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No. 38

THE L SISTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE + LICY.

Vol. 11.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL

UNION.

President-Mann Page, Brandon, eral condition of corn 90 5 per cent, Va. Vice-President-H. C. Snavely, Leb anon, Pa. Secretary-Treasurer- R. A. Southworth, Denver, Col. less than the preliminary estimate for

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. L. Loucks, Huron, S. D.; W. P. Bricker, Cogan Station, Pa ; J. F. Willetts, dansas; W. L. Peeke, Ga. JUDIOIARY.

S. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo. 8, W. Beck, Alabama. K. D. Davie, Kentucky.

TOSTE CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLI ANOF.

rust. The worst is in the great region President - Dr. Cyrus Thompson, from Ohio to Kansas and adjoining Richlands. C. States. Crors are fairly good in New Vice President-Jno. Graham, Ridge Jersey and Maryland, and adjoining way. N. C. Screbary-Treasurer-W. S. Parnes. parts of Pennsylvania and New York; also in the Rocky Mountain Valley. Hillsboro, N. C. Lecturer-J. T. B. Floever, Elm City. The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 24 3 bushels per acre, against S. C. Steward-Dr. V. N. Seawell, Villa 296 a year; quality, 749, ranging now, N. C. Chaplain-Rev. P. H. Massey, Dur from 55 in Kansas to 104 in Montana ham, N. C. The average yield per acre of rye is Door-keeper-Geo. T. Lane, Greeus 133; of barley, 256. Condition of

boro. N. O. buck wheat is 86 per cent ; Irish pota Assistant Door keeper-Jas. E. Lyon. tces, 817; tobacco, 76.9.

Durham, N. C. eaut-at-Arms-A. D. K. Wallace,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 27, 1896.

need be. In all work with bees, the motions should be slow and gentie. Quiet, gentle movements make gentle beea

Ammonia has long been recognized as one of the best antidotes for beesting poison. There is reason in this. The poison is acid, and the ammonia in neutral zing the acid, seems to neutralize the poison as well. In a late number of Nature it is suggested that an ammoniacal equiract of quinine is even more effective than ammonia alone. Beekeepers who are much troubled with stings may well try this new rem edy.-Canadian R tral.

------THE ILE HOUSE.

Among other things that a writer in the Rurai New Yorker says about an tee house is the following: If the ice house can be built upon a side hill, I would plan to have one side and part of two adjacent sides under ground. 1 would have the cool-room door on the lower side, the ice house door on the upper, and plan to have gravity put the ice to as high a point as is needed in the ice house. Handling ice is hard work, and I would, if possible, avoid lifting it. About 800 cubic feet of ice space will be needed to hold 20 tons. This, with an allowance for air space,

THE DAIRY.

BUTTER PROFITS.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. It cannot be denied that dairy products have the present year been very low in price, especially choese. Now that the filled cheese law is in operation cheese ought to do better in price, and doubtless will.

. But butter, low as it has averaged the present year, has paid better than most farm products, provided the yield per cow has been up to the standard or near it, viz, at the rate that will pro duce 300 pounds per cow per annum. Now is a good time to make resolves for better methods for the coming year. Sort out your poor cows and either sell or fatten them. Look around for a therougt bred male, of a butter breed, if engaged in butter-making, and ar range to get one in time for next year's service. Phil Crosby, son of the late A. L. Crosby, says: "Sixteen to one is what is wanted-sixteen good grade cows to one thoroughbred bull." If you will start in with determination to improve your herd and make more and

better butter you will find it will pay in the end. Dairying can be made an important

of usefulness reduced by too liberal feeding-overdoing the matter by forcing the digestive functions beyond their natural capacity for producing extraordinary results, thus seriously

can never be repaired. The prudent owner of a herd of good dairy cows will therefore be guided by ful vitality. If left to the hen, there discretion and judgment in their management and care, catering to their re quirements in a common sense and hu-

mane manner from the beginning to cubation. the end of the year. This will bring him success in business, will prolong the usefulness of his good cows and the maximum income and profits from his invistment of capital and care. It is about the only road through which best results can be expected.

