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No. 35

'RIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY. THE IND

ROGRESSIVE

Vol. 11.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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In 1747, Marggraf announced to the are annually falling behind; this, too, Berlin Academy of Sciences, of which in the face of the fact that they and he was a member, that he had discovtheir families work hard and intelliered a method of producing sugar from gently, live economically, and are the beet, expressing the belief that blessed with seasons that give them great practical benefits would follow good crops. With prices of farm prodfrom it and that Europe would find in ucts below cost of producti p, the that root the basis of an immense inwages or salaries of the millions of dustry. The Academy received the workingmen on the farms are cut off, announcement with incredulous surand their purchasing ability being de prise. Being poor and without the aid stroyed or greatly crippled, the mer of commercial or political influence, chants and manufacturers have lost his discovery slept in undisturbed re patronage to such an extent that many pose for half a century. of them have been compelled to close

BEET SU OR.

In 1797, Achard, a pupil of Marggraf announced to the Berlin Academy the results of his own improvements in the methods of producing sugar from beets. Baron D. Koppy, attracted by Achard's discoveries, devoted one of his estates in Lower Silesia to the culture of beets, and erecting in 1805 a factory for the manufacture of beet sugar, placed both estate and factory under the control of Achard. So great was Achard's con fidence that he built a factory on his own estate at Cunera, and on his own account embarked in the culture of the beet as well as in the manufacture of sugar.

from taxation lands devoted to the culture of beets and factories used in mak ing sugar.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1896. no wages or salary. A great many THE BOY THAT STAYS ON THE farmers, instead of making any money,

FARM.

What Shall He Do?

If the man who owns his farm and is out of debt, has a hard time, what chance has the young man who has no farm, to be a farmer? There are four things he can do-rent a farm, buy a farm, hire out as a hired man, or get a position as a farm manager. The tenant of to day has a hard time, upless he has a kind hearted landlord. Just think of i ! A man hires a farm, agrees to pay so much for the use of it, and goes to work. He has to support his family and pay the rent with prices where they are. He has a hard lot He may strike something, if he reads The Rural New-Yorker, which will enable him to make a good living and pay his rent. The way it ought to be, is this: If a well to do man owns a farm which he wants some one to carry cn, he should hire a man to do it. Pay him enough so that he can support his family. "But," says the owner, "I

cannot get the interest on my invest ment." What right have you to squeeze them upon commission. The fowls it out of a poor tenant? "But the tenmust be picked dry, and the feathers ant will not do well, if I hire him." Then either get one who will do well, William I, King of Prussia, exempted separate the coars r ones as well as or do something with your farm be sides use it to fleece poor men, women and children.

Except under certain favorable cir cumstances, renting farms is the poor est way to farm. If the renter move annually, he becomes a sort of tramp with his wife and children. Five year leases, when the tenant has an oppor tunity of making a living besides pay ing the rent, and, perhaps, being able to lay up something is the only right way of renting. A farm owner ought to be satisfied with half interest, or none at all, these times. It he isn't let Buying a farm at present, unless you can pay down for it, is very risky busi-In 1840, Germany produced 13,445 tecting a single colony, and the bees ness. Even the German, with his 14 children all (?) at work, finds it hard to meet his payments. I should hate to be in the clutches of a hard hearted quiet corner of a small or abard. The mortgage holder now, and I would not In 1890, the people of the United farm contains fifty acres, an acre for advise any young man to venture it until prices rise, unless he has the tells me that the bees pay him more kusck and enterprise and skill to take up a paying line and push it to the end. But, all the same, it is risky put-

the sandy soil. There are, however, causing fertility.

To light lands humus is highly beneretain moisture which would otherwise be lost either by evaporation or sinking farmer's wife who is to day using one beyond the reach of plants.

Experiments with humus at some of the experimental stations also show that it improves the texture of stiff clay soils by rendering them more pliable and pervious to aeration. Certain kinds of plant food are also more ard kinds. readily utilized by the presence of this matter in heavy soils, from the fact that they become available in contact with the moisture necessary for their solution.

supplies this valuable substance as radily as anything else can. This and plowing under green crops constitute ready means for improving land where humus is much needed.

THE DAIRY. ESTIMATES OF DAIRY STOCK AND FEED.

