Vol. 11.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUC. C)NAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ( "ST. "E POLICY.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 18, 1896.

No. 28

### THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President - Mann Page, Brandon, Vice-President-H. C. Snavely, Leb perctary-Treasurer- R. A. South-

worth, Denver, Col. EXECUTIVE BOARD. E L. Loucks, Huron, S. D.; W P. Bricker, Cogan Station, Pa.; J. F. Wil-

otte, Kansas; W. L. Peeke, Ga. JUDICIARY. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.

W. Beck, Alabama.

M. D. Davie, Kentucky. TH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALL!

President - Dr. Cyrus Thompson, tichlands, N. C. Vice-President-Jno. Graham, Ridge vay, N. C.

Secretary-Treasurer-W. S. Barnes Halsboro, N. C. ecturer-J. T. B. Hoover, Elm City,

neward-Dr. V. N. Seawell, Villa 10 W. N. C. Caaplain-Rev. P. H. Massey, Dur nam. N. C.

Door keeper-Gee. T. Lane, Greens Assistant Door keeper-Jas. E. Lyon. burham, N. C. Sergeant-at-Arms-A. D. K. Wallace,

Butherfordton, N. C. State Business Agent- T. Ivey, Hils Trustee Business Agency Fund-W. Graham, Machpelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE. 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. F. Harrell, Whiteville, N. C.; T. J. Candler, Acton, N. C.

Sorth Carolina Reform Press Association. Officers-J. L. Ramsey, President Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S.

Barnes, Secretary, PAPERS. ragressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C. Hickory, N Whitakers, N Beaver Dam. Conc. rd, Wadesbore,

Sa isbury, N. Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our asonie can now see what papers are mblished in their interest.

# AGRICULTURE.

Black pigs usually have tougher skin and are less liable to skin discases than white pigs.

Red celery is one of the latest novel ties in the vegetable garden. It is said to be of excellent quality, tender and well thavored.

There is one farmer to six lawyers in of the weather. the present Congress. That ratio will have to be changed if agriculture exposts to receive proper recognition in the laws of the land.

As crops are gathered, clear off all waste, trash and weeds and plow up the land and seed with crimson clover. This will prevent washing and fit the had for next year's crops.

The cherry tree is a close grower and does best when planted closer together than peaches and other trees. They may be set 12 feet apart in the row, It the rows should be 24 feet apart.

Wood ashes are too valuable a fertil izer to be wasted. For the orchard and berry patch they are especially valuable Statter on the surface and either plow (r hoe under previous to irriga

If you are afraid of work; if you have no stability of purpose; or if you are possessed of the false notion that lowle will take care of themselves, do not go into the business of poultry

A horse's collar and harness should be as well fitted as we fit shoes on our feet or coats on our backs before buyog them. In buying a collar, many out only to size and price; shape and wanty are quite as important.

amachine, turnips can be grown among them with profit, and generally with better advantage than among corn. Potato tops die down before frost in Jures the corn, and after the potatoes to themselves. But there is another quired in hand digging the potatoes Weeds, besides removing some of the Surplus turnips and giving those which remain a better chance to mature.

## CRIMSON CLOVER.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

GRAND RAPIDS Mich. The value of crimson clover for the purpose of fertil zing crops is the chie! subject of thought by farmers at this time. Reports received from all parts of Michigan show that crimson clover passed the winter well and an immense crop of hay and seed were saved Crimson clover is a native of Italy and other parts of Southern Europe. It is not new to this country, but only re cently begun to attract attention. Crimson clover is an annual, and must be sown in its proper season. This ex tends from the first of August until the last of October. The seed germinate very quickly, and it grows very rapid ly, and makes a good fall, winter and early spring pasture. It stands the winters better than the common red clover, and yields double the amount of hay and seed per acre. It seems to flourish in all soils and makes a good bee pasture. The hay is of extra fine quality as a fertilizer and land restorer. It has no equal, and its great value lies in its ability to send its deep feeding roots far in the subsoil to gather and bring to the surface elements of fertil ity that would be otherwise lost. Early in May, in this latitude, the blooms ap pear and the field changes from a deep to a brilliant crimson, making a sight to behold and to remember. Its great

The Ostario Station of Canada says that in a trial of a steam power milk ing machine at that station, a man and a boy, using the portable engine for power, milked twenty six cows in about twenty six minutes This is certainly quick work, and for large dairies it would pay, if it does the work well But for the general farmer the old way is not likely soon to be superseded.

beauty is not surpassed by the finest

flower that blooms, in yard or garden.

