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## PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Occasionist, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Mercury, Hickory, N. C.  
 Beecher, White Oaks, N. C.  
 The People's Paper, Beever Dam, N. C.  
 The Plow-boy, Charlotte, N. C.  
 The Carolina Watchman, Concord, N. C.  
 The People's Paper, Wadesboro, N. C.  
 The Plow-boy, Salisbury, N. C.

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

## AGRICULTURE.

Nothing on the farm responds so readily to proper care and with such certain results as does the live stock. Good care pays.

By addressing the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get one of the latest pamphlets on cheese and cheese making, giving many important facts. It also tells how to detect spurious cheese.

If starting with moderate means, a farmer must often buy where and what he can; but it is better to buy a small rich farm than a large poor one. It requires a better farmer to bring up the large tract to a profitable state of cultivation than it does to make the small farm pay.

Ground bone contains, in shortly available form, the mineral element which is scarce in the soil, but to make this phosphate more available it is commonly treated with sulphuric acid. This reduces it to a fine powder, though at the same time converting a large part of it into sulphate of lime.

An exchange truly says, that until farmers learn the importance of organization and the necessity of co-operation, they need not expect to better their conditions very materially. With combines facing them on all sides, they must learn to pull together or be pinned closer to the wall than they have been in the past.

The farmer, like every one else, works for money, and nothing which produces it should be overlooked. Poultry raising seems a small business to many, but the pay is not small. The care of the flock in winter entails extra work, but there is most ample remuneration in a well filled egg basket, and eggs always sell for cash.

The better farmer a man becomes the better citizen he is. He need not hang his head in any assembly because of being a farmer. He should possess sufficient self esteem to believe that he indeed belongs to the true nobility of the lands. His home of all others should be the most attractive of any, because he can have the help of nature to a greater extent. Trees in variety, shrubs, flowering plants and vines, should all add their beauty to his home.

## WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending Saturday, May 23, 1896.

**CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.**  
 The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Section, for the week ending Saturday, May 23rd, 1896, indicate a very favorable change nearly everywhere. The first part of the week continued very warm and dry, but commencing the 19th favorable rains occurred nearly every day over large portions of the State. The drought, however, continues to prevail in some of the western counties, in southern portions of the Central district, and especially over the southeast and coast region. The temperature was above normal every day during the week, and where sufficient rain fell crops made rapid growth.

**EASTERN DISTRICT.**—The drought has been broken in this district by rains from the 19th to the 23rd, except in the southern portion and along the coast, covering the counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Hyde, Tyrrell and portions of Perder and Duplin, where drought continues to prevail with very injurious effect on all crops. On the other hand, in the north some excessive rains have washed lands badly and interrupted farm work, except on light lands. Hail was reported in eight counties, with however, but little damage, and a cloud burst occurred in Gates. Generally great improvement is reported in the growth of crops. Corn and cotton are in good condition; largest portion of cotton crop has been chopped, and work goes on in the north. Much progress was made in transplanting tobacco and setting out sweet potato slips, except in counties where the drought continues. A slight improvement occurred in wheat and oats and much improvement in gardens. Crops were well cultivated and in good condition to receive rain, but grass is making headway now.

**CENTRAL DISTRICT.**—With the exception of local areas in Montgomery, Anson, Stanly and Forsyth counties, the entire district received copious rains this week from the 19th to the 23rd; the rains were quite heavy and washed lands at a few points. Hail was reported in nine counties with some damage to crops, necessitating some replanting, but less than might have been expected. A very favorable change results from the timely breaking of the drought, and crops are now making splendid growth. Setting sweet potato slips made much headway, and the transplanting of tobacco is approaching completion. Some corn was planted to replace failed crops, and some cotton was damaged by hail. Early and well worked cotton is quite large for the season. Irish potatoes and vegetables now doing well. Hairs came too late to help wheat much; it is beginning to ripen, apparently with good heads, though short; oats practically a failure. Watermelons doing extra well.

**WESTERN DISTRICT.**—A few correspondents report the drought still unbroken, but a large majority indicate that favorable showers occurred this week, which, though less than in other portions of the State, greatly benefited all crops. The most serious injury by drought occurred to wheat and oats. These crops are heading very low. Where rain occurred corn, cotton, potatoes and gardens are now doing finely. It is still too dry in some sections for transplanting tobacco. The weather was favorable for farm work and crops are clean and well cultivated.

