

LIVE STOCK



LIVE STOCK IN THE SOUTH.

The effort of Edward Atkinson to combine cotton growing and sheep husbandry is commendable, says J. R. Dodge, in Country Gentleman. Possibly in the changes of the future something may be done in this direction, but in the past nothing was nearer an impossibility than a union of the two industries. Indeed, in the cotton plantation districts, it was a matter of caste, and to enter wool growing, orcharding, castor bean planting, melon growing, or the cultivation of anything except the royal plant, would have placed one under social ostracism. I could name many notable facts in proof of this statement, which no one familiar with Southern agricultural history can deny.

Cotton growing was the natural outgrowth of the plantation and slave system, stimulated by the short sighted view that a single product of world wide demand, and with comparatively little competition, could alone support a great population. It could for a time, but originators of this one crop practice did not look ahead far enough to a time when a cotton crop worth \$300,000,000 would mean but \$20 a head for a Southern population of 15,000,000. It was not statesmanship, but provincialism, that restricted industry to agriculture and agriculture to cotton. Not to outgrow this idea, in a fertile and productive territory suited to the production of almost anything that can be grown within the limits of the United States, would secure a sure inheritance of poverty. The traditions of this fetich controlled too long the labor and effort of a great country, till the price of an acre of land, the average value of the product of a man's labor, and of course the wages of labor, all helped to emphasize the story of the unproductiveness and economic fallacy of the single crop idea. It is now more than forty years since diversification was politically and socially possible there, yet more has been accomplished in that direction in the last ten years than in the preceding thirty, and far more still will be in the next ten—so strong have been the industrial fetters forged by heredity and long-established custom.

This accounts for the absence of cattle, sheep and miscellaneous agricultural production in the great plantation districts. The tenant system was not much in vogue before 1860, and now it is only a modus vivendi of the planter and the freedmen, in new relations, for the cultivation of the same plant upon the same plantation, and in neither case is it responsible for the absence of live stock. As to crop mortgages, the crop was actually or virtually mortgaged under the old regime more generally than at present, and it was not uncommon for planters to be indebted to city or country merchant the full value of the year's crop, for money, farm supplies and provisions advanced while the crop was growing. A year's credit was allowed, and not infrequently a large balance unpaid was carried over against the next crop. There is now a smaller percentage of this indebtedness than formerly, and but for the advances to colored shareholders the proportion would be much more reduced.

Fifty years ago, in the great cotton districts, a few cows of inferior milking quality were kept, scarcely any butter made, and little bought from Northern or Western dairies. Milk was used to a limited extent in summer, and often in the winter the cows would wander to the canebrakes and cause a lacteal death at the homestead. A great change has occurred in recent years, and milk and butter are in many districts abundant, cows are better bred and better fed, and fine butter is not infrequently made, and in some cases sent to Northern markets.

When the era for live stock growing began to dawn, as cotton exclusiveness showed signs of dying out, it was found that the native cattle were of little value, either for milk or meat—a Texas or Florida steer being worth in market scarcely a fifth as much as a finished Western steer. And when the Short-horn was introduced for stock improvement, the Texas fever, which has its habitat in all the great cotton growing sections, soon destroyed it, delaying for a long time improvement of Southern stock. Eventually, however, the progeny of the victims became immune to the attacks of this dreaded disease, and cattle of the best breeds are now numerous. In Texas, this improvement is so general that it amounts to a revolution in stock-growing, the price of Texas beef is appreciated in all mar-

kets, and the original lank and bony long-horn is losing much of his distinctively Spanish character. And feeding, as well as breeding, has a large share in the renovation. Not only cotton seed but corn in immense quantities is used in feeding, and the great Northern ranges no longer get a full supply of cheap Texas yearlings, which take a shorter road to market in much shorter time.

A great impetus to extension of stock growing is now felt in the South. Cotton seed, per se, should not be fed, but cotton seed meal is safe and valuable, and should be employed, not as a food or exclusive of other feeds combined in a balanced ration, any more than linseed oil cake should be made the basis of sheep and cattle feeding, among the flax fields of the Northwest. The South has more acres of corn than of cotton. Millions of acres of cow peas can be grown with corn at little more than the cost of sowing broadcast before the last plowing. Live stock can be fed on winter oats, or other grain or natural grasses, every day of the winter without shelter. No other part of the country can supply forage more cheaply or handle live stock from birth to butcher at less cost, whether cattle, sheep or hogs. It is a great opportunity of the South only beginning to be appreciated. It could not have been availed of in the past; only recently have conditions, agricultural, economic, and social, made it practicable or possible. But no more single crop ideas, or even the double crops of cotton and mutton, must be adopted and worked exclusively; but agriculture should be symmetrical, diversified to utilize all available resources of land and labor, soil and climate. Then all sections will have large production and large profit, though the proportion of live stock to other production will by no means be uniform or equal in all.