To supply the demand for milk and tem of churning, Swedish system of cream raising, and the portable creamits products in this country, 15,000,000 cows are required. To furnish food for ery, marks three epochs in the history them the cultivation of over 60,000,000 of butter making. acres of land is required. In caring F. W. MOSELEY. Clinton, Iowa, for the cows and their milk 100,000 men and 1 000,000 horses are needed. HORTICULTURE Cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bush-MARKETING APPLES. els of corn meal and the same amount of oat meal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, Where spraying has eliminated most 12,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000, of the wormy fruit, it will pay to throw 000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of out the rest, and send only perfectly the brewery and questionable feed of sound apples to American as well as vorious kinds that is used all over the English markets. If the trees are kept country. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed well pruned so that all the fruit has these cows and horses. - Hoard's Dairy grown in the light, and if the small and man. wormy fruit has been left out, the grower will find no trouble in selling A NEW WAY OF PACKING BUThis fruit at top prices, and will have no TER. complaints to make about the middleman. Such apples sell themselves, and In the Australasian there is an inter the commission merchant is sure to do esting description of a new method of packing butter, a method likely to be his best to keep the trade of a shipper attended with important results, revowho puts up his fruit in the best style. lutionizing as it inevitably must do to N. Y. Farmer.

tilizing atter. Analyses have shown when the milk is first set for creamthat very muc of this substance is raising, it is at the same time protected worthless in adding to the fertility of against any outside influences. The conditions of a good portable creamery exceptions, as instances may be cited as relates to inside temperature should in which results have been great in be and can be the same as in January. In fact one with a refrigerator combined is in and of itself a complete ficial, because it enables those soils to dairy house. That is a great convenience, comfort and economy, many a

> will testify. As there are about a dozen different kinds of portable cream ries on the market, it will be readily understood that this is not advertising any particular kind, but recommending all stand-

That all the cream can be obtained by a correct practice of the Swedish system of cream raising is now generally conceeded by all intelligent persons who have given the matter attention. The application of barnyard manure That a good portable creamery is the proper dairy utensil in which to practice that system must be apparent to any one who has or who will examine it. It will also be apparent that it fills not only one but several wants on any farm where i ne to any number of cows are kept. It is useful in hotels, restaurants, boarding schools and in all public boarding institutions.

The introduction of the granular sys-

dustry can prosper while the basic in dustry is depressed. It may not be generally known that try merchants will take them and sell

those of different kinds of fowls.

MONEY IN BEE CULTURE.

all kinds of feathers are salable. The demand is increasing, and most coun-

their doors. They cannot, says the

Journal of Agriculture, get along with

out patrons. It is to the highest inter

est of manufacturers and merchants to

favor governmental policies that foster

agriculture, for no other legitimate in

kept clean and in good condition. Keep

Trustee Business Agency Fund-W. A. Graham, Machpelah, N. C.

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Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on ke first page and add others, provided hey are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will & dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are willished in their interest.

AGRICULTURE.

The education of the farmer and his family is the great necessity of our day,

No man can succeed as a farmer unless he is in love with the work he has to do.

Too much money invested in large tracts of land means an unequal contest with undrained fields and impoverished prominent industry. soils.

In getting your wheat ground ready for sowing don't stop the work of prep aration too soon. Much depends upon thorough cultivation.

There is an old Scotch saying that lime enriches the father and impover. ishes the sou." That is because lime draws on the reserve fertility of the soil. The father who would look out for his sons must apply plenty of vegeable matter besides the lime.

The apple business seems to be detailled by the big crop and growers give all sorts of quotations for fall and winter fruits, ranging from fifty cents to fifty dollars a barrel. Some are al ready shipping Baldwins to Europe, netting about one dollar a barrel. The fruit garden should be a source of pleasure, profit, inspiration, devotion. It should be one of the strong Cultivator. ties that bind us to home ever after, When such a garden is located on the farm, a general improvement in all agricultural surroundings quickly fol-IOW8.

In 1779, Achard called the attention of the Institute of France at Paris to his discovery, and it was received with great satisfaction. This lead to the introduction of this new industry into honey is as common on our tables France.

September, Mr. E Sowers shows the growth of this industry in Europe. In 18:9 30, France produced 4 380 tons: in 1889-90, 750,000 tens. In 1830, the consumption of beet sugar in France was two pounds per capita; in 1890.

tons of sugar and 8,955 tons of molasses beets.

States paid to the manufacturers of every stand of bees; and my friend Germany \$16,000,000 for about 200,000 tons of beet sugar imported into the net profit than all the farm besides. United States. The production of beet sugar in the United States in 1893 was There are reported to be 2 800,000 col-44,836 527 pounds.

The United States spends annually yield is placed at 62,000,000 pounds, about \$185,000,000 for sugar, of which which is probably somewhat under the more than eight-tenths goes to foreign countries. We consume one fourth of the exported sugar product of the But at this estimate there is less than world.

