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PROGRESSIVE HAR.

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THE INDUSTRIAL ANJ DUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

### Vol. 11.

# RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 4, 1896.

## No. 26

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

wheat and clover, followed by corn and peas; then by wheat and clover. If desirable, rye or oats may occasionally

be substituted for the wheat. As the land becomes richer, as much as one and a half bushels of wheat may be sown per acre.

It requires nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to make a complete fertil z r. The above ingredients furnish the phosphorus and potash only. The clover and peas will provide the nitrogen much more cheaply and practically than can be done by a direct applica tion of nitrogen (usually nitrate of sode). To those, however, who may prefer a perfect, or comple, fertilizer, the following formula is submitted: Nitrate of soda..... 500 pounds Acid phosphate ..... 11,00 Muriate of potash..... 400 The above will make a ton at a cost

of about \$25 for ingredients, but if bought on the market ready for use, it will cost about \$35. High grade in gredients should be procured.

In either case the largest quantity that can be used without injury to the crop will be the cheapest in the end, as a large crop will not only be procured but the value of the fertilizers will be multiplied many times over by reason of chemical action not necessary to state here.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL-LETIN

For the Week Ending Saturday, July 25, 1896.

CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C. The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Climate and Crop Ser vice, for the week ending Saturday, July 25th, 1896, indicate that the past week was generally very favorable for the growth of crops, which have im proved materially. The temperature was above the normal every day except the 19th, and the latter part of the week was very warm, with maximum temperatures above 90 degrees; rain occurred on four days, which was beneficial, and there was too much in only a very few localities; there was an abundance of sun-hine. Cotton. corn, sorghum, tobacco, sweet potatoes field peas and rice are all on the aver age and in excellent condition. Fruit is poor, except grapes, which are fine. EASTERN DISTRICT .- Nearly every

correspondent reports past week favor able. The weather was very warm to wards the end, with plenty of sunshine and little rain, but sufficient to keep crops growing. All crops are doing well and have improved. In the north ern portion of the district it has been

If farmers could only be induced to one of the best weeks since May. Farm try the above plan on a couple of acres | ers have been killing grass, and laying of wheat, the prospect by spring would by is about done. Cotton is recov rine EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH doubtless be such that they would from the effects of excessive rain and strain a point to try the other two in it is much improved; weed large and

years. In both cases it was evident that no greater yield was produced by

rows that had been detasseled. It will be seen, therefore, that the question has by no means been decided,

but must be more fully investigated. One thing, however, is certain-the ordinary farmer can with profit leave the matter for experiment station men to determine. There evidently is not enough beuefit in detasseling for the commercial grower to practice it, and if better seed can be produced, let trained investigators prove it.—Ameri can Agriculturist.

#### -----WORKING YOUNG COLTS.

It is the custom nowadays to break and use colts at a much earlier age than in former years. There can be no doubt that the practice is overdone, and that many valuable horses have been ruined by improper use at an early age. On this subject the American Cultivator truthfully says that the three year old colt should not be put at hard work. He should have enough to do to exercise his muscles, but with out the danger of straining them. The young colt should be put beside an old and steady horse, and thus used it will not be apt to do much. If worked without injury during the year they are three years old, they will not be strained by any task in later years after bone and muscles have hardened

FEEDING OATS TO FARM STOCK

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#### In Illinois, tests were made during two FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING. POULTRY YARD

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mort gages on their farms.

with reference to the South, says that That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a good deal cheaper made in the summer than bought in the winter.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when anyone ap proaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

That educating children is money caned at a hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten in country taverns.

