth to escape, by attempting to afford ventilation. The use of tarred paper on. the outside of the poultry house is acheap and effectual method of keeping the cold out, and it is better to use it on the outside than the inside, as it is liable to condense moisture if used on the inside. The wood absorbs warmth during the day, if there is plenty of glass, and for that reason paper should only be applied to the inside wallswhen they are plastered. - Farm, Field and Fireside.

No. 25

COMPARE RECEIPTS AND EX-PENSES.

Eggs have come down in price, and now is an excellent time to compare the receipts and expenses with thewinter months. It is not a question of prices, but of profits. A great many farmers and poultrymen estimate their receipts not so much on what the hens. are doing as on what the eggs are bring ing. They overlook the fact that on a the approach of more moderate weather, less food and more eggs arethe result. Eggs go up to 50 cents a doz n when the weather is severely cold, yet not a hen may lay an egg. The very reason that eggs become high is because the hen are not at work. It is certainly more profitable to the farmer to receive even two eggs a week from each hen when prices are lower than have the hens not producing any when eggs are high. The control of laying is not within the province of the farmer. It is not natural for birds of any kind to lay in winter; hence, the laying of eggs at that seas in is an exception and not the rule, -Farm, Field and Fireside.

* Business Agency Fund-W iam, Machpelah, N. C.

VE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH INA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

n Butler, Goldsboro, N. C.; J. Eoka, N. C.; A. F. Hileman, I. N. C.

LLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. Brady, Gatesville, N. C.; Dr. J. rell White ville, N. C.; John , Ridgeway, N. C.

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Reaver Dam,

Lumberton.

Wadesboro,

re Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. le's Paper, -Boy. Watchman,

of the above-named papers are d to keep the list standing on page and add others, provided duly elected. Any paper failivocate the Ocala platform will ed from the list promptly. Our d in their interest.

RICULTURE.

are more ducks in China, and seaten, than in all the rest of d. At some of the duck farms country, 50,000 are annually

up the working of the corn ton crop as soon as possible, them by level. The roots of ild not be disturbed.

has the same effect as the ik, and are but ways of connoisture and fertility, as till iring the soiling does plowed

300d use of the smoothing harep down the weeds and keep 38 in the culture of any crop er wheat ever turns to chess Chess is a well known and Tass, and where sown repro riculturist. elf perfectly. Wheat, when Ise.

corners, with a backing of paper well painted in with gas tar.

single surfaced No. 1 floring boards may be used, and the grooves filled be more studiing used so as to make the walls extra firm. Now and then a man builds a single ceiled silo six cor nered, and puts the scantling round the pit like hoops, locking them well at the corners. In this case the lining boards must go on up and down, and be jointed with extreme care. The silage is taken out by having manholes

in the sides, with small doors-un hinged-set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and these are taken out one by one as the feeding of the silage progresses.

When the walls of the silo are finished and painted with a paint made of three quarts of gas tar and two quarts an now see what papers are of gasolene well mixed-taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying-the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the of the silo up to, and pounding down against, the s de walls until the floor is in the form of a kettle. If well pounded down and dampened in the operation, it makes one of the best of floors. The double-boarded silo, with a clay floor,

is the equal of any silo made for the proper keeping of silage. Two silos of this kind built eight years ago are still ops will now fill the ground, in perfect condition. They hold almost

200 tons of silage and did not cast \$100 ng or coarse manuring on our | They fill all the requirements of a cheap and yet durable silo. By double boarding the walls with tar-red paper be tween-and by having a clay floor much lower in the center, the walls are

absolutely air proof. In the last six years I have not lost by mold or decay he corn and other cultivated 1,000 pounds of silage along walls, or to tool in use will kill so many | in the corners; and since I stopped covthis, if used at the right time. | ering and weighting the top, and simply wet the surface, when the heat begins ace mellow, the two prime to show itself, with 10 or 15 pails of water evenly distributed over the top et some cannot be satisfied as surface, the spoiled silage on top has shrunken to less than a wagon box full. -John Gould, Ohio, in American Ag-

Dig potatoes when the soil is dry:

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL LETIN For the Week Ending Monday, July 20,

> 1895. CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Saturday, July 13, 1895, indicate, on the whole, a favorable week, though more than usual reports are received of damage by dryness and local storms. The temperature was above normal, with abundant sunshine. A large number of counties had good showers. In some places drought is beginning to prevail. though no great damage is reported as yet. Violent rain, hail and wind storms occurred on Friday in several counties in the Central and Eastern districts. Curing tobacco progressing with good results. Fall Irish potatoes being planted. Melons coming in slowly; sem to be late and poor.