-

All fowls get too much corn in fall and early winter, especially if they are on a farm that produces corn. This is bad for them, not only because corn is in itself a fattening ration, but because fowls can quickly fill themselves with it and without any exercise whatever. It is this lack of exercise, as well as too much fat forming food, that makes towls lazy, fat and unproductive of

eggs at just the time when eggs are likely to bring their highest price.

POULTRY YARD

WHAT IS AN EGG?

To the above question our contributor, H. B Geer, in Texas Farm and and permanently causing mischief that Ranch, answers: There is no single production more fruitful than an egg. It is the centralization of most wonderis blood and bones and feathers, tissue and fibrous substance in it, that comes forth as a thing of life at the end of in-

> To the invalid there is comfort, strength and returning vigor in an egg. To the housewife the egg embodies richness and lightness for her cakes and bread, clearness for her coffice, and a dish of especial richness and good flavor for her table, when perhaps the meat bas run short.

The druggist finds need for the egg in his business and the wine maker could searcely succeed without it.

The artist finds need for the egg in embellishing things of beauty. The old folks used to seal their fruit jars with the white of the egg, and fruit so sealed always came forth fresh, and free from mildew.

Applied to a scald or burn, the white of an egg is cooling and healing and brings relief to the sufferer by the effectual exclusion of the air. The paper manufacturer has use for the egg and so has the laundry man. Severe cases of disentery have been cured by simply swallowing the white of an egg. Indeed, the virture of the egg is great. and its production a necessity.

Butherfor ton, N. C. State Business Agent-T. Ivey, Hils boro, N. C. Trustee Business Agency Fund-W

A. Graham, Machpelah, N. C.

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PAPERS.

Mgressive Farmer, Stat	te Organ, Raleigh,
Carcasian,	Raleigh,
Service,	Hickory,
Service,	Whitakers,
Or Home,	Beaver Dam,
The Populist,	Lumberton,
The People's Paper,	Charlotte,
The Vestibule,	Concord,
The Plow-Boy.	Wadesboro,
Carolina Watchman,	Sa.isbury,

Each of the above-named papers are "spreated to keep the list scanding on is first page and add others, provided wy are duly elected. Any paper failso is advocate the Ocala platform will he dropped from the list promptly. Our corpie can now see what papers are Tubed in their interest.

AGRICULTURE.

Early sown winter rye makes a good of stock.

commercial fertilizers.

These are the last days of grace for repairing the farm buildings before the approach of cold weather.

Farmers must prepare to live at home by raising everything they pos sibly c in for home sustenance.

Moveable fences are very bandy at this time of year, to fence away the cattle from the young orchard.

Chinch bugs winter over among dead grass, in corn shocks, piles of rub bish and along fences. especially hedges.

The girls on the farm should have some chance to enjoy life. When they work hard at housework they should have a regular weekly allowance. Dun't begin now to brag of the crop you will grow next season. Q liet think ing is more to the point, while fall ploughing and manufing is vasily bet ter than either.

No class in the community is wholly unsuccessful. It would be unreasonable to exocet that farmers should consti tute an exception. A manufacturer and out with matched lumber, or if with scant capital has a hard time. Agriculture supports more people with limited capital and skill than would any other kind of business.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Department for October make the gen-

against 91 for the month of September.

The returns of yield per acre of all

wheat indicate a production of 119

bushels, which is six tenths of a bushel

1895. The indicated quality for the

country at large is 84.4 per cent.,

against 857 last year. The wheat crop

is generally short in quantity and poor

in quality, owing to the unfavorable

weather, drought at seeding time, de

ficiency of snow protection, and exces-

sive rains after harvest, producing

scanty growth, sbriveled grains and

Officials returns to the Agricultural

LOSSES IN LIQUID MANURE.

An English chemist points out the fact that in every ten gallons of urine there will be found as much nitrogen as is contained in seven pounds of nitrate of soda, thirty-four pounds of pone meal, or 712 pounds of white tur nips. This puts, in a comprehensive way, the loss that occurs when liquid manure is permitted to drain or soak away.