The annual consumption of sugar pounds; in Germany, eighteen pounds; in the United States, forty four pounds.

should stimulate the farmers of the a luxury. United States to make beet culture a

If France, Germany and Austria can obtain from beets grown on their own lands and made by their own manufac turers their supply of sugar for domestic purposes, and have left beside three fourths of a million tons for annual should not the farmers and manufacturers of the United States grow the domestic uses, and so save for all the wages and profits incident to such an

Bee keeping is an industry that is adapted in some degree to almost every section of our country, that is not over done, and cannot be overdoue until as milk, writes James Koapp Reeve,

In the North American Review for author and critic It is an industry that does not demand any severe labor nor require much capital. It may be pursued as an industry by itself, or made an adjunct to every farm and village home. I have seen it thus in him carry on the farm himself. addition to a small vineyard in a country town. Each vine shading and pro-

yielding vasily more than the vines. from beets; in 1890, 1 213,689 tons of A farmer of my acquaintance has half sugar and 240,797 tons of molasses from a hundred colonies which occupy a

> A word for statistics, and I am doi e onies of bees in the United States. The

mark, as single colonies in good condition should average fifty pounds apiece. a pound of honey per annum for each

person in the country. It is all wrong per capita in England is sixty pounds; that so wholesome an article is such a in France and Switzerland, twenty-six rarity and regarded as a luxury instead of a thing of general use. It is not so much the price as the scarcity These facts are very suggestive and of it in the markets that makes it seem

> A PROMISING PLANT FOR THE SOUTH.

Crimson clover in the South is grow ing in favor. In fact, this plant is spreading from the Delaware peninsula through Virginia and further south quite as rapidly as it is spreading north. though where it once gets a good stand throughout the middle South it seems may be sown in corn at the last cultivating, say at the rate of 15 pounds of

ting all your capital into a farm, paying taxes on what you owe as well as on what you own, and keeping up in-

The great trouble about being a hired man is the lack of cottages on farms. Most farmers want a single man, and want him to live in the family. It is vastly better to have a mairied man live in a neat cottage and board at home. It saves the farmer's wife lots of trouble, and it enables her to get help often tim's from the hired man's wife. How much better it is to hire a good, steady, industrious, married man to work on the farm, than to engage some half tramp character who happens to come along. Think of tak ing such men into a family where there are, women and children, the farmer going away on busine s, etc., and leaving them with such a person, perhaps a day or two.

A nice little house, not too far off, or too near the farm house, is a fine trap to catch a good hired man. When a farmer's boy becomes old enough to get married and leave home, what could be more attractive than such a cottage with steady work for himself, and oc casional work for his wife? If the farm needs more men, there should be more cottages. This is the best solution of the hired man question, and the "What shall the farmer boy do?" question. If

a certain extent the whole of the butter making and butter trading world. It has been discovered that by placing butter in boxes made of glass, of which the edges are gummed, and placing them in layers of plaster of Paris, one fourth inch thick, butter can be con veyed to any distance, and kept any length of time without any appreciable change in its condition. The cost of the packing is about two cents a pound. and already an industry has been formed in Melbourne of boys and girls who are employed making the glassre ceptacles, and covering them with plaster. Butter has been sent in the way mentioned from Melbourne to Kimberly, South Africa, 700 miles from Cape Town, with perfect success.

THE PORTABLE CREAMERY.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. What is a pertable creamery? It is not a creamer. This is not answering the question, but it gives an opportun ity to explain that there is on the mar ket an article called a "Creamer," from which the cans must be lifted before the milk and cream can be drawn and size. The latter orchardist believes the final separation of the cream and that he can produce as large cherries milk accomplished. The term 'final as the Californians can, by high cultiseparation" is used in contradistinction to primary separation or the separa tion of the cream from the milk in ac cordance with the law of specific gravity. To return to the original question: What is a portable creamery? It is a construction designed for the practice of the cold deep setting or Swedish it is advantageous to conserve moisture system of raising, and in the practice during the development of the fruit, of which there will be no lifting of cans or skimming of milk and an economical use of cooling material. The most complete construction of portable creamery includes in combination a refrigerator, which is below its ice and water tank and which can be used to store cream and butter and, if desired, other articles of food. The refrigerator is kept cool by the same cool ing material-usually ice and waterused in the tank above to cool the milk and hasten the raising of the cream. The construction of an up to date portable creamery is such that many advantages will be secured. For instance a glass of milk can be drawn at any time without disturbing the cream. | any animal that has fur, even on a cold

CULTIVATION OF THE SWEET CHERRY ORCHARD.