#### ----WHY THE SILO PAYS.

order to preach the silo, so we beg those who have silos to bear with us if we seem to repeat self evident truths. Re member what an awful lot of preach the first page and add others, provided | ing it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us spread the truth.

safely and more permanently than any long cultivation, subsoiling would be other plan. Silage is practically fire proof, and will keep in the sile indefi

less expense than it can be preserved in the bottom of the furrow made by in any other form.

but the roots of the corn.

there is but little farm work pressing. 6 Corn is worth more to the dairy

as silage than in any other form. 7. At least one third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried same spils will do under our old system corn stalks or fodder.

8 Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.

in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food. 10. O wing to its succulence and bulki ness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is therefore especially valuable as a winter food -

It is never a good practice to grow two root crops in succession on the same land. It can only be done by very heavy manuring to supply the fertility that the preceding crop has taken away. Gardeners who grow roots generally manage to grow them in alternation with crops that do not draw so heavily on the land. The onion crop can be grown on the same land in succession, but the onion is not proper-

# FINDING THE QUEEN.

It used to be a great deal of bother If the potatoes are not to be dug with for me, says E Divenport, in Ameri can Bee Journal, to find queens in populous colonies sometimes, but it is not much now, for I can find a laying few inches of top or surface soil. Sub queen in an eight or ten frame hive soiling has shown its value perhaps advantage—the stirring of the scil re- though the method I practice has been root crops at least one third. The give it again.

hives I look them over for the queen, can Agriculturist.

and if she is not found readily (and with me it is seldom) the frames with the bees are all placed in an empty hive close by, or hung on a low rack made for this purpose. If there are many bees left in the hive, they are shaken out in front; an entrance guard is now placed at the entrance and the bees on the frames are shaken off in front of the hive. As the bars on each comb are shaken off, the comb is placed back in the hive, and when all are in the cover is put on, and next hive contain ing a queen to be found is treated the same. If one has a number of queens to find, by the time the last hive has been gone over the queens of the first hives treated can be readily found in front of their hives among the few

uses that have not gone in. I have never as yet lost a queen by this method, but I will say for the benefit of beginners that this method should not be practiced during the cool weather in the spring or late in the fall after queens have stopped laying

## MORE ABOUT SUBSOILING.

The question of subsoiling is begin ning to attract the attention of farmers all over the country. A few years ago when I bought a subsoil plow and commenced to use it. I was made fun of Now some of our best farmers and hor ticulturists are alvising the use of sub

not be benefited by subsoiling. The soils helped are those having a stiff clay bottom, with a shallow soil above. and those having a gravelly subsoil These require deeper stirring than can be given with common plows The ob ject of the work is to loosen this hard bottom, and by letting the air get to the lower layers, they are greatly improved and gradually changed by it As to the depth, this will depend large Until every farmer has a sile, it is in ly on the soil From 10 to 20 inches is advised. I think it would be best in central Onio to begin by subsoiling 10 inches, gradually increasing the depth each time until 16 to 2) inches have been stirred. All the bluff lands along the rivers and creeks have more or less of this st fl clay subsoil, and where 1. The silo stores away corn more these lands have become worn from threshing, shake out the long clover, of great benefit and would largely increase the crops.

The work is done by following the 2. Corn can be made into silage at ordinary plow, running the subsoiler it. The subseil plow does not throw 3 The sile preserves absolutely all the dirt out or on top, but simply stire up the bottom, leaving a loose mellow 4. Silage can be made in sunchine or | bad to be covered by the next furrow in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the first plow. This loose bed affords good drainage in wet weather, the deep 5. When corn is ready for the silo furrows carrying (if all surplus water, In dry weather they will gather moist ture from both below and above, thus storing up a supply for feeding the roots of creps, much longer than the of cultivation. So the subsoiling is good for either wet or dry seasons, and if the work is done in the fall, the loose 9 Silage is of most value when fed | beds will gather enough moisture to enable early crops to bridge over dry seasons and make a fair yield.

> Most farmers know that on much of our land we turn over the top soil and scrape along on the hard clay or gravel bottom, which becomes more compact each season. It is hard to get the plows down into this hard layer, and if we to turn the layer up on top. Thus we soil plow. Another great advantage manure twice as long as long as they loose bed, where it is held until con sumed by the growing crops. This let manure turned under, we would soon

### WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BUL-LETIN

For the Week Ending Monday, Aug 8 1896.

CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C. The past week has been on the whole the most unfavorable of the entire season. The conditions of extreme heat and dryness, which began over two weeks ago, continue unabated. While the mean temperature has been only from 4 to 6 degrees above the normal per day, the maximum again reached over 100 degrees. Showers occurred at half dozen points on the 2d and 31, but were altogether insufficient in amount the deficiency for the State for this week is nearly 150 inches. Bright sunshine prevailed. The ff et of these conditions on crops has been had in all districts except at some points in the southeast portion and in the mountainous sections. Cotton continues to de teriorate; very many correspondents report that bolls and leaves are shedding badly; at places the plants are wilting; no top crop seems to be form ing; the crop is opening too rapidly. Although it is easy to overestimate the damage to cotton, all evidences show that it has been considerable. Still if good rains occur this week there will be some recovery. Corn has also been injured, and late corn will be a failure without rain soon. Much of the fodder of the old crop has been pulled, and This matter is one that must be de- much is drying on the stalk before it termined by conditions. A deep rich can be stripped. Curing tobacco is now loam, which the ordinary plow will not | progressing everywhere. Much firing reach through, and those soils with a is reported, and farmers are pulling loose, sandy or gravelly subsoil, would lower leaves, which are curing bright but thin and light. Although peas, sweet potatoes and peanuts are good, they need rain badly. Sowing turnip seed has been stopped. The conditions are becoming serious, and there has been an unfortunate decline from the fine crop prospects of two weeks ago

## THRESHING CLOVER SEED.

An "old subscriber" asks how to gather the crop and store it in a barn, a flail in the old fashioned way in which wheat was threshed before the and then riddle the seed through a sieve Most of the seed will still remain in the hulis, but will not grow any the worse for this. It is only necessary to sow so much more per acre -Southern Planter.

# FARM DEBTS WEST AND EAST

It is generally supposed that mort gage indebtedness on farms is larger at the West than at the East, accounting for the interest taken by western farm ers in free silv. r coinage as a meaus of relief from their heavier burdens. But the last cansus report tells a different story. The percentage of debt in Illinois is 34; Indiana, 30; Kansas, 35; Michigan, 32. Minnesota, 31; Iowa, 33; Nebraska, 32 In the eastern States we find-New York, 43; New Jersey, 40 64; Pennsylvania, 40 65; Delaware, arms free from encumbrance is con siderably larger in the South and West than in the East. - Country Gentleman

# POINTING A MORAL.

The Southern Farm has been labor could, it is not desirable or profitable induce their readers to raise their sup plies on their own farms. Frequently, good qualities they may be, will not see at once the importance of the sub however, has its ardor been depressed certainly impart their better qualities; in subsoiling is that such soils will hold relied altogether on the West for hay, ferior than the superior. It has been said did before. There is no chance for the | were men of intelligence and character, | ably improved by the introduction of manure to wash out. It is taken up in | their example with the masses was | blood partly pure bred, but at the time solid and gradually works down in this more effective than all the logic and this was possible the common stoc ful sentinel on the watchtower, we reting down of the manure and top soil iterate our admonition to the farmers to that formerly so called, because and air, is the precess which gradually of the South to raise all needed sup changes the whole character of the plies on their own premises if possible. land, and with a proper rotation of The lamented Robert Toombs was thorcrops and a few good crops of green oughly impressed with the importance of pursuing this policy. Oa one occa have a deep rich soil, instead of only a sion he pointed his belief in this doc trine as a fixed principle in a signal improvement in all domestic stock, for manner. In Hancock county, Georgia, with four or five minutes' work, no more largely on root crops than on there resided in days of yore a gen die the turnips have all the plant food matter how populous the colony, or others. This work on the soils I have tleman noted for his generous hospital what kind of a queen it is; and al- described has increased the yield of ity and public-spirit (the race has not to purity, and it enables the experi died out in that county yet), and he enced breeder to so regulate the cross described before, perhaps it might be philosophy of subsoiling is so plain that occupied the position of Vice President ing of blood that his aims as to the develops plant food and kills many of interest to some beginners for me to we can readily see its advantage, and of the Georgia State Agricultural Soit is a practice that will soon become ciety at the time. As was his custom certainly and quickly real zed. As I remove the frames from the common.-F. S. White, Iowa, in Ameri | during court week he invited the mem bers of the bar and farmers attending an interesting example of the benefits them.

lesson bad its it fluence on many who again be the desired aim. acknowledged that Mr. Toombs had a correct idea of what was the right policy for the Southern farmer to pur sue. Ruise all the supplies you need -Southern Farm.

## SEASONABLE HINTS.

If you conclude to thresh have extra are about. The "extra work" in the house should be divided as well as that in the field. If you can do no other way-suggest that the wife change work with the neighbor's wife threshing day. It will pay.

thresh don't wait till the machine is have not recorded them at all; Southready to start up before seeing whether down breeders have been especially you have enough bags that are whole.

Too much care cannot be used about a steam thresher that sparks do not set fire to the straw or grain stacks. Have | must get themselves into line with proa barrel of water handy and a few pails of water standing about on different sides of the stacks

If fire catches do not lose your head, be recommended.—Indiana Farmer. out use it and the water supply judi ciously in putting out the flames.

An extra man on the straw stack will more than pay in the better condition in which the straw will be stacked We believe in saving the straw, even if you do not need it to feed. Do not burn it, under any circumstances.-Western Rural.