When cattle alone are kept, and are supplied with but little bedding, there is a considerable loss of liquid manure. Even where there is a barn cellar. many dollars' worth of the liquid will drain out and soak into the ground But when horse manure, mixed with bedding, is thrown upon the same heap, most of the liquid is absorbed. When the heap becomes large and fermenta tion takes place, a great deal of water goes off in vapor, and the heap becomes capable of absorbing fresh amounts of liquid. In barns where one well bedded fall and spring pasturage for all kinds horse is kept for each six cows, and the manure mixed together in a cellar, Birnyard and stable manures will there will not usually be any great loss show their effect much longer than of valuable material. After cleaning out the cellar in the spring, nowever, the cellar floor should be thickly cov ered with loam to prevent waste before the new heap grows large enough to

ferment.

The currant roots more readily from cuttings than most other fruits. Its wood is, however, very soft, and if set of carrier pigeons, they started off at late in the fall the cuttings will be considerably injured before spring by freezing and thawing. While the cur rant bush is reasonably hardy on its own root, its cuttings will not get root to hold them from b ing thrown out. They should be heeled in during the winter, and te planted where they

packing and cool room, will require a building about 10x12x16 feet. I would use 2x6 studding, and board both inside rough boards are plenty, would use them and a good water proof paper This will give a six inch air space, and assist materially in keeping the ice. For flooring over the cool room I would use two inch chestnut plank, caulking well with oakum, or double board with

matched spruce or white pine. It will pay to coat well the floor and sides with coal tar. I do not think it practicable to try to pack ice around the room, as such a small quantity of ice will keep better in one mass. When ice is packed on floors of different levels, air is likely to get in and waste ice badly. We find that ice keeps best when put in one mess, filling the cracks with snow (or sawdust if siow cannot be had.) allow ing a foot at the sides for sawdust, and a good coating of the same on top.

-BEES AS MESSENGERS.

In England the use of bees as mes sengers is being seriously considered. The man who suggested it took a few bees from his own house to that of a friend four miles away. He waited several days so that the bees might become familiar with their surroundings. He then let a few of them loose in a room in which was a plate of honey. The bees settled upon this and while they were busy eating, mock dispatches were fastened on them by the apiculturist's trained hand.

little packets, which were of the flumsiest of paper, to the bees' backs. Great

out into the air. With the certainty once for home, arriving there in an incredibly short time with the packets cow with a small appetite, especially if secure upon their backs.

Naturally this project would only be possible in the summer and in warm climates for the reason that the bees would be unable to endure severe weather. Bees would have the advantage over pigeons or birds because of their invisibility. Nor would there be any difficulty in going through the enemy's lines The apiculturist says that they could travel fifty miles quite as easily as they could make four.

factor on any farm where mixed farm ing is practiced and to keep land in fertility it should be practiced on all. or nearly all farms.

There is an individuality in butter and cheese making that does not at tach to most farm products. The maker's reputation goes with and is in a certain sense a part of the product This makes dairying an interesting branch of agriculture.

Dairy products are in concentrated form. Many bushels of grain can be marketed at little expense for transpor tation if first converted into butter or ice room, checks the process of curing, cheese.

The by products of the dairy are of considerable importance, especially in butter making on the farm; for in since, skim milk and butter milk. The skim milk can be used to raise heifer calves for the dairy and both can be fed to pigs The manure is an important item on a dairy farm, all such farms increase in fertility. On the whole dairying is good business when intelligently and faithfully prac

F. W. MCSELEY.

Dairy animals require two thirds of a full and generous ration as food to carry on the ordinary functions of life. A gain only can be made or a profit re turned when the other third is present in like quantity as d quality. Whether it is there or not the animal functions The thinnest of all thread bound the of life will be supported first and what

food remains will go toward making up the profits which the animal is capable care was taken to leave the head and of making. All the food the animal wings absolutely free. The windows can be induced to eat and that can be were then opened and the bees thrown properly digested will go directly to profit. What a cow eats beyond the cost of keeping is what determines the profit in her keeping. Beware of the the pail shows a small flow of milk. Test her at once.