1.15

I believe that clean culture should generally be stopped by June 15th or July 1st, so as to check growth and give the wood time to ripen. The advantages of this treatment are also pointed out in the bulletin 72, upon "The Cultivation of Orchards." Whenever the growth becomes too luxuriant, it can be checked by seeding a year with clover.

A certain cherry crchard has stood in sod for fifteen years in an ideal soil and situation. The trees are making little growth and are filled with dead limbs, and while there was a heavy crop of cherries this year, the size was small. quality poor, and one half were rotting on the trees. In striking contrast was a neighboring orchard which had been plowed lightly in the early spring and had had a harrow run over it or ce a week up to the middle of June, and although there had been a severe drought. the trees had made a good growth and were loaded with luscious fruit of large

exportation to foreign countries, why In some places it does not do well, al beets and make the sugar needed for to survive the winter admirably. I industry? The natural conditions in seed per acre. Further south, along the United States are as favorable for the Gulf coast, there has been no trouble this object as they are in France, Ger- in getting a good stand from seed sown many and Austria; hence there is no | in August or September, or even up to reason in the nature of things why this December 1st, but in many places in industry should not flourish here, nor the extreme South, the plants turn yelwhy this large annual expenditure for low during the winter and are mostly he can get steady work, a good home, the foreign product be saved to assist dead by March. At Artesia, Lowndes and fair wages, even if he cannot lay in further diversifying our industries county, Mississippi, E G. Smith has up much, he is well off as things now raised a magnificent crop this year on are. reddish yellow post oak soil that has been made rich with barnyard manure. Director Tracy, of the Mississippi Experiment Station says that the great value of crimson clover along the Atof financial or other legislation on the lantic coast region cannot be questioned, but in spite of Mr. Smith's succe s, the failures that have been made by the experiment stations show that its success in the Gulf States has not yet been proven. It is easy enough for every farmer to test the matter for himself by sowing a small patch to crimson clover.-American Agricul turist.

terest and paymen's.

as the cold slowly settles down from above, it forces the warm air in the is completely filled with cold air. If the cold will continue until the sunlight Bends down heat enough to cause the through the night.

and increasing our wealth.-Southern

FARMERS' WAGES.

A great many writers and speakers when referring to the probable effects The side or top of a moderate hill wages of the workingmen, leave the will escape frosts that will destroy the impression that they do not include the regetation below. The reason is that farmers among the workingmen who receive wages or salaries. The 35,000,-000 people on the farms-one half the valley up the hillsides until the valley population-are as truly wage-workers as those who work in store, mine or the valley be enclosed, so that there factory; and, therefore, when discusscan be little wind blowing through it, ing effects of legislation upon labor and wages, the farmers must be included. The farmer's wages or salary is the cold air to rise, just as it does in a net profit on his produce. Whatever than it is." A prominent Engchimney when a bright fire is made in reduces the price of farm products, restove or fireplace in the morning after duces the farmer's wages. At present, the stove and chimney have been cold farm products as a rule, do not pay any \$2,500 to \$3,000 fifteen years ago was profit, therefore the farmer is getting cheaper than it would be now rent free. near the sea coast, contain much fer- While proper ventilation is profided, day.

English farming is terribly depressed and the conditions are evidently worse than in this country. Lord Rosebery said in his speech at Bristol, "No man blacker than it is." A prominent English farmer said in an interview, "My own belief is that a farm rented at

Of course, the best place for the farmer boy, if he cannot own a farm, is to manage a farm or estate. But this requires brains, knowledge, education; these should command a good salary. Farm superintendents and managers are wanted to take charge of large farms, and it is well for enterprising boys to fit themselves for such places. -J. W. Newton, in Rural New-Yorker.

HUMUS FOR LIGHT SOILS.

For those soils that are light or sandy humus is an especially valuable addi tion. It consists of the decomposition of organic matter in a greater or less degree, varying in color from brown to black. In the far Southern pine barrens it has been found of great value. But it must not be inferred that the mucks found in many places, especially vation and the conservation of moisture the early part of the season.

As a means of holding moisture, he is putting humus in the soil by cover crops. and expects to check, too, luxuriant growth by seeding the orchard whenever it becomes necessary. While dry-

ness is a universal maxim for the cherry, and the example furnished by this orchard convinces me that the fruit can be increased one-half in size by thorough light cultivation up to the middle of June.-N. Y. Farmer.

It is well enough to fatten stock in the dark because this in cold weather means also warmth. But growing animals, especially if they are young, need light and plenty of air. They should have a warm place to sleep in, and this may be made dark, provided there is a vard attached open to the south, and where they may enjoy the sunlight. The south side of a building, when the sun shines, is not uncomfortable for