#### HORTICULTURE HOW TO SUCCEED WITH EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. The very early strawberry fighting for life amid the quickly alternating extremes of heat and cold of early spring is apt to be generally inferior to varieties ripening later and under more favorable conditions. Laboring under so many disadvantages from weather it must have all the advantages that soil can give to attain any degree of excellence. With all these advantages many more early strawberries prove It costs fully 4 cents to raise it, a profit failures than any other kind. After of 3 cents per pound. It costs about 10 many years' experience, and the testing of many hundred varieties, I find that the Murray and the Improved West brook are the best. I have tested them fully. Both ripen their fruit before Crescent, or such varieties usually called early, begin to ripen at all. As experienced growers know, this is very early indeed.

the poultry business is a great and growing industry, because it is a paying one, and yet the majority of Southerners think that it is ridiculous to compare the raising of poultry with cotton growing; and yet it is a well known fact that almost anyone can make more off of four acres of land devoted to the raising of broilers and fancy poultry than he could off of twice as much land planted in cotton. It is true, the farmers find little trouble in marketing cotton, but at such a low price the profit on eight acres of good cotton would not support a family of four were it not for the most rigid economy that is practiced. He cannot better his position by saving his cotton; his best friend will not pay him more for it; the price

A PAYING INDUSTRY.

The Ohio Poultry Journal, speaking

is the same everywhere. It is therefore greatly to the farmers' interest to let cotton alone, and turn their attention to truck farming, fruit culture, and especially the raising of poultry. They can find a ready market for chickens at all times of the year and at a good price; and, unlike cotton, the price on poultry is not the same everywhere, thus allowing one to ship his chickens and get a much better price for them than if sold at home.

The average price of cotton for the past ten years has been about 7 cents. cents per pound to raise a broiler which sells for 20 cents per pound, a profit of 10 cents per pound, or 20 cents on a two months' old broiler. It takes about seven months to raise a pound of cotton, and about one month to raise a pound of chicken. Fruit and poultry culture go together, and any man can take a small plat of land, put up a small poultry plant, set it out in plums and peaches, and by working industriously make an independent living.

A. F. Hileman, Concord, N. C.; N C. English, Trinity, N. C.; James M. Mewborne, Kins on, N. C.

STATE ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. John Brady, Gatesville, N. C.; Dr. J.F. Harrell, Whiteville, N. C.; T. J. Candler, Acton, N. C.

## Sorth Carolina Reform Press Association.

Officers-J. L. Ramsey, President; Sarion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary,

PAPERS.

* regrective Farmer, Cancasian, Mercury, Battler, Our Home. The Populist, The People's Paper, The Vestibule, The Plow-Boy.	*	Hickory, J Whitakers, J Beaver Dam, J Lumberton, M Charlotte, J Wadesboro, J
Carolina Watchman	Li.	Sa.isbury, 1

ins first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are cublished in their interest.

### AGRICULTURE.

#### TO PROCURE A LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT AND IMPROVE THE LAND.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. If stubble land is to be sown, it should be turned and subsoiled after the weeds ripen, say from Sept. 20.h to Oct. 1st If st ck land, the corn should be re moved as soon as fully ripe, and the land turned and subsoiled, the corn stalks being placed in the furrows and covered up.

Four hundred pounds acid phosphate and an equal amount of kainit should then be applied broadcast per acre and harrow or any other proper mode. The revolving wheels, or blades, of the disc harrow will give it an advantage in filthy land, as they will not choke.

After the frost has gone out of the ground, say about the 15th of March, sow about eight pounds of red clover seed per acre and harrow in with a common iron-tooth harrow. Some ad vise crossing with the harrow, thus giving a double harrowing. The harrowing will improve the wheat, more than making up for what may be destroyed, and will at the same time plant the clover seed.

At a proper time, toward fall, the clover may be mown for hay. The following spring the clover may be again mown for hay. The third crop of clover should stand until ripe, which is usually toward fall, and then be well turned for corn the following spring. No pasturing should be permitted, however tempting the clover may look for calves, or other stock. The first season you procure a crop plowed under when the plants have of wheat and clover. The second sease made their best growth. When the of wheat and clover. The second season you procure one crop of clover, worth more than an ordinary corn crop, and turn the next, being the third | tain the largest amount of plant food, crop of clover grown. The above plan ought to yield at least 25 bushels of wheat per acre, and then, with proper rotation, the land actually grow richer for the next 20 years without any further application there is nothing so effective as a firstof fertilizers. The rotation should be class gang plow.-N. J. Shepherd.

corn. The cost of the first formula bolling well. It is shedding equares at (acid phosphate and kainit) will be about \$7 per acre. BRYAN TYSON Ollie, N. C.