> -----COWS THAT LAST LONG.

The manner in which the Jersey method. cow, or that of any of the other dairy breeds, has passed the early years of her life, or rather the treatment that has been accorded her, has much to do with determining her years of profit in the milking herd, writes Geo. Jackson. in the Breeders' Gazette. If this has been humane or generous at all seasons of the year, old age in firmities will be slow to appear. She will be as good and as profitable at twelve or thirteen as another of equal advance. If the plants are set out in capabilities to begin with will be at six from the white grub. Strawberries do taken policy that it does not pay to wants even in winter, when the milk



Hoard's Dairyman correctly says that an immense amount of fine cheese is ruined by the ignorant, careless and unskillful handling it receives at the hands of the men who stand between the maker and the consumer. The wholesale jobber does not give it good handling. The cheese will reach him. say thirty days old; much of it is younger. It has baidly commenced to cure. He slaps it into a cold storage which requires a certain steady temperature or amount of heat for at least ninety days to become established, and the cheese comes out with a sharp, biting taste on the tongur. It does not taste rich, mild and real cheesey. Then it is shipped to the grocer, who has about the stupid idea of how a cheese should be handled, and he keeps it in a hot, dry store, lets is dry out, crack open, and, when the consumer buys it, he thinks back on the delicious cheese he used to get thirty years ago, and swears he will never buy another pound. When a cheese comes from does not finish molting before cold the press, it should be kept steadily curing for at least three to six months. Then it can be put into cold storage at about 35 to 40 degrees and held for some time. But the right stage of fermentation or curing must first be had. Then it should always be kepts: fficient ly moist. What men usually call a rich, buttery cheese is generally a moist

A large horse farm visited recently by the editor of the Massachusetts Plowman had this way of disposing of the manure. The solid portion was forked into the cellar in the usual man ner, but the liquid part was led off by pipes set in the gutter and leading to a big cesspool in the barnyard. When the pool became full a pump was placed on top and the contents pumped into a tight box cart, from which it was distributed into the fields. In this way nothing is lost and the premises are kept sweeter than by the common

cheese.

-----MOLTING AND LAYING.

It is not too soon to select the winter layers, for one can be guided by present circumstances and avoid retaining any members of the flock that may not prove profitable after cold weather sets in. As has been frequently stated before, the hens must finish molting before December or they will not lay in the winter. It requires about threa months from the time the hen ceases to lay in order to molt before she begins to lay again. Molting is the preparation for colder weather. The old feathers, which may be broken, are dropped, and new ones grow in their places. While the growth of new feathers is in progress the hen does not lay, as her system is drained of mineral matter in order to produce the feathers. If a hen weather sets in, she will not lay before next spring; but if she completes the molting process by November, or even as late as December in some climates, she will be ready prepared for work and should make a good winter layer. About feeding such hens: It is usual to give them plenty of grain. What they really require is meat and bone. Occasionally a little sulphur in the food is beneficial. Grain makes them too fat, and they will not give satisfactory results when molting is completed. Grass, seeds, milk, meat, bone and linseed meal are the best foods. These foods will hasten molting and shorten the time a week or two. If any of the hens should not begin to molt by September, they will probably be too late to finish in time to be winter lavers, and should be disposed of, as it will not pay to keep them over until spring .- Farm and Fireside,

-----COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

' I'd hate to have to eat corn the way you do," grunted the pig through the palings of his inclosure. "You can't get much satisfaction gobbling it down like that, and you can't chew it because you haven't any teeth." "H'm" clucked the hen in the adoining coop. "You have to chew your corn because you haven't got any gizzard !"- Chicago Tribune.

ticed. Clinton, Iowa. VALUE OF FEED.

Is your neighbor making money in the business which fails to pay you? The concrast should stimulate your curiosity to know the reason why. In vestigate and compare.

Unless a man has business ability, it will not help him much to have a head full of theories about farming. But if he has energy, thorough knowledge will help him wonderfully.

