RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1897.

No. 30

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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DATE CAROLINA WARMERS' STATE ALLA ANGR.

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Officers-J. L. Ramsey, President, earion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. sarnes, Secretary, PAPERS.

regressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. (hir Home, the Fopulist The People's Paper. The Vestibule,

Hickory, Whitakers, Beaver Dam, Lumberton, Charlotte, Concord, Wadesboro, Salisbury, N

such of the above-named papers are wested to keep the list standing on se first page and add others, provided bey are anly elected. Any paper faildropped from the list promptly. Our sople can now see what papers are a lancd in their interest.

AGRICULTURE.

HE PLOUGHS DEEP.

Mr. T. M. Brown, who resides in Elbert county, Georgia, on the line of about five years ago, and he aims to get big returns by deep plowing and never long in a satisfactory condition. the use of commercial fertilizers and farm yard manure. Beginning on poor and worn out land four years ago, that | scarcely paid the cost of tillago, he has brought it up to that etate of fertility that enabled him to get last year forty one bales of cotton on fifty acres and 5,000 bushels of corn on twenty five screa, together with cata, peas and somewhat rounded, so that the water other provision crops in abundance.-Southern States

GOLD FIELDS OF THE SOUTH.

The big nuggets of gold exhibit from North Carolina at the Denver goldof ores from Georgia and Alabama ex cited a great deal of interest among the | ticed. miners of the West in attendance there. The Southern representatives were much sought after for information concerning the Southern gold deposits, and the newspapers took especial Paids to get interviews from the geologists describing the formation of the land and industrial agent of the South on the gold deposits of Virginia, the it can be conveniently obtained, is Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and East Tenuescoe, mainly from the pens of the State geologolists, and is a plain state characteristics of the different fields, little book is a beauty, typographically, ful purpose. with a very attractive cover, and contains illustrations of five of the largest auggets which have been found in the North Carolina fields or in the country. -Southern States.

GOOD ROADS.

Oprrespondence of the Progressive Farmer. The farmer should be particularly interested in having good roads; first, be cause he is usually taxed heavily to maintain them-as real estate cannot escape taxation-and secondly, for the reason that he has occasion to use them to a greater or less extent in the prosecution of his business. And the last may often outweigh the first in dollars and cents, when it is taken into consideration the moving of heavy loads for a considerable distance over poor roads.

Here is a view of the case that should not be lost sight of: It is not those alone who drive for pleasure or busi ness over our highways that should ask for or demand their improved condition. This is for their interest and convenience, it is true, and rightly too, bus the farmer who has to move his produce to market or place of shipment, or in the daily prosecution of his work needs to use the road, gains or loses in this direction in accordance with their good or bad concition.

Good roads in such cases means the eaving of time, the greater durability of vehicles and the wear of teams.

Now the farmer, to say nothing of the others, can afford to pay a fair or liberal road tax, provided he is a sured that it will be so expended as to result in a corresponding improved condition of the roads.

Nothing will go so far toward recon ciling farmers or others to the paying of what they might term a large highway tax, as to find that it is being faithfully expended, and above all that a certain amount is devoted to improvements of a permanent character each year Tais is evidence that cannot be overlooked or refuted, but is an ever present fact, a monument to the skill and faithfulness of the intelligent roadmaker. We want just all of this kind of work that can practically be devoted to the purpose.

Here in Vermont one fifth of the tax for roads is to be put into improve ments of a permanent character. This is largely used in cutting down and lengthening the grade of hills, or in the building of stone or macadamized roads. What little of this kind of work that has been done since the new road law went into effect, has proven so satis factory that it makes us wish that the good work could have been commenced many years ago, then we should now have something worth while to show ag to advocate the Ocala platform will for the expenditure of so much money.

Here where stone is plenty and not too far away, it costs from four to five dollars a red to build a good road, something that should last many years, only requiring a little attention in keeping the ditches open and the covering in order.

Taking the worst pieces of road first, the Southern Railway, is a successful | it will soon be found that commendable farmer. Mr. Brown bought his farm progress is being made as these places were always requiring attention and Good drainage for roads should be sought for, as this is of the first importance. The ditches should be placed well back from the road bed, so as to prevent underdraining or gullying

Hills should be carefully looked after and the grade made as easy as possible. The surface of the road should be may readily pass off at the sides, rather than run along in the wheel tracks, washing away the dirt and forming holes and guilies. The surface should also be kept clear of small stones that are always so troublesome. Passing mining convention and the specimens over the roads once a month for this purpose should be more generally prac-

> Small repairs should always be at tended to in season, as in this way large expense can often be saved.