...... FALL PLOWING.

To prepare the ground for the seed, it should be deeply plowed in the autumn, and cross plowed, as the land cannot be plowed in the spring without vines loaded. exposing a large surface to the strong,

thus occasioning the loss from the soil proportioned to the increase of surface keeps up its store of available nutritive and magnesia in soluble forms; the sulphides are slowly converted into

the amide like matters of humus. upon the chemical and physical charac temperature and meteorological conditions.

Moreover, the soil lying in rough inter furrows has been subjected to the action of frost; it is in its upper layers so broken up and divided in all direc tions by the powerful expansion of the water when converted into ice, as to be wheat at the rate of about 11 bushels reduced to the condition of the greatest by; corn earing well. Corn on creek per acre. The whole may then be possible fineness, recognized and see worked into the soil by means of a disc much desired by the farmer under the freshet to improve much. Cotton shows term mellowness.

#### PLOWING UNDER CROPS.

Experience has shown that one of the best, as well as one of the most economical ways of building up the fertility of the soil is by plowing under Grapes ripening. Some thrashing still green crops, and this plan of fertilizing to be done; the wheat seems to turn can also be used to good advantage in out better than expected maintaining the fertility, so that on the average farm it will be found a good plan to take every opportunity of plowing under a green growth.

But in doing this we would hardly advocate the growing o weeds, especially to plow under as a green crop

a good many places, but not badly. Corn also improved; earing finely and much of the crop made. Some fodder ripening on early corn and being stripped. Some firing reported on lowlands. Tobacco curing in full pro gress, with better cures than last week Grapes are ripening and very fine

CENTRAL DISTRICT -A fine, warm drying (fiects of the spring winds, and week, with few showers, generally very favorable for crops, which are by evaporation of a quantity of water growing fast, except bottoms, which were drowned out Abundant sunshine exposed. By the reciprocal action of caused late corn to grow well; some the atmosphere and the soil the latter | reports of corn firing on light, sandy soil. Upland corn looking remarkably Each of the above-named papers are matter. The silicates soluble with well and lowland crop has improved requested to keep the list standing on difficulty slowly yield alkalies, lime in many places. Fodder-pulling will soon begin in the south. Cotton is shedding squares and leaves in some sulphates, and generally the minerals localities and yellowing in others, but of the soil are disintegrated and mixed plants are generally large and healthy. under the influence of the oxygen, the Some correspondents report bolls near water, the carbonic acid, and the nitric ly open. This very advanced stage acid of the air. Again, the atmospheric places the crop in considerable danger nitrogen is assimilable by the soil in of damage by the usually heavy rains the shape of ammonia, nitrates, and of August, as cotton needs dry weather after it begins to open. Tobacco im The rate of disintegration, as well as proved, but flea bugs are numerous that of nitrification, depends in part Rain needed to make tobacco just topped spread. Some good cures are ter of the soil, and partly upon the reported. Peas and potatoes good

> some turnip seed planted. Grapes good. WESTERN DISTRICT. - Past week more favorable, warm with a few beneficial showers, but too much in portions of Mitchell and Buncombe counties. Prospects for corn good; dryer weather enabled farmers to clean fields and lay bottoms was too much injured by the some improvement since the rains ceased and is bolling nicely; no shed ding reported. Tobacco doing very well. Sweet potatoes and gardens good; pea crop fine and large quantity planted. Some turnip seed planted