Contrary to general belief, the Sa hara is not a barren and worthless Waste. Some time ago there were nine that the bees can enter them from be 1,500_000 date palms.

done than it was ten or twenty years ago, and the farmer himself has iming. Some of this improvement is clearly traceable to reading agricultural Papers. In the multitude of counsel omy and time, and keeping the bees there is wisdom.

are to remain in spring.

APIARY NOTES.

From the results of an experimen made at the Cornell horticultural station it would appear that bees are not inclined to work out of season. A nive

of bees was wintered in a vegetable house filled with tomatoes plants. Not only did the bees fail to fertil ze the flowers, but they made frequent efforts to escape from the house, and were in the winter.

from moths. Combs should be sul

or else kept in supers on the hives so crop.

million sheep in the Algerian Sahara low. In the latter case the openings spring, plough grass sod now, let it alone, besides two million goats and between the hives must be so arranged freeze over winter and work very thor 260,000 camels. On the cases there are as to preserve the heat in the brood oughly with a disc harrow in the chamber. There may be a small open-

Farming is certainly much better ing at one end of the hive in the honey plants will usually do well. board cloth or paper that separates be tween the hive proper and the super of but the practice pays. It keeps the proved as fast as his methods of farm- second story containing the combs to plants safe and the covering materials

be protected. It is best, both on ground of econ- dirt. Meadow hay is as good as anyamiable, to handle them as little as Plowman.

HORTICULTURE PLANNING FOR BERRIES.

For the strawberry crop matters

should be planned out some years in found to be useless as carriers of pollen new ground they will suffer great loss that has suffered neglect under a mis

years are required, one to prepare the phured and kept in close boxes, or hung land with a hoed crop, another to grow flow is lessened because of a long, hard so as not to touch in a light airy room, the plants and the third to manure the strain in milk-giving for months, and

> But rather than set no plants next spring. Upon land so prepared, the

Winter protection is often neglected, remain to keep the berries out of the

thing for the purpose.-Massachusetts

inclement, changeable weather, and that it is unprefiable to feed much. and that the straw stack is good enough Such treatment will bring on old age

and a breaking down of the constituttion, with a consequent weakening of the powers of production, and the les sening each year of profitable produc tion is much more rapid in its progress than the years themselves would justify under best conditions, proper care and

humane attention. A mistake may be made in the oppo site direction, however, and the years choked with a potato."

SAVING CHOKED CATTLE.

"I have never known my method of relieving choked cattle," says a writer in an English farm paper, 'to fail in giving instant relief. I cut a stick about four feet long and one half inch through at the large end, with prongs like fork-times about one inch long at

the small end. The stick wants to be straight and smooth. I generally cut a small gray birch. Then wind the prongs with yarn until well covered, and sew over and through this a piece Care should be taken to protect combs well after corn or potatoes. Thus three provide liberally for the dairy cow's of cotton cloth, making a ball some inches in diameter securely fastened to the small end of the stick.

"Grease the ball well with lard, insert in the animal's throat, and push it in the neighborhood. We had a pleasdown the length of the stick if need be. or until the substance is forced into the stomach. Then withdraw the stick and the creature will be relieved. I have been called in the night to go four miles to relieve an animal that had I possess. We endorsed Bro. Ivey's been choked for hours. I relieved her plan. Delegates promised to do all in two minutes after the stick was they could with their Subs to raise ready, so that she commenced eating sunds. My Sub of 8 male members immediately. Two or three men had has promised \$9 00 in thirty days. tried every way they knew for hours without success. The creature was tain it.

PAMLICO COUNTY MEETING.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

ORIENTAL, N. C., Oct. 15, 1896. Pamlico County Alliance met second Thursday in October. Two Subs not represented; one forgot the day, the other a Free Will Baptist Conference ant and profitable meeting. I was called out as delegate to the State Alliance to make my report. In so doing I pressed the claims of the shoe factory with all the earnestness and devotion Brethren, it's our property, let's sus-

Yours fraternally, JCHN W. ALDBIDGE,