Eastern District.-The past week was warm plenty of sunshine, and on the whole favorable for crops, though as is usual at this seas in the rain-fall was unevenly distributed. At many places it is very dry, though no real damage results as yet. Heavy rain and wind storms Friday injured crops, especially tobacco at Farmville, Pitt county, and Nashville, Nash county. Cotton getting plenty of weed; in fact, reported as growing too fast in the south; but blooms and equares short; lice seem to be disappearing in many sections. Tobacco fine; cutting and curing going on with excellent results. Fall crop of Irish potatoes being planted. Melons coming in, and ship ments begun. Rever rice fields well had been eaten by insects. worked and rice promising. Much complaint of cholera among the hogs. Central District.-The weather was favorable this week, except as to the distribution of rain fall. Some points have received no rain in several weeks, at others the ground is too wet to plow. The majority of counties have had beneficial rains. Heavy local rains with hail and wind damaged crops to some extent on Friday at places in able owe much of their success to the Guilford, Durham, Vance, Chatham, Anson, Rockingham and Wake coun fast, and is making plenty of weed nearly everywhere. Tobacco fine, and curing is going on now in this section also. The crop has suffered from dryness in some sections. Corn earing

HORTICULTURE

CRANBERRY PESIS

At a convention of cranberry grow ers in Philadelphia, as reported in the New England Homestead, it was stated that several members whose bogs had been seriously damaged by grasshop pers and katydids had purchased large flocks of turkeys and set them to foraging. They soon ate up the grasshoppers. but the katydids largely flyw away and did not return. The turkeys trampled many of the berries off, but it was thought that the gain largely exceeded the loss. Another member, who had had his berries destroyed by grasshoppers, bought an expensive spraying machine and sprayed the bogs early in the season, before the fruit was set, with paris green, and thus secured a large crop where formerly all the berries

The objection to purchasing screen ings to feed poultry is the necessity of buying.

In nearly all cases there is more profit marketing fowls early than at any other time.

Good, medium-sized turkeys, that are in good condition, are marketable at any season of the year.

To keep down lice give fresh dust baths, clean nests, and dust insect powder in the feathers of the fowls.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost until they are ten to twelve months old, or they will have crooked breasts.

Tobacco stems, covered with straw, are excellent preventives of insect breeding, and especially so with the setting hen.

The best way to supply bone meal or oyster shells is to giv : dry, supplying themselver.

Oae advantage in keeping a good flock of fowls is that in a majority of cases the cost of caring for them is proportionately lessened.

Besure that the ground floor of the poultry house is enough higher than the surrounding ground so as to be confident that it is perfectly dry.

Ducks should be allowed as much liberty as possible, as they will not stand confinement like chickens; to thrive well they require a good range.

The heading of early cabbage may be hastened by binding a string around the head so as to press the outer leaves together. It will make a difference of 10 days to two weeks over cabbage not so treated, and this increased earliness secures a much better and higher market. Where the cabbage leaves are tied up there are fewer of the outer leaves to be thrown away in preparing for cooking.

BUILD YOUR POULTRY HOUSES NOW.

In the summer the preparations for winter must be made. One does not notice the difference between cold weather and the fall season until the snow and cold winds come, and it is then that a visit to the poultry house at night, when the birds are on the roost, will demonstrate that they teel the change of temperature severely. If the Brahma breed is used, the heavy feathering of the bodies will protect them; but many breeds have no feathers on the body under the wings, which display a naked body bare of down. Such birds cannot endure as low 'a temperature as those protected by down under the wings, as well as on other portions of the body. Keeping the hens as warm as possible cannot be too frequently discussed, even in sum mer. Protection at night, when the hens are on the rocst, is more important than the food, for should the hens become chilled, it may result in roup. It is customary to build poultry houses at the least cost, under the supposition that the hens can endure any degree of cold; but this is true only of those breeds that are well feathered, and even then such hens may go safely through the winter, coming out in good condition in the spring, yet giving They must not only be protected from burg Kansan.

WARREN COUNTY MEETING.

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

Warren County Allance has just held one of the best meetings in i's history. By invitation, we met with Churchill in boxes, and allowing chicks to help Sub-Alliance, and royally did the brethren entertain us! Our membership is not what it was before the campaign of 1892, but we are a body of veterans, with now and then a new recruit.

