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THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 11.

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No. 38

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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AGRICULTURE.

Early sown winter rye makes a good fall and spring pasturage for all kinds of stock.

Barnyard and stable manures will show their effect much longer than 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 possibly can for home sustenance.

Movable fences are very handy 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 rubbish 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.

Don't begin now to brag of the crop you will grow next season. Quiet thinking is more to the point, while fall ploughing and manuring is vastly better than either.

Is your neighbor making money in the business which fails to pay you? The contrast should stimulate your curiosity to know the reason why. Investigate 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 Sahara is not a barren and worthless waste. Some time ago there were nine million sheep in the Algerian Sahara alone, besides two million goats and 200,000 camels. On the oases there are 1,500,000 date palms.

Farming is certainly much better done than it was ten or twenty years ago, and the farmer himself has improved as fast as his methods of farming. Some of this improvement is clearly traceable to reading agricultural papers. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Officials returns to the Agricultural Department for October make the general condition of corn 90 5 per cent., against 91 for the month of September. The returns of yield per acre of all wheat indicate a production of 11 9 bushels, which is six tenths of a bushel less than the preliminary estimate for 1895.

No class in the community is wholly unsuccessful. It would be unreasonable to expect that farmers should constitute an exception. A manufacturer with scant capital has a hard time.

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 bone meal, or 712 pounds of white turpentine.

When cattle alone are kept, and are supplied with but little bedding, there is a considerable loss of liquid manure.

The currant roots more readily from cuttings than most other fruits. Its wood is, however, very soft, and if set late in the fall the cuttings will be considerably injured before spring by freezing and thawing.

APIARY NOTES.

From the results of an experiment made at the Cornell horticultural station it would appear that bees are not inclined to work out of season. A hive of bees was wintered in a vegetable house filled with tomato plants.

Care should be taken to protect combs from moths. Combs should be sulphured and kept in close boxes, or hung so as not to touch in a light airy room, or else kept in supers on the hives so that the bees can enter them from below.

In the latter case the openings between the hives must be so arranged as to preserve the heat in the brood chamber. There may be a small opening at one end of the hive in the honey board cloth or paper that separates between the hive proper and the super of second story containing the combs to be protected.

It is best, both on ground of economy and time, and keeping the bees amiable, to handle them as little as possible.

THE DAIRY.

BUTTER PROFITS.

It cannot be denied that dairy products have the present year been very low in price, especially cheese. 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 produce 300 pounds per cow per annum.

THE ICE HOUSE.

Among other things that a writer in the Rural New Yorker says about an ice 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.

Dairying can be made an important factor on any farm where mixed farming 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 attach to most farm products. The maker's reputation goes with and is in a certain sense a part of the product.

The by-products of the dairy are of considerable importance, especially in butter making on the farm; for instance, skim milk and butter milk.

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

In England the use of bees as messengers 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.

VALUE OF FEED.

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 returned when the other third is present in like quantity of quality.

COWS THAT LAST LONG.

The manner in which the Jersey 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.

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-tines about one inch long at the small end.

HORTICULTURE.

PLANNING FOR BERRIES.

For the strawberry crop matters should be planned out some years in advance. If the plants are set out in new ground they will suffer great loss from the white grub.

But rather than set no plants next spring, plough grass sod now, let it freeze over winter and work very thoroughly with a disc harrow in the spring.

Winter protection is often neglected, but the practice pays. It keeps the plants safe and the covering materials remain to keep the berries out of the dirt.

A mistake may be made in the opposite direction, however, and the years

POULTRY YARD.

WHAT IS AN EGG?

To the above question our contributor, H. B. Geer, in Texas Farm and Ranch, answers: There is no single production more fruitful than an egg.

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 coffee, and a dish of especial richness and good flavor for her table, when perhaps the meat has run short.

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

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.

SPOILING CHEESE.

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.

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.

MOLTING AND LAYING.

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 does not finish molting before cold 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.

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 manner, but the liquid part was led off by pipes set in the gutter and leading to a big cesspool in the barnyard.

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."

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 in the neighborhood.

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