## HORTICULTURE.

### FIELD CULTURE OF TOMATOES.

When tomatoes are grown on a large scale, the plan of narrow and wide rows alternating has many advantages. After preparing the soil, lay off rows alternating thus: Between first and second rows a distance of four feet, between the second and third rows a distance of two feet—the object being to keep as many of the tomatoes as possible off the ground. When the plants are ready to fall over from the increasing weight of fruit, train the branches toward the narrow middle rows so as to brace each other up. At the first picking of the ripe fruit, if not done earlier, the pickers can lay each plant over to the narrow middle rows, and in such a way that the vines can be made to support each other sufficiently well to keep 90 per cent. of the tomatoes clear off the ground. The narrow middles should be cultivated the last time and left perfectly clean, just before the vines are falling over. The

wide rows ought to be cultivated at least twice after cultivation of narrow middles has ceased and they have been filled with the vines. If an occasional stake is driven down in the narrow middles, and a wire or strong cord is run along as tightly as possible from stake to stake the length of the rows, it will help greatly to support the vines. The plants are set from two to three feet apart in the rows.—S. A. Cook, in American Agriculturist.

The farmer and his family should live better than anyone else in the world. If they cannot increase values and make their crops worth more money, they may improve their condition and make life easier by producing more of the luxuries and using them at home. Some do; if others do not, it is their own fault.—Yes, manufacture.

## NEW POINTS ABOUT PARIS GREEN.

Paris green of standard quality contains about 54 per cent. of arsenious acid, of which 4 per cent. is soluble in cold water and 8 to 9 per cent. in boiling water. A "new process" paris green now on the market, according to the Massachusetts Experiment Station is not paris green at all, but a combination of lime and arsenious acid with a small amount of copper oxide. It contains from 58 to 63 per cent. of arsenious acid. About the same quantity of its arsenious acid is soluble in cold water as in standard paris green, but in boiling water from 15 to 20 per cent. is soluble, or more than twice as much as in true paris green. It is suggested that the injury done to foliage by paris green may be caused by putting this substance into heated lime mixtures, to the heat generated by the chemical action in mixing the two, or to the heat developed by the sun on globules of water standing on the leaves. If this is true, paris green should never be put into liquids until the latter are thoroughly cooled, and especially is this true of the new process paris green. It is well known that by adding milk of lime to the water containing paris green, or by using the latter with bordeaux mixture, much more of the poison can be sprayed without injury to foliage than if paris green alone is used in the water. One gallon of the milk of lime to 10 gallons of the water containing paris green as ordinarily used (1 pound to 150 to 200 gallons of water) will be sufficient. As Prof. Maynard truly says, "The use of the bordeaux mixture has become a necessity to protect most of our crops from fungus pests, and as the lime in this mixture has the same effect as the milk of lime, we urge their combined use, thus reducing the cost for the destruction of each pest to the minimum."—American Agriculturist.

One might be a great success as a grain grower, and make a failure equally as great with small fruits, not because of lack of industry nor intelligence, but because he needed the requisite painstaking talent such work demands. Having been used to large areas, he would find it hard to restrict himself to desirable limits in the newer occupation.

## LIVE STOCK.

### FALLACY OF POOR BREEDING.

It is said in Wisconsin not one colt will be dropped this spring where ten were dropped five years ago. The absence of foals is noticeable all over the country. This state of affairs shows that the shortage of horses will assert itself in a year or two. It should not, however, induce a rush to breed horses except without the exercise of great care and discretion. Farmers and breeders are liable to be misled, and to think the way to make money is to jump in and breed every mare on the farm regardless of breeding, quality, style or purpose. It will pay right now to breed all the good mares to good stallions, but there will be no profit in breeding scrub mares to cheap stallions, for the product will not pay the expense of keep. This country has many well bred stallions that are now standing at a low service fee, and these are the ones to patronize.—Maryland Farmer.

Good laws against noxious weeds are rarely well enforced. The intelligence and public spirit of all land owners should be concentrated upon this question, and this should be sufficient to effectually control it. The wild carrot and the Canada thistle have infested many a farm because of the negligence of these most interested in their suppression.

## THE DAIRY.

### ACCORDING TO MERIT.

There are too many poor milk cows on the farms of this country—cows that do not pay for their "board and keep." The North Carolina Experiment Station proposes a plan that it is believed will result in eventually raising the standard of the milk cows of the whole country, for, if adopted, it will result in the turning over to the butcher of all poor cows in the country. The plan proposed is to buy and sell milk cows absolutely on their merits, the quantity and quality of their milk being determined by tests. The rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of \$12 per gallon of milk given per day that is high enough to show three and one-half per cent. of fat. To this price add or subtract one dollar for every one-fourth of one per cent of fat, which is above or below the three and one-half per cent. Under this rule it will not pay to sell a poor cow as a milk cow, and she will be dried up and fattened. Undoubtedly the plan is feasible and the good it does greatly to be desired.