EFFECT OF DETASSELING CORN

At various times it has been thought that the removal of the tassel of the corn plant would result in a larger yield. This was based on the admitted fact that a large amount of energy is used in the development of the flower and the production of pollen A num ber of tests were made to determine the facts in the case. Of course it was necessary to allow enough pollen to be produced to fertilize the silks In most of the tests, therefore, the tassels were removed from every alternate rowpulled out as soon as they appeared -or three rows were detasselled and one left untouched. At the Cornell Station detasseled corn produced a slightly greater yield during the first two years, but the third year there was practically no benefit In Nebraska, detasseling resulted in decreased yields. Here the tassels were cut off instead of being pulled out, as was the case in New York. In Maryland the yield was decreased by the land the yield was decreased by the practice. In Kansas the detasseled for such action. —Typographical Jour fields produced slightly the most corn. nal.

Oats has been long recognized as one of the very best grains for most classes of farm animals. This is especially true of horses and young stock of all kinds, unless it be pigs. The weight of evidence of many careful feeding experiments is against the profitableness of feeding oats to young pigs except as a small part of their ration. One year with another oats are relatively higher in price than is corn in most parts of the United States. It is not alone a

comparison of the price per bushel, but of the relative weight of a bushel of oats and one of corn that must be made. This year, however, with the largest crop of oats ever grown in this country, the price is exceptionally low, lower than for many years. There is no reason why farmers should not feed oats freely at present prices, except in localities in which the crop was a failure or very poor. How, then, to feed is a question about which there is much difference of opinion. For horses and colts, calves, sheep and lambs the writer would feed grain unground For cows, steers, and hogs it is an advantage to grind it. Good oat straw is valuable food, and if the feeding is carefully done there is much to commend the plan of feeding sheaf oats. If large quantities are fed at once much of the straw will be left uneaten. Where there are convenient facilities for cutting the sheaf oats, a large percentage of straw can be utilized by so

doing. The greater danger of injury by rats and mice if the oats are left unthreshed is about the only reason which can be nrged in favor of threshing the crop in many cases. There are horses which do not properly masticate oats, but these are rather exceptional cases. If the grain is mixed with cut straw, hay or stover, it will be better eaten. Young animals pretty thoroughly mas ticate their food, and the writer has not found sufficient gain from grinding to repay the cost of the work. This does not apply to pigs, however. It is better to have oats ground if to be fed to hogs of any age. In many cases a mixture of oats and corn will be better than either grain fed alone. The younger the stock the larger may be the proportion of oats. Many insist that oats alone are much better than any mixture of corn as food for colts.

Both are very prolific, of the most perfect and brilliant red, and about the firmest and best shippers I ever 38.W.

Their size is good, averaging with Cre cent. Being pistilates, they should have Meeks' Early, an extremely early staminate, planted every fourth row as pollenizers. Eleanor I have not yet fully tested, but experienced and re liable growers pronounce it the earliest and most valuable berry known.

But like all very early varieties, the above must have rich soil and clean culture. One hundred bushels of cot ton seed or half a ton of cotton seed meal, or 250 pounds nitrate of soda, or 25 good loads of stable manure, and 300 pounds dissolved bone or acid phos phate, and 250 pounds sulphate of pot ash or 100 bushels unleached wood ashes per acre, thoroughly plowed and harrowed in, make splendid crops of them on almost any soil. R pening so early, and being so firm and highly colored, they command very high prices.

O. W. BLACKNALL. Kittrell, N. C.

# LIVE STOCK.

HORSE NOTES.

An authority was that bran is an ex cellent ration for horses if fed with cut hay, and that bran and ground oats mixed make an excellent summer feed, but some authorities claim that more cases of colic result from feeding bran than any other cause.