Buttermilk, if handled properly, is one of the very best feeds for swine. The mild lactic acid at churning time, or shortly after, probably improves buttermilk as feed for pigs, for only a little of the sugar is broken up to form the acid, says the Southern Cultivator. The lactic acid in the milk renders it palatable and seems to have a favorable action on the digestive tract. Since buttermilk is rich in protein, corn is a complementary food and probably the most economical substance to feed with it. Sports or middlings are likewise satisfactory, but hardly as economical. Since these two are rich in protein, the feeder is supplying rather too much of that costly element for the most economical returns. Bran is a bulky chaff like food that is not satisfactory for young pigs, but which may be used with older animals, especially where the feed is not heavy and it is desirable to give volume to the feed. In some cases buttermilk is held in filthy vessels at the creameries and in those still worse at the farm. When this product undergoes a putrefactive fermentation, it should not be used even for pig feeding.

HEAD GEAR OF THE HORSE.

The matter of harness is of no small importance, and this should be well fitted and well made. Some people will try to make one harness fit several horses of varying sizes and imagine that they are having equal success with each, says Farmers' Review. The bad adjustment of the headstall alone is a thing that makes a horse look uncomfortable, even if he is not really so. The straps must be adjusted so that the bit will fit naturally in the mouth and will rest easily. If it is too short it will push up the flesh in a manner that makes the animal appear ridiculous, and if too long the straps will be sagging and have an untidy look. This is a little thing, but one that has much to do with the comfort of the animal and of the driver.

The question of blinders was largely disposed of sometime ago. Their use was begun with the idea that the horse was easily scared, but it is now realized that it is better to educate the horse than to attempt to protect him against all possible fright. Some one has justly said that there is no more reason for using blinders on the carriage horse than there is on the horse that we put under the saddle. It is the experience of horsemen that if a horse is accustomed to go without blinders he will do better and go better without them. They are really no protection even to a skittish horse, as the skittish horse never shies at what he understands. They also cause discomfort and blindness by retaining the dust and heat. In a hot day even blinders may keep off moving air to an extent that will prove uncomfortable to the animal. It is the advice of trainers that if a horse has been accustomed to blinders it is not best to leave them off at once, but to use flaring blinders for a time.

Then comes the check-rein, that abomination that is still being used in some quarters, but which is fast falling into disrepute. The idea that a horse's

nose must be pointing to the stars so that he may appear stylish is no longer tolerated by humane horsemen. If a check rein is used at all it should never be made short and tight. It is sure to tire the neck of the horse and will sometimes make it stiff. It also tends to destroy all elasticity. There is another reason why the check rein should not be used: If a horse stumbles and is about to fall he naturally puts his head down and this helps him to recover his position, but if he must keep his head up it often happens that he is unable to save himself from falling. There is no doubt that the check rein has been the cause of many a fall and the breaking of many a carriage, to say nothing of the injury of its occupants. Some hold to the absurd belief that a check rein helps to hold the animal up, but one writer says that you might as well expect a man to save himself from falling by tightening his suspenders as for a horse to be saved from falling by a tight check rein. One writer says: One of the most prevalent abuses, one that causes the greatest torture, one that diminishes the value and shortens the lives of more horses than any other, is, perhaps, the use of over checks tightly drawn during long intervals, and at times when the horse needs freedom for the full exercise of his lungs, nerves and muscles of the neck and head. Any thoughtful person that examines the anatomical structure of the head and neck of the horse must be impressed with the great strain upon these nerves and muscles required by nature even when their normal liberty and freedom are undisturbed by artificial devices. That overchecking is often the initial cause of inflammation of the muscles, and even of the brain, there is no doubt. If this be true can it be doubted that this habit of tight overchecking for tight reining, as practiced by many persons, often contributes to the virulence of spinal meningitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, thumps, apoplexy and paralysis?

FEED FOR HORSES.

In feeding all other animals on the farm the object is to build up first a good frame and lay on it a supply of edible meat, but the object in feeding the horse is different. In him we wish to develop physical strength and powers of endurance. During the growing period the size is to be developed but not at the expense of symmetry, but at no time ought the object to be the accumulation of fat.

For different kinds of service different feeds are required. The diet best for the draft animal is not the best for the horse required for speed and wherever weight and size are to be added there must be no anxiety to effect the object too quickly. Give the horse food that makes muscle, and let him have plenty of exercise. It takes time to develop the horse in this way, but it is better to have him built up and rounded out with good bones well covered with a fine muscular formation than to have him a mere mass of fat with tender, unused muscles. The work and the right kind of feed must go together to give to the make-up of the horse the substance it ought to have.