Of course, this spring you are going to keep your tools sharp and in good repair, that is, your tools of iron, but what about considering the highest comfort and well being of your horses? Upon their physical well being depends the amount and quality of work they can do. Let them be conscientiously groomed. Let them have water often, even if you must haul it to the fields with you.

## PRACTICAL DAIRYING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY DR. J. J. MOTT.

I have accepted the invitation of the President of the North Carolina Fair to make some remarks here to-night on the subject of Dairy Farming. I did so, supposing the character of the speeches would be in the nature of a preliminary discussion, and am not prepared with an address such as the subject and the occasion demands. But in consideration of my desire to aid the able and self sacrificing President, and comply with his wishes, I will not decline to say something, though unused to public speaking and am without notes or any written means of assistance.

The President, I take it, knowing that I am engaged in the business of dairying, naturally expects and desires me to speak from my experience in it. I began the business ten years ago, buying five or six of the best bred Jerseys I could find, and placing them on a farm I owned two miles from Statesville. It was the oldest settled place in the community, and the cultivated land had been run down by continuous crops, without putting back anything on the soil. My herd of Jerseys increased rapidly, and in a few years I had fifty or sixty head, which has been increased at times since to nearly one hundred. I built cheap barns and stables, as they were needed for the stock, and buildings for dairying purposes. A market was secured for the butter produced, and it was sold, on year round contracts, at 25 cents a pound in this and adjoining States. The skimmed milk was used for calves and hogs. My plan has been to keep one hog for each milk cow, and I find that the amount of milk is sufficient to keep the hogs much more healthy and making a more rapid growth with the same amount of grain feed.

Buildings for storing ensilage have been used all the time, and with great economy in feeding. There is no doubt about this. The ensilage keeps up a better flow of milk in winter when there is no green food, and winter dairying, for butter, is much more profitable than summer dairying. I have used in early spring and summer rye to start with, then clover, and when clover season was over, followed it with green corn sowed in drills and fed about the tasseling period, keeping it sowed in small lots at such intervals as to use up each lot before it would get too old and the stalk too hard. With this plan there has been large quantities of manure saved and put on the land, and the land is much improved and a good portion of it capable of producing large crops.

The advantages of dairy farming are the better facilities it affords for improving the land and the continual money income whatever it may be. The cash the dairyman gets out of his business comes in by the week or by the month, and thus he is enabled, with ready money, to buy what he has to

buy, and of course can do so on better terms than credit.

The great disadvantage of dairying in the South is the character of labor here. It is not of the humane, pains taking, careful quality that the dairy cows require. Good milkers can rarely be found, or such workers be got to learn and do the work properly. Kind treatment to the cow and correct milking are the great desiderata, and without these the dairy man will fail. A good cow, well fed and watered, and with positive regularity, and kindly treated and milked by some one who knows and does it right, will pay for it.

One of the other important considerations in dairying is to start on the right kind of land. The land which produces the hard woods entirely have a good clay sub soil which will hold manures and fertilizers of any kind. These lands are good grass and clover lands, and can be bought up spontaneously and grow on such lands for a few years, but will die out as the original growth of the forest—oak, hickory and the hard woods—are reestablished. The pine does not exist in any old original forest where there is a tight clay sub soil. Almost universally where the pine forms a part of an aged forest, the sub soil is open and much of a heavy cast of manures would sink below the reach of crops before they could take it up. The pine lands, however, are necessary for the most valuable money crops of our State—cotton and tobacco. There is a considerable quantity of the hard wood, tight clay sub soil land in our State. The largest extent of it that I have seen are in Orange, Alamance, Iredell and Catawba counties, but there is some of it in all the counties in the Piedmont section. It all ought to be come employed in dairy farming.—From First Annual Report of the N. C. Dairymen's Association.

## ADVICE TO BUYERS OF CHEESE.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., offers the following advice to those buying cheese:

With this explanation, the following advice may safely be offered to buyers of cheese. It must be understood that these remarks apply only to cheese of the customary factory form, weighing from twenty to sixty pounds each, and sold and shipped in round boxes, one or two cheeses in a box. This description covers the great bulk of the cheese of commerce in the United States, but necessarily excludes a large number of other kinds and fancy forms of cheese, more or less familiar to trade but all in comparatively insignificant quantity and less subject to imitation and adulteration.

Merchants buying cheese should deal with agents and firms whom they consider thoroughly reliable and from whom redress can be obtained in case of deception and loss, even if unintentional. They should become familiar with the authorized or official markings for full cream cheese made in the principal producing States and should specifically order only such cheese as is so marked. Upon arrival, every cheese should be examined and none accepted which cannot be definitely identified by its markings as the article ordered and desired.

