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No. 32

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

PROGRESSIVE FAR

Vol. 10.

HE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL

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How Can it Best be Employed for This Purpose ? Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. The importance of corn as a fodder crop can hardly be over estimated. In some of its varieties it is adapted to a

MPORTANCE OF INDIAN CORN

AS A FODDER CROP.

very large part of our country, indeed it is a native of this climate.

In the great corn growing regions of the West it will continue to be raised in immense quantities, principally for the grain for home use and export, but the time is at hand when the fodder will be considered no small part of the crop and will be more carefully preserved for this purpose.

In the New England States, although corn can be profitably grown for the grain and fodder, yet with the cheaper production at the West and the com paratively low prices that have ruled for the past few years, the tendency is to raise less corn for the grain and more for the fodder. Particularly is this the case where dairying in its various branches is the leading industry. To be successful in this there must be plenty of food for the cows at all times of the year and best adapted for the purpose.

There are but a few weeks in summer when the pastures can be depended upon to produce a sufficient amount of the best grasses, and then something else must be substituted in order to keep up the flow of milk which is most desirable.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

Goldbugdom,

Is the title of a series of articles which commenced in

The Progressive Farmer

Last week. These articles are written by Editor J. L. Ramsey, who is now travelling through the

NORTH AND EAST

studying the financial question. If you want the benefit of Mr. Ramsey's observations subscribe for The Progressive Farmer

AT ONCE.

and back numbers will be sent you. In clubs of five we will send the paper four months for bulks or placed upon separate tiers in only twenty cents. Read our offer on another page.

a rich, good feed. got out of the crop ing; husked, the corn ground and then fed with the stalks, and ensilage made from the corn without husking, were found to be in favor of the latter method. of corn is in condition for use. most economical and profitable dispo at all times, and the wise farmer, the one who thinks, studies and acts for himself, will be planning wisely for the future and zealously working in accord E R. TOWLE ance therewith.

each lot or class in a book for the purwhen filling the silo or weighing after- a falling market. Then I would say, pose. As to how many cl sses should ward, is not now considered necessary, have your tobacco ready, so that at be in a curing depends altogether on thus doing away with considerable short notice it can be brought into from two or three to eight or ten, but work. When the silo is filled it should proper order. I prefer loading it into it is most commonly six or seven. Dif be covered with a thick layer or poor wagons, if the roads are in good conferent colors should not be put into the hay to absorb the moisture and pre- dition and the weather good, otherwise same bundle The heads should not serve the ensilage on top. pack into tierc s weighing from six The kinds of corn to plant for ensilage hundred to one thousand pounds. On will depend in great measure on the an average I have found Tuesday, Wedlocation. Amount of fodder is one nesday and Thursday the best days for thing and quality another The time selling. Then push for market. Oftener for raising a great mass of stalks with- than otherwise you will find most of out ears has gone by. It is found that | the soon men just in the same notion, the ears are as valuable as the stalks, so and on hand. You will be surprised then the largest amount of both that to see so many of them. Ask them can be grown the better the crop will be. how they ordered their tobacco: A few The best time to put in the silo is | will say by a steamer; others will say considered to be when the ears are in | by means of a damp cellar ordering ull milk, or soon after. This will make room or by steam made by pouring water on heated stones, or putting Instead of raising corn to husk, grind stones into water hot. However, many and then feed, corn and fodder sepa | persons need some ready cash to buy rately, some now put the entire crop in | fertilizer for wheat, to pay their wage the silo as the most profitable way to hands, to buy winter shoes and clothes, dispose of it. Much labor is saved by to pay that little owing to the merthis method and more real nutriment chant. So go to any of our leading markets at any time when tobacco can Carefully conducted tests at the Ver- be marketed and you will find good mont Experiment Station with corn breaks. But I would say keep off the cured and fed to cows without husk- market just before or after the Christmas holidays To make a stripping room build either of logs or frame and ceil a room large ing of crops. The temperature was enough for six or eight persons to work in conveniently without being crowded As it is difficult growing corn so as and large enough to contain a day's to be in condition to feed as early as strippings, and room enough for an orsome farmers would like to do, the dinary stove upon which there should practice of filling a silo to be kept over always be a pan of water. There should until the following summer for use be a long, low window on one side or when wanted, is being followed by end; another taller one on the other some with advantage. The ensilage is side; a good tight floor; underneath found to keep well and can be fed at a this floor have a deep cellar, with the time when it is very desirable to keep | earth banked up on the outside to the up the flow of milk until the new crop floor, and have the stripping room so connected with the storing room that It may be a little late for building tabacco can be carried from one to the silos this year, but the importance of other without getting wet. When one the corn crop to this country and its is well fixed up for it, tobacco can be stripped out in the bad days of winter sition, may well engage our attention with comfort, when it is impossible to work with comfort at anything out of doors.