### ADD TO YOUR FAITH KNOWL EDGE.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise, but where ignorance is loss, it thresh clover in order to save the seed it is folly to be otherwise. There are who no clover huller can be had. The | many farmers, truly observes the West only means we can suggest will be to ern Agriculturist, who imagine they and then after it has sweat out and live stock until they begin reading dried again to thresh the seed out with some stock and farm journals. Then they realize that they could more profitably have better bred stock, and advent of the threshing machine. After | they find it pays to adopt the improved methods of feeding and management as shown in these journals in the experience of others, and to keep in touch with the progress of the world in breeding, feeding and farming, to learn the requirements of the markets and no longer raise inferior stock that sells for less than the cost of production, and abuse the times and the markets when we might raise high grade stock that sells for double as much at the top of the market.

### LIVE STOCK. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REC-ORD.

So far as history informs us, all of

the improvements that have been made in domestic live stock have been by careful selection and mating of animals of the same blood, or by a like selec 44; Connecticut, 40 64; Rhode Island, tion and crossing of animals of differ 12 59. The number of families owning ent blood. As a rule it has taken years to make what are now called purely bred animals; animals that are superior in certain desirable qualities, and that are certain of transmitting these qualities to those lacking in the points desired. It is well known that animals ing diligently for a number of years to not purely bred (usually called common or grade:), however perfect in when men high in agricultural circles in facture more apt to reproduce the ingrain and meat. As these gentlemen that the common stock could be profit reasoning of The Farm. But as a faith | was indeed common. Now what is called "common" is greatly superior pure improved blood has been introduced in a more or less degree into all of our herds and flocks.

Associations for the registry of purely bred animals have made it possible for a wonderfully certain and rapid opportunity is given the inexperienced what?-A Horse, in Humane Journal. breeder and farmer to secure blood that has the guarantee of registry as quality of the animal he produces are

the court to dine with him. Meeting of registration. The wool bearing sheep his warm friend, Hon. Robert Toombs, must for the time at least, be transon the street, he asked him to dinner. formed into those that will produce Mr. Toombs, in a serious tone, although | mutton. To do this with celerity it is there was a merry twinkle in his eye. only necessary to cross them with the replied, "I am not going to do it, Ben; pure blood of mutton producing ones, I will not dine with a Vice President thus improving the quality now of the State Agricultural Society who wanted, though it be to the injury of purchases his bacon in the West " This | the quality formerly desired. It is home thrust did not mar the friendship altogether probable, however, that in existing between the two men, but the the early future the wool qualities will

When wool production is again required, the breeder having animals that have been muttonized by the use of known blood, may the more quickly return them to what they formerly were. To make these changes of produe ion, from wool to mutton, and again from mutton to wool, or in fact help in the house while the threshers for making any changes for certain improvement, it is imperative that the breeder shall know exactly what he is doing. The use of recorded animals or their immediate off spring is the only safe method.

Many breeders of good mutton sheep If you sack up the grain as you have sadly neglected their registry or heedless in this matter. If such breeders desire to receive the full benefits of the present demands for sheep they gressive breeders. Unrecorded stock cannot be certainly relied upon for good results, and its purchase cannot

## HOW TO TREAT A MAN.

When a man drops from sheer ex haustion or illness, promptly seize an end board or a cart stake and pound him on the head and on the rits If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treament will restore him, if persistently administered If a man finds his load too heavy and feels that it will seriously strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down-and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give him renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account reduce the load. know all that is worth knowing about | That will look too much like common sense or humanity, and he will be likely to balk again when overloaded.

> If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him It is a good plan to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and then on "general principles," and to prevent him taking any comfort. If his load is not heavy, oblige to go enough faster to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring down the average life one half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy, use a club Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes toward the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance" and "prevent stumbling ' Of course, he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched, so it is all right.

In winter remove his clothing to "prevent his taking cold." He will also "dry quicker" when you overwork him. You must hang a blanket on his back (but leave his neck and limbs exposed) when he is at work. Men thus treated are "much healthier" than when allowed winter clothing. If not perfectly convenient to feed a man who is working for you at noon, let him go without, and by active use of the whip secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course, it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is very lame with corns. To change his shoes costs money, not much, but some, and lameness and misery are of no account if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes a year. When you hire a man do not be hampered by any humane notions. Get all you can out of him. True nobility consists in getting money, not in decency or kindness, or what some noodles term 'character." Get money, even if it is all blood stained. These are correct principles, I am sure, for I learned them when a colt, from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan-and don't he know what's

It is an idle practice for bee keepers to feed swarms during a honey blow in order to forward storing. When the sweets can be obtained from the flowers it is useless to try to "feed" the bees in any other way. They prefer Flora's fresh nectar, and will gather and store it in the combs, ignoring all In the sheep industry we now have other food which can be placed before