Not long since a number of Canadians interested in the exportation of horses to Great Britain interviewed the dominion deputy minister of marine and fisheries, and urged that the ship ment of horses should be supervised by the department of marine, in the same manner as the shipment of cattle is now done. They pointed out several changes in the accommodation of horses on shipboard, the inspectation of fodder, etc., which would tend to keep the animals in good condition during the voyage and render them more saleable on landing, and urged that more care should be taken to foster this trade, which was a growing one, and capable of great expansion as Canadian horses get better known on the other side The minister expressed sympathy with their desire to enlarge the trade, and assured the deputation that the matter should be brought to the attention of Says an eminent authority: "The the minister of marine and fisheries at as early a moment as possible.

### THE DAIRY. FARM DAIRYING.

prrespondence of the Progressive Farmer. In the Eastern States there are but few farmers who are not to at least a limited extentialready engaged in dairying. By this it is meant there are but a very small per cent of Eastern farmers who do not keep anywhere from three to thirty cows. The Eastern farmers milk all they do keep, none being allowed to suckle their calves.

In the Western and Southern States conditions are different, and the number of cows kept by a farmer does not indicate the number he is milking or intending to milk.

Therefore, it would in some cases be simply increasing one's dairy interest, while in others it would be starting in entirely new.

Then again there are every year men starting in as farmers who have no cows of any kind. That class will, as a rule, find it to their interest not to stock up the first year with the full number of cows they expect to keep. This is because it will be found almost impossible to buy the best cows out of any herd. It is better to raise a herd of dairy cows, better for several reasons. First, by using males of improved dairy breeds a better class of cows can be raised than can, as a rule, be purchased; second, they will be more gentle if properly trained from calfhood to maturity; third, they are more contented, and contentment counts.

At the bottom of all successful dairying, whether conducted entirely on the farm, or partly as associated dairying. is dairy education, dairy habits, and sometimes it may be called dairy instinct. Instinct is said to be the sum of inherited habits. This is doubtless the best definition that can be given of it. Hence the best dairy communities are those where dairying has been carried on for generations. Kindness, patience, painstaking, keen observation and steadfastness of purpose are all important factors in producing good results. If dairying is not thought to be worth your best forts, let it alone by all means. Let it alone if it is irksome to you. Devotion and application to an enterprise bege's a love for it, or it should, and if it does not, there is something wrong. There is a moral side to dsirying. Regular habits are acquired. Men who keep cows must be at home at milking time-home is a good place Very few good dairymen are whiskey drinkers. Dairying communities, as a rule, furaish but little business for lawyers. Dairying is educating and elevating if intelligently followed; this is especially true of home dairying. F. W. MOSELEY. Clinton, Iowa,

But at the same time, if there was a good growth of weeds already on the land and it were possible, we should certainly use all reasonable care to plow under.

As with all other work on the farm, however, it will always pay to do the work at a time and under such conditions as is best calculated to make the most out of it. For this reason, when it is possible, a green crop should be plants are in full bloom is generally

when the best stage of growth has been reached, and when the plants will conand the nearer the most satisfactory way and with the least of effort. The day for economy in the operation of farms is here, and the farmer can no longer afford to employ oldwill not only hold its own, but will fashioned and expensive methods. One of the essentials to good farming is good plowing, and to accomplish this

The writer has a higher appreciation of the value of corn, reasonably used, as a food for even young animals, than have many feeders, but he uses oats freely in present conditions. It would be a consummation much to be re joiced over if the present low prices for oats would lead to the much larger use of this grain as food for the human auimal. Its use for this purpose has greatly increased within the last quar ter of a : entury, but it may wisely be come more general - Farmers' Friend.

telegraph 'frank' is the risg in the Congressional nose, and the sooner it is abolished the speedier will the people get down to honest and disinterested legislation." Ask your C ngressman, when he next solicits your vote, whether he has accepted free service from the telegraph monopoly, and if

The People's party cannot, and will not, lie down inside of either a Repub lican or a Democratic lion, but it will gladly unite and act with either Re publicans or Democrate outside of the old Carcassis -- Progressive Farmer, Mt. Vernon, Ill.