bundle, as this will make the tobacco HORTICULTURE show badly. As to the number to be put into a bundle, depends much upon the size of the leaves; 15 to 20 are not many for dark lugs; the leaves are small 12 will do; if the leaves are large of the other kinds six to 10 is the proper number. Fine tobacco should not be ciples underlying profitable farming, I tied with less than eix leaves to a bundle, otherwise the waste in tie leaves is too great. I have seen a fine lot of tobacco worth 40 cents per pound tied into bundles of four leaves each, including young man informed me that the the tie leaf. There is no advantage whatever in a very small bundle, as in most instances the buyer re hangs the tobacco and re orders it before reselling it. Unless the tobacco is to be soon marketed, or immediately packed into a tierce, it should be placed on a small flat, smooth stick with 20 to 25 feet wide and 21 feet deep, into which small bundles to the stick, 16 to 18 he put a half cord of green red oak large ones are enough; always leave a little space between the bundless) that in re-ordering the order will be uniform. Each class or sort should at covered with the surrounding earth, the end of each day be put into separate He then cut a vine that had probab'y the storing room, being careful to place the finest classes the highest in the room, as the higher it hangs the less it

CARBONIC ACID GAS FOR GRAPE.

VINES AND FRUIT TREES.

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

A 67 ism. P D

> If I know anything about the prinattribute it mainly to the following incident:

Some years ago, whilst travelling by rail near Wilmington, N. C., a autumn previous his father gathered 27 bashels of grapes from two flower grape vines, a variety of the scuppernong, and sold them for wine purposes at \$1 per bushel. That after one of said vines had been set some six or seven years, he dug a pit 8 feet long, 4 wood, bark on, thus filling the pit within 6 inches of the top, and then been previously rooted, from the other vine and planted it near one end of said pit. In a few years it caught up will change. The boss should number with and went ahead of the parentvine, producing about two thirds of the 27 bushels Nor was this all; the grapes the kind or quality. It is all the way of the younger vine were larger and of much better quality. Of course the red oak wood made the difference, but I as yet know nothing more. Not long after this I came across a which made the matter plain. Briefly stated, the cxygen of the air, or of rain water, combined with the carbon intobacco when it is very high in order. the decaying wood and formed car-If you do, you will bruise it and change bonic acid gas. This gas possesses great fertilizing properties. The roots your fine wrappers and cutters late in of the vine ran among the logs, fed on it, and produced the result aforesaid. in large lots and your finest in lots of Soon after this I wrote an article, embracing the above, that was read before the Farmers' Club of New York FARMER who raise tobacco may be and commented upon. After the conclusion of the reading a Mr. Fuller remarked to the effect that every person who turned under a crop of clover derived the same benefit. A Mr. Alexander Fuller, (presumably the same map) has, since the above occurred (about 1870) written a book on grape culture, in which he advises that trenches be constructed and filled with green red oak wood, and after filling: same with dirt that the grape vines beplanted thereon. I have not seen the book, but am credibly informed as to its contents. This gave me a new idea that has since been utilized to a great extent. The article was published in such papers as the World a. d Tribune and The light here gained has since formed the basis of my theory for turning

ATE ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. John Fraham, Gatesville, N. C.; Dr. . Harrell, Whiteville, N. C.; T. J andler, Acton, N. C.

orth Carolina Reform Press Association. Officers-J. L. Ramsey, President, arion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. arnes, Secretary,

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sach of the above-named papers are quested to keep the list standing on e first page and add others, provided ey are duly elected. Any paper fail-1 to advocate the Ocala platform will dropped from the list promptly. Our plished in their interest.

AGRICULTURE.

Advanced methods of farming prent land becoming too old to yield mething.

If rye is sown early it may be safely stured in the fall. It makes a profitle pasture.

in addition to other merits accorded rye the fact that it is a weed killer not the least.

the orchard should be cleared of all ish. It is not only unsightly, but is larbor for insects.

dany of the watermelons sent late in Season to Northern markets, do not ng the producer a cent.