It will pay to go two miles, if it cannot be obtained nearer, to get gravel with which to fill bad places in roads. In parts of the country where stone deposits and giving information as to is scarce and gravel can be had, good | thereby than from any other one cause. the work done. Mr. M. V. Richards, roads can be made by using this material plentifully on the surface. Of ern Rulway, had prepared a pamphiet | course this means that the road-bed is on the Goldfields Along the Southern first put in good condition for the Railway," which was freely distributed gravel. This method is used to some at the elevention, and which was read extent at the West, and even here in With great interest It consists of articles | the East, where stone abound, where

It is possible that in the future portable stone crushing machines will be ment of the gold belts of the South, the largely used in road making in the country, by means of which this plenthe Work of development, etc. The tiful material can be put to some use-

Above all things, it should be the purpose to get the best men possible for the work of road supervision, and having obtained them keep them until | tivator.

others equally good or better can be found to take their places.

In this way, going slowly it may be but surely forward in the right direc tion, the time will not be far distant when a great improvement in our highways will be apparent all over our

E R TOWLE. Franklin Co., Vt.

FIELD PEA FORAGE.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. The d ffleulty of curing cow pea vince deters many farmers from planting a large crop. The following plan will be found to give best results, with least labor: Cut the vines during the morn ing, the earlier the better. Have ready a supply of poles, about ten feet long leaving a few sours to prevent settling. With an iron rod, make holes about twenty feet apart, in which set the poles, and before night, make small stacks, not to exceed three feet in dianseter, the stacks should be as high as convenient and well flaished at the top so as shed rair. When sufficiently cured, hout to the barn. Try this plan and rely more upon the pen vine, which can be produced and boused at onehalf the cost of corn fooder.

GEO ALLEN ONE FARM OF 1,500,000 ACRES

"The biggest farm in the world is in the southwestern part of my state,' said Mr. P. G. Vinton, of Louisiana, at the Normandie. "It is owned and operated by a syndicate of northern capitalists and embraces 1,500,000 acres of land, which were originally a big pasture for cattle.

The land is devoted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, sugar and rice. East and West the estate extends one hundred miles. The Southern Pacific runs through it for nearly forty miles. A good peal of attention is paid to rais, ing cattle, of which the syndicate owns 16,000 head, The company operates several steamers on the navigable rivers that run through their mammoth farm, and they have also rice mills, a shipyard, ice plant, and bank."-Washington Post.

LATE CULTIVATION OF POTA-TOES.

As the method of cultivation changes to a very light scratching of the surface, so as to destroy small weeds and keep a mulch on the surface to prevent evaporation, farmers have learned that they can cultivate potatoes much later than used to be thought possible. The old plan of "laying by" the potato and corn crop before harvesting is now rarely followed and never by the best farmers. It belonged to the time when a plow making deep furrows between the rows and setting potatoes in a hill was thought to be the last cultivation needed. Better crops are now grown by level cultivation, which is it is made shallow may be continued almost until potatoes are grown and without in juring the crop.

KEEPING THE CELLAR DRY.

The great amount of wet weather that has prevailed all over the country the past few weeks has been mitigated by more wholesome atmosphere in most places. But it lasted long enough to make it highly probable that the humid atmosphere generally filled the doubtless still there. Moist air is always heavier than dry, and if it once gets into a cellar, as it is very apt to do, it will not leave of itself. The best thing to do is to take some kiln dried lime into the cellar and leave it to absorb the excess of moisture, which it will very quickly do. If the cellar has been long exposed to moist air it has probably developed miasma, and will need to be disinfected. More sickness results from the damp cellars underneath most houses and the miasma developed For this take some chloride of lime, and put it into the cellar. On a part of this pour hydrochloric acid. A dense smoke will arise from this, and it will pour out of the cellar windows as if the house were on fire. Don't be alarmed ... Wherever this smoke penetrates it kills every kind of germ, and will make the air in the cellar as pure and healthful as it is possible for air to be. This in swamp land all over the northern preparation, cloride of lime and hydrochloric acid, is an excellent one to use in sick rooms where injurious germs are feared. It will make the air safe not generally appreciated. Pigweed and sometimes hogs to use poisons. If to breathe for attendants. It is also good for clearing out foul germs in stables, and other places where infection may be expected.-American Cul-

SOME EDIBLE WEEDS.

The Department of Agriculture be lieves that the in the plant life of this continent may be found many addi tions to our dietary. Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the Department, has spent considerable effort to examine many of the plants now classed as "weeds" which are capable of sustaining vitality in man. He takes the position that a "wider use of green vege tables in the dietaries of most people, particularly those with healthy digestions, would be a marked benefit."