> In every community we have a 'Committee of Safety," who keep the fire of patriotism burning upon the Alliance altar. This fire, we are determined shall not go out. We realize each day that the Alliance is the bulwark of our safety-the great rudder which must direct the ship of State. We appeal at the opening and closing of our meetings, to the Great Captain, the Ruler of the Universe, to place His hand upon the helm, and surely he will guide us aright.

There is the same desire among us that only Right and Truth and Justice shall prevail, that animated us eight years ago.

We look around us and see the hand of greed, oppression and malice in our midst, as d realize that our only relief is in the great educational feature of the Alliance.

We have accomplished great things, but there is work yet for us to do. The Alliance is a band of patriots. has centered the attention of the whole world upon the demands, and "Line upon Line" are forcing the great truths we assert into the minds and hearts of the people.

the hay imparted to it, and come slightly dry and hardened. annot contains no more nutrian formerly, it smells and ter, and animals fed upon it clean.

was never a more auspicious uy improved stock than now. d grass promise to be abundces for hogs and sheep are ionable, for breeding purp ses. values of cattle and horses asonably low, where sold for purposes

ner can afford to be an aver e poorer farmer.

d that there can be no error never dig when the soil is so wet as to ways produces wheat, and cling tenaciously to the tubers. After digging, allow them to become skin

ish farmer puts clover hay dry before bagging. Potato rot is fre w, alternating with it a layer quently caused by storing fresh from aw. The latter thus has the the soil. Give the skin a chance to be

> -----WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Farmers who find the business profit-

good management of their wives. It is conceded that a farmer without ties. In the south cotton growing too a wife that is a good home manager, cannot expect to make money. As a rule farmers' wives are as skill ful managers as their husbands, and share, or should, almost equally the burdens and privations of farm life. very nicely; some complaints still of

A woman who has been reared in the damage by chinch bugs. Big crop of lucer all the time, either of country finds pleasure and health in corn will be gathered from lowlands if stock, for the profit is nearly oversecing the dairy, garden and poulthere are no freshets. Wheat thresh le hands of those who have try yard, as well as looking after her ing continues. Melon crop poor. Farmabove the average. There is household duties. Where a farmer has ers are finishing up their work rapidly. cost in the greatest yield, for such a wife he can devote his entire Western District.-Rain is beginning y is the same to the successful time to bis general farm work, and, at to be needed in many localities, but of nitrate are more effective than small

FERTILIZERS ON TOMATOES.

A New Jersey station report gives details and results of an experiment on the value of nitrate of soda in varying amounts, both alone and in different combinations, with boneblack and muriate of potash. Twelve twentieth acre plats were employed, two of them be ing left unfertilized and another treated with barnyard manure, as checks, To some of the plots all of the nitrate of soda was applied at once, and to others two applications were made, three weeks apart. The tomatoes matured more quickly and gave a greater proportion of early fruit on the plats receiving hitrate of soda. Other results were as follows:

1. Nitrate of soda is superior to both barnyard manure and mineral fertili zers alone. 2. Nitrate of soda alone is, on the whole, but slightly less effective than the complete manure. 3 When small quantities of nitrate are used, the second application is advantageous. 4 the end of the year the profits will be crops have not suffered greatly any- quantities (160 pounds per acre.)

Let us then press forward in the good work, and not be content until every laborer and producer, yea, even our enemies, shall feel and realize that the Alliance is the great conservator of the liberti s of the American people.

For the ensuing year we have elected as officers the following brethren, President, Wm. B. Fleming; Vice President, W. G. Powell; Secretary, Howard F Jones; Treasurer, Wm. R. Wiggins; Chaplain, John B. Powell; Lecturer, W. C. Drake; Assistant Lecturer, Jas. H. Mayfield; Doorkeeper, J. F. P. Horton; A sistant Doorkeeper, Alfred Bishop; Sergeant at Arms, Geo. Stegall; Business Agent, Howard F: Jones; Executive Committee, John Graham, R S. F. Peete, J. W. Stewart ; Delegate to State Alliance, Howard F. Jones; alternate, J. H. Mayfield. HOWARD F. JONES. -----

Gold is not money, silver is not money, paper is not money until made so by the government-then one matelittle satisfaction as egg producers. rial is just as good as another.-Pitta-