there ought to be a fixed place for labor in filting and feeding should albish. Unless there is the premises

good water tight foundation of stone, from several causes; many of them are head in the stripping room, or in the of the farmers -saving fodder and cut there is no wood. Fill these vacant the creameries in Wisconsin, a fact, a little lowest in the center and well in easy and independent circumstances sheds, which should always surround ting and curing tobacco-which is in spaces with the earth that has been ret is a fact, that shows the substanthe storing room. All things being full blass. A large crop of fodder has covered with cement. On this the | -are well prepared to preserve their moved and plant your trees thereon. ready, the leading tobacco picker, been successfully saved. Very little prosperity of the dairy. frame work rest. Good drainage and crops when cured and are well skilled The trees will thus have solid ground rain occurred, and it is needed now to finnesota farmers who have Russian sorter, classifier, or whatever you air tight walls are what is wanted. In- in caring for it. They have learned to root in and will not be liable to be soften ground for fall plowing, and for itles are compelled by law to destroy choose to call him, should take hisseat blown down by the winds, and they stead of having one large silo, it is be through experience that rich oily tolate corn, late Irish potatoes and tur will also be sufficiently near the logs m. or suffer a fine. The county ing found much better to have more bacco, unless tempered, and its colors with his lug puller on his left, with nips. Cotton is opening quite rapidly, for the roots to run out among them. their backs to the low window. In and picking has been done. The dry, am scioners set a day on which the smaller ones, or a large one divided fixed by the freez's of winter more In transplanting trees, they should not clear weather has been favorable for tk must be done. front of them should be a bench two be planted any deeper than they origiinto compartments, as the ensilage will easily changes its brighter colors to it, and a good many correspondents feet wide and eight feet long. Upon Writing for the Farm, Stock and thus be preserved better when feeding those of a darker hue than the light nally grew. anticipate a better crop than hitherto the left end of this the tobacco to be ORCHARDS IN CALIFORNIA. the a correspondent says that he out. The deeper the silo the more comand chaffy tobacces of our eastern and expected. Sweet potatoes are doing stripped should be placed. The lug I have seen orchards in California well, and turnips also. Sorghum cane had considerable experience in pact the ensulage will become from southern counties. As there is more is ripe. A large crop of oats will be that grew, as I was credibly informed, puller takes off the lugs, making two "shing beans and peas. The main pressure of itself and the better it will diversity of colors in the tobacco of planted this fall in well prepared soil. \$500 worth of fruit per acre, the excelor three classes (some times only one) Western District.-The first of the lent fruit E st being produced by them. bity is that the machine is usually be. With the carriers now attached this section, the planter finds it best to week was cool, the latter part dry and Great pains were bestowed on their and passes the plant on to the boss 1 it too high a speed, which splits to the cutters there is no difficulty in strip most of his crop before he com warm. At most places very little rain cultivation, no vegetation of any kind picker, who generally pulls off the re-Teas or beans. Adjust the gover- elevating the ensilage to the top of the mences marketing; by so doing he can fell during the week and the ground being permitted to grow in them. 'ou the engine to run on a low speed barn if necessary. Ten to twelve feet better class his tobacco, and make the maining leaves, being careful to place I believe the same plan would be of has become too dry to plow, except in some of the western counties on the great advantage here. Have no more them in different heaps so that those way a good head of steam on to square and eighteen to twenty feet lots larger. Light chaffy tobacco, with slopes of the mountains, where there fruit trees than is absolutely necessary I the machine up. Remove the high are good dimensions. Silos of little oil in it (commonly called gum by who tie or bind into hands can conhas been considerable rain. Cotton is and these cultivate carefully, growing wave and put an iron plate where this description should be built for us farmers) does not so readily change veniently reach it. Three smart hands opening well, and picking will begin no crop of any kind among them. By burying the oak logs as suggested concave was, which allows the from 50 cents to \$1 a ton capacity, ac- its color from exposure to air and can tie as fast as two can sort. It is next week; the crop seems more prom ising since it has begun to open. Fod the roots would be apt to set deeper 13 of beans to slip easily. Put on all cording to location and cost of ma- moisture as do the rich and oily classes. the duty of the best to see that his lug der pulling and hay making are under than they otherwise would, thus more 1 blast you can. Peas should not be terial. puller classifies his lugs rightly and But as for the best time to sell de-Corn can either be put in the silo pends upon so many contingencies, it that those who do the tieing do not full headway, except in the extreme readily admitting of plowing without Ury when stacked; the best time to west, where it is just beginning. Probthe is just as soon as the sap is out whole-properly managed-or cut, but is impossible to fix any given time. It mix the classes or sorts and that the Carbonic acid gas is possessed of the straw and before the pea is too in general I think farmers favor cut- is always safe to sell when it is bring- proper number of leaves are put into ably both early and late corn crops are peculiar properties, and by employing now generally beyond reach of injury it as aforesaid the fruit will not only be Id. He cuts his beans with a mower ting, as it is so much more convenient ing its worth; better to sell on a rising each hand or bundle; that leaves of the by unfavorable weather conditions. Takes into rows and stacks them handling the ensilage when feeding. market than to wait for higher prices, same length are tied together. Do not Some early planted peas are ripe, and larger and finer, but much less liableto rot on the trees. BRYAN TYSON. Excessive tramping of the ensilage than sell in time of a big break and on put short and long leaves into the same the crop is doing well. tht up.