Chemistry has demonstrated largely the substances which the human sys tom needs, and Botanist Coville finds the essentials present in a great many | Farmers' Voice. plants, some of which are nowhere con sidered as effective food for man, and some of which have only a local use as

human food. Mr. Coville points out that wild her bivorous animals feed on the fats and carbohydrates stored up in plant seeds in the fall. They fatten on this diet and gather in bodily fuel for the winter. Having exhausted their supply of fat by spring they make green herb age their principal food. This reness their muscular vigor and vitality. This dietary system prevails among savage peoples, and is largely followed by the Indians of the Western States. Man's food has grown more artificial with the advance of civilization, until, as Botanist Coville says, "foods are now selected more by custom than by instinct." The European races are more given to eating salads and boiled green vege tables than are the people of the United States. The greater part of the plant food consumed by Americans is made up of seeds, rocts, and tubers. It is be cause of this that the people of this

country are bilious. The first weed which Botanist Co ville would have us eat is charlock. The plant grows as a weed from New England to the Pacific coast, and is considered a troublesome weed in the wheat districts of Wisconsin, Minne mota, and North Dakota. It is closely related to black mustard, another familiar weed. Charlock is known in New York State as "wild mustard," and is considered poisonous. Charlock was a common pot herb in Northern Europe centuries ago, but it has not been recognized as food for man in the

The leaves of the chicory plant are also good to eat, and in some neighbor hoods are thus utilized. It occurs as a weed in the Atlantic and Pacific States, and here and there in the interior. Its leaves grow in the form of a rosette, after the fashion of the dandelion. Yellow rocket is a weed common through out the Eastern States which man might eat. It is closely allied to the winter cress, which is used as a winter salad and pot herb.

The dandelion is a weed which has already gained considerable favor as a food in the United States, though it is not grown for market. It is very common throughout the United States, ex cept in the extreme South and West of the great plains, though it has rooted itself in certain parts of Washington and California. The truckers around Paris have been cultivating the dande lion for many years with good results and have developed horticultural vari cellars and basements of houses. It is eties. There it is used largely as a salad, the plants being eaten green or

Especial attention is called to the dock, two species of which, the broad leafed and the curled, occur as common weeds in meadows, pastures, and cultivated fields. Several species of dock are used widely as a pot herb in Europe Dock was used extensively by two tribes of American Indians, the Pimas and the Maricopas. Dock grows in the arid regions of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, where succulent vegetation

Lambsquarters, or pigweed, or goose-foot is a weed which belongs to the same plant family as the beet and spinach, and ought to be used as a table vegetable. It is cultivated in Europe. and is very common throughout the United States.

Marsh marigold, or "cowslip," is a native plant of North America. It grows part of the United States and British America. It has a local use as a pot herb, but its value in this respect is occurs in many fields all over this country, but the average American does not know its value as a food plant. It is eaten by the Indians of the South- swer.-John H. Hobbs, in Western pure, fresh water whenever they want west and by the people of Mexico. In Plowman.

some parts of California it is cultivated

by the Chinese. Pokeweed is used locally in some

parts of the South. The French people have introduced this plant into their country and esteem it highly.

that common nettle, milkweed, and round-loafed mallow will come to be have a remedy that is sure death. Diregarded as good food. The suggestions made by the depart-

ment may be affensive to some people, but then it wasn't so very long ago when the tomato or "love apple" was cucumber was looked upon as a fatal have used this for the last twenty dose, and when people of the North were prejudiced against the banana .-

BUYING BRAN.

A great many dairymen flud themselves obliged to use mill products, and especially bran, during the winter and early spring. There is rarely a season when it does not pay, under such circumstances, to make the purchase in the late summer and fall. Bran running but 20 pounds to the bushel is a very bulky product, and its storage requires a great deal of space The mills, in preparing for the season, are glad to get rid of the bran in order to save the space it occupies, and for that reason will generally sell it at a consid erably lower price per ton than if they themselves are obliged to hold it over until early spring, and then sell it in face of the brisk demand that usually springs up then. The rule is, and for a good many seasons has been, that when bran is needed it pays to buy it in the fall in bulk.-Western Plow-41410

TRUCKING IN CAROLINA

This spring's trucking season in East Carolina was the greatest in ten years. The East Carolina Fruit Growers and Truckers' Association has, according to Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, ac complished a good deal for its members. Last year when it met there was an unsatisfactory refrigerator service, a freight rate higher than many of the truckers thought right and a want of concerted action that all felt keenly. But everybody has pulled together since then and the truckers have got in part at least what they wanted. The freight rate on packages of truck was this season considerably less than it service has been very satisfactory. One of the most important steps taken by the Association was the appointment of a shipping master, a step which seems to have been in every way wisely made. -Southern States.

RATS ON THE FARM.