Retail dealers should take the same precautions and should either keep cheese in the boxes in which bought, or preserve the boxes until the cheese is all sold. Every cheese should be so cut, for retail, as to keep the mark on the bandage, to insure identity, until the last piece is sold.

Consumers should inform themselves as to proper markings in like manner and, when they buy, should insist upon seeing the markings upon the cheese and, if necessary, upon its box, in order to fully identify the article as one officially branded.

These simple directions, if followed, will make it reasonably certain that the buyer secures a full cream factory-made cheese, guaranteed under the laws of the State indicated by its brand. While it will be thus possible to obtain cheese made from whole milk, pure and unadulterated, it is not possible in any way to guarantee skill in making, age, and proper ripening to develop the special flavor desired. Flavors differ and tastes differ. In these respects "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Those who desire to obtain skimmed cheese, or partly skimmed, or filled cheese, can get these articles by specially inquiring for them, and at prices to correspond to the quality of the article, being always considerably below the current prices for the State brand of full cream cheese. Several States provide by law that these lower grades shall be so branded on cheese, or box, or both, as to show exactly what they are; but these laws are so diverse as to prevent concisely describing them.

## POULTRY YARD.

### MANAGING CHICKS.

Wherever chicks or ducklings or other poultry babies are kept, whether in an artificial brooder or under a hen, one thing is always absolutely necessary for success in raising them, and that is a dry lodging place. The little things want plenty of good drinking water; but that is all the dampness they need or can stand. We must be sure to keep them out of the rain and out of wet grass, and in a place that is rat proof. Dampness and rats go away with a large proportion of the chicks and ducklings that are hatched, and perfectly sound and promising. Where rats abound, coops can be made rat-proof in a cheap manner by means of a wire screen with small meshes.—Farmer's Review.

## THE FARMER'S SALVATION.

Poultry raising affords more than one phase of good results to the persons who are willing to regard it as a really is—a modest calling. The farmer comes first in the list of those who are qualified to take it up. The income of the family may be increased \$500 a year in cash; and to many a farmer who is disheartened over the outlook of his business this means salvation. He can make his poultry pay far more than his wheat does, and that too at much less cost of labor. The urban and suburban residence comes next. By correct attention to a small flock, an artisan, a clerk or a professional man can secure a healthy supply of good food for his table, and at the same time benefit physically by the exercise and the diversion incident to the care of the fowls. Then comes the youth of the family, who may be at the parting of the roads of life. An interest in some such work as this may settle the vexing problem of his career; and while he may not develop into a poultryman for life, he may be given the right impetus towards the habit of "doing well" whatever he undertakes.—American Poultry Journal.

Under some circumstances grass appears to grow better under trees than it does when exposed to the full blaze of the summer's sun. In a young orchard, and especially one that is plowed every year, the tree roots near the surface are cut off by the annual cultivation. This leaves several inches of soil in which shallow rooted grass plants thrive. But in orchards that have long been uncultivated, tree roots will be found very near the surface, ready to take in the rainfall, even of very light showers. In such circumstances it is impossible for grass to thrive, and much less for the deeper-rooted clover to do so. In any event, the grass grown in the shade will have less nutrition than that which has abundant sunlight.

## FROM JACKSON COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.  
 The true Alliance and reform principle still lives in old Jackson. On the second Thursday in April we held our county meeting with Love's Chapel Sub. Did not have as full meeting as we have had, but had a good one. All we need to have a good County Alliance here is a good speaker or two from a distance to come among us, and knock some of the scales from our eyes.

Our next county meeting will held on the second Thursday in July, at John's Creek. Hope we will have a rousing time then.

Free silver is the watch word here, I tell you. The colored people of Beta are going to organize a silver club at Eryson's School House soon. Will say more about it some other time. I have never heard a single Populist of Jackson say that he did not endorse our "Mary Ann's" plan. All say if the R-publicans or Democrats either want the Populists to vote with them, let them say "free silver" straight out, and mean it and do it, otherwise let them go. We are in the middle of the road to stay; "you bet." We mean to have good true officers or let us be left. We say vote our principle, and stand by it, if we fail to elect a single man in the United States. We say here is our flag; look at it. We will fight under our true colors, and if defeated all will know what we were fighting for; and if we are whipped, do like the fellow who got drunk—"Lave and get over it, and try it again."

So, brethren, one and all, stand by your flag.  
 By wishing THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, the best paper in North Carolina, much success, I close.  
 Very respectfully,  
 T. M. FRIZZELL,  
 Secretary Jackson Co. Alliance.