There are a few crops aside from corn that can be of use for this purpose. especially early in the season, but corn must continue to be the leading crop. And not only is it being used to supplement the pastures in summer in its green condition, but its value for later feeding, either in a cured condition or as ensilage, is becoming more pronounced each year. The large amounts that can be produced to the acre with our modern methods of cultivation is almost marvelous and is having a marked beneficial effect on our agri-

culture. As an aid in our all the-year-around dairying, the fodder corn crop bears a most important relation. Particularly is this the case when put into ensilage. Of course the corn can be cured and used to good a vantage in that condi tion, and many follow this practice, ople can now see what papers are but our most progressive and successful farmers, these producing milk in the winter, much prefer putting it in the silo as the most economical and convenient method. When this is done in a proper manner the ensilage is well preserved and ready for use at all times. The methods of silo building and ensilage making have been greatly simplified since the commencement, which is of much benefit to farmers. This is but the natural outgrowth of experience and observation. It has been found that costly silos built of brick or stone are not necessary; in deed are not the best. They are now largely built of wood and located in some part of the barn where most accossible and convenient. This is very important, as the saving of time and

ways be kept in view. They should

be well coated on the inside with tar them more durable.

In building a silo there should be a ket their to bacco early. This results about 7 feet at each crossing in which vis said Chicago parties are buying week for what is now the chief work

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer, The better class of tobacco growers of Alamance and Caswell do not mar-

For fruit trees it is deemed best to the cotton crop will be all out early the floor into the cellar, by which the 3, etc. be a strong frame-work of studding, as construct trenches at right angles at this fall. Sweet potatoes have suffered tobacco can be put in and taken out. some claim that one thickness on the elect the largest and most early maa little from drought. Turnips are do proper distances apart to suit the dif-Franklin Co., Vt. Enough should be put in the day be inside of well-matched lumber is all ing well. Sorghum cane is ripe and ing ears of corn for seed, thoroughly ferent trees, a tree being planted at ---fore for a day's stripping; 12 to 18 syrup being made. Strawberry plants that is wanted. Of course the best / it and keep it away from the rate. each check or cross. Thus we will say MARKETING TOBACCO. are being set out. Scuppernong grapes hours will be generally long enough quality of boards should be used and that you wish to plant your trees 25. With a horse slaughtering establish are ripening. Pea vines are very fine; for the tobacco to come into stripping feet apart each way. In this case the early planted beginning to ripen and at near Chicago and one in Oregon, order. In the warm, damp days of or some good preparation, to reuder late planted blooming. A good crop poles of wood should be cut about 18 re is a prospect that the scrub will winter tobacco will come into order if depends to some extent on late frosts. feet long. This would leave a space of wiged out of existence. Central District.-A very favorable opened cut and placed in the roof over

be wrapped too short nor too long; just long enough to keep the leaves from copy of Peterson's Familar Science, falling apart.

Cautions - Never strip any tobacco when it is dry enough for the fiber to brake in handling. Do not strip fine its color. Strip out your dark and inferior tobacco in bad weather, and the season. Market your low grades 50 up to 200 pounds.

I have written this communication so that the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE guarded against our so called tobacco B F WHITE. graders. ----WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL

For the Week Ending Monday, Sept 7 1895

LETIN

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, Sept. 7 1895, indicate generally a very favorable week for work and for ripen above normal, excepting on Monday and Tuesday, with maximum temperatures as high as 90 degrees. There was abundant sunshine. Local rains occurred on three days, but the weather was very dry the entire week everywhere except a few counties in the afterwards copied from ocean to ocean. southeast and west portions. The week was favorable for pulling fodder and cutting and curing tobacco. Cotton is opening pretty rapidly and picking is green crops. going on. The first new bales have

been marketed. Light showers are now needed. Eastern District - The past week

was a most favorable one. Excepting Monday and Tuesday, which were ditiously. After the trenches have rather cool, the temperature has been above normal. The week was dry, excepting local rains on 1st and 4th in some of the southern counties of the district. The weather was excellent for saving fodder and for cutting and curing tobacco. Cotton is fruiting well; opening generally; some picking

is going on now. It is thought that It is best to have a trap door through some littered with tin cans, old botbe placed in the barn where there can

TRENCHES BETTER THAN PITS.

Instead of pits, trenches can be formed with plows and the dirt thrown out with shovels much more expebeen constructed, fill with wood to within about 6 inches of the top. Cover with dirt and plant your vines thereon at proper distances apart to suit the variety of grape vines.

TRENCHES FOR APPLE OR OTHER FRUIT TRHES,