To the Editor:-I note an inquiry in

your lastiesue as to how to exterminate rats. The rat causes about as much thought and ingenuity as anything on the farm. He is a cunning creature and will learn what you are doing to exterminate him, much quicker than you can think out a plan for doing it, and when he finds out, you don't catch him, that is all. The best way to at tack a rat is to "treat" him in his hole, and the best way to do that is to use bisulphide of carbon. The only trouble about that is that all of them may not be in the hole. But it is worth trying. Bisulphide of carbon-which can be bought at any drug store-is certain death to anything that may inhale its always sink. It may be applied to a piece of sponge or rag, and the sponge or rag inserted into the mouth of the hole. Some people smear the mouth of the holes with tar, and when they be the premises. You recommend ferrets, of rats about as completely as anything and you can hear the dying rats squealnot kill will leave. Ferrets and rate will not long stay on the same premises The ferret is not quite as large as a rat and is its natural enemy. Kerosene, if poured into the holes, it is said, will drive them away When rats become very numerous, they are a great numerous ance and I do not believe that premises thoroughly infested with them can be rid of them in any way except through the use of ferrets. Cats are of no use It is only now and then that a cat will master a rat, and farm cats are too well fed to take the chances. It is pretty dangerous to poultry, dogs, cats the war against the rat amounts to anything, it must be a determined and lively one when once begun. Homeopathic doses of treatment will not an-

HORTICULTURE SALT FOR THE CABBAGE WORM.

I am opposed to the use of Paris green in any form for cabbage worms. as it is dangerous. I have grown cab-The department thinks it probable bage for many years, and have never used this poison for the worms, but lute strong beef brine one-third with water. Dip a whisk broom into this mixture and shake it over the plants at any time when there is danger from worms. The solution is a fertilizer in thought to be poisonous, when the itself and will not harm anyone. I years with perfect success, never failing to kill worms or raise fine cabbages. It will not answer for cucumbers, quasics or pumpkins, as the salt will kul these plants .- B. B. Hanson, in American Agriculturist.

BUY FRUIT INSTEAD OF CANDY,

"I wish," said a doctor the other day as he watched a group of school children troop out of a candy store, where they had been spending their pennics that I could form a society among little folks in which each member would take a pledge to spend all his pocket money for fruit instead of candy." It seemed a funny way of putting It, didn't it! But the physician was very much interested, and at the moment it probably occurred to him that, as children like clubs, an anticandy club would be a very good one for them. He wanted to do two things -to stop their eating the unhealthful sweet and to coax them to eat more fruit. An apple or a banana or an orange can usually one or the other of them be bought for the price of a little candy, and the fruit is much better in every way than the sweet.-New York Times.

THE RED RUST OF THE BLACK-BERRY.

This is the time of year when some of the blackberry and raspberry bushes may be seen with leaves of a rusty red or orange red color, giving evidence that they are diseased. There is but one remedy-cut and burn root and

If left, not only is the bush rendered worthless, but the disease is communicated to other blackberry and raspberry plants. And it will not do to was last season and the refrigerator burn branches only, for it is pretty well understood that a preceding form of the malady occupies the roots, and if the roots are left in the ground, the bad work goes on indefinitely. It will readily be understood that the sooner the cutting and burning is done the better. And no other blackberries should be planted on the same ground for several years

Some varieties are more liable to the disease than others-Kittatinny blackberry, for instance-and such kinds should be entirely discarded. With carefulness and prompt action, the malady may be checked and finally eradicated, but no half way work will answer.-National Stockman.

WHY RAISE STRAWBERRIES.

I would like for the Farmers' Review to give me some reason why I should raise strawberries. Can't I raise a bushel of wheat that sells for 50 cents easier than I can raise 50 cents worth of strawberries? Then where is the philosophy of this continual drumming fumes, which being heavier than air, by the agricultural papers urging every farmer to have a fruit garden. and by all means to plant strawberries? -An Old Fogy

We are glad that "Old Fogy" has asked the question, for the same argucome s:neared with tar they will leave ment he has been used in our presence more than once. It may be true that and they will certainly clean premises it is easy to raise 50 cents' worth of wheat as 50 cents' worth of strawbercan. They go everywhere, in the holes, ries but there the argument fails. In under the floors, through the buildings, the first place the ordinary farmer will not spend the money for the berries. If ing about all the time. What they do his family has to depend on stores, sometimes ten miles awar, they will get strawberries but seldom, perhaps two or three times during a season. The farmer in summer time has too much to do to run to the village several times a week, and when he does go he often has too much to look after to get the berries. So it is safe to sav that the farmer that does not raise his berries will not supply his family with them. By all means raise the wheat but also the berries. - Farmers' Review.

If the stock is to make a healthy. thrifty growth while on pasture, it is very essential that they have access to