The Maryland Experiment Station has made feeding tests to show the comparative value of different feeds. These showed that horses digested a smaller proportion of timothy hay than ruminants. The grinding of grains rendered them more digestible. If grain or concentrated food is fed with hay the hay is less digestible. Horses cannot be kept in good condition on grain alone. They must have with it some sort of forage. The feed best digested is a mixed feed of grain and forage, and their value is increased if they are ground before mixing. Fed for this purpose can be ground to the condition of coarse bran without injuring its value.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

HORTICULTURE

GOOD AUTHORITY.

The Scientific American in its issue of June 4th, in the course of an editorial on "The Value of Fruits" quotes Modern Medicine as saying that the value of fruits is on account of the acids they contain which, taken into the blood, break up some of the compounds of waste substances which have been formed, and thus give rise to an increased secretion of these substances through the kidneys. The treatment of rheumatism, gout, gravel and all the morbid conditions which accompany the so called uric acid diathesis is thus immensely aided by a fruit diet, producing as it does increased normal activity of the kidneys. The article also commends the use of fruit juices in fevers and concludes by stating that "it is now almost universally recognized that beef tea and meat preparations of all sorts should be wholly proscribed in cases of fever, as the patient is already suffering from the accumu-

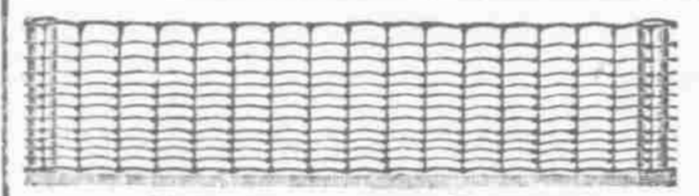
lation of waste matter to such a degree that the small amount contained in beef tea or a small piece of meat may be sufficient to give rise to an exacerbation of disease and lessen the patient's chances of recovery." It has often been observed that a beefsteak dinner given to a fever convalescent has brought on a fatal relapse.

Tomato plants can be tied to stakes and trained upward instead of being allowed to sprawl over the ground. Some space will be saved and the fruit will be cleaner, but there will be no more of it than by the ordinary method, except that saved from rotting.

In the North Carolina car exhibit there is displayed a glass jar filled with mountain cranberries from near Asheville, N. C. These cranberries compare very favorably with the best grades of this fruit from the New Jersey bogs, or from the West. The Cape Cod grower gathers his crop in September and October. There appears no reason why the cultivation of these highland cranberries should not become a profitable industry.—Southern Field.

TEXAS COAST LANDS.

Richest soils and finest climate. Healthful and delightful. Summers cooler than in Iowa; gardens and pastures green all winter. Harvest some crop every month in the year. Near two growing cities of over 60,000 each. River and gulf transportation. Crops not consumed by winter feeding and freight rates. No fogs, cyclones, droughts or blizzards. Finest sugar and tobacco lands on earth, and unexcelled for fruit, truck, cotton, corn, hay, and live stock. Corn has yielded 125 bushels per acre on a 150 acre field, and cotton four bales per acre. No fertilizers or irrigation used. Fish, oysters and game abundant. Large or small tracts, prairie or timber, improved or unimproved, at low prices and on easy terms. Three railroads coming. Prices will double in twelve months. No finer investment. State your wants, and enclose stamp for full particulars to County Attorney, Box 2 Bay City, Texas.



OLD GLORY

has no end of admirers these days. Likewise, men appreciate a fence which neither depletes nor retreats. Try it.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

CONSUMPTION and BRONCHITIS CURE.

We learn, from a reliable source, that Judge Geo. E. Hunt, of Lexington, N. C., has discovered a medicine of his own make, that is a sure cure for Consumption and Bronchitis. All who are suffering with either disease, would do well to address him at Lexington, N. C. He has this medicine in any quantity desired at the low price of 50 cents per bottle.

Advertisement for LIGHTNING WELL MACHY, featuring steam pumps, air lifts, and gasoline engines. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., Chicago, Dallas, Tex.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—W. A. Gardner, Andrew's Settlement Va. Vice President—P. H. Rabilley, Lake City, Minn. Secretary-Treasurer—W. P. Bricker, Ogden Station, Pa.

LECTURERS.

J. P. Sossamon, Charlotte, N. C. J. C. Hanly, St. Paul, Minn. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. A. Gardner, Chairman, Andrew's Settlement, Pa.; A. B. Welch, Sec'y, Victor, N. Y.; John Brinley, Junction, N. Va.; J. C. Wilborn, Old Point, S. C.; O. A. Barlow, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

President—John Graham, Warren ton, N. C. Vice-President—W. B. Upchurch, Morrisville, N. C. Secretary-Treasurer—J. T. B. Hoover, Hillsboro, N. C. State Business Agent—T. B. Parker, Hillsboro, N. C. Lecturer—Dr. V. N. Seawell, Villa now, N. C. Assistant Lecturer—W. B. Bricknouse, Mackey Ferry, N. C. Chaplain—W. S. Mercer, Moyock, N. C. Door-keeper—Geo. T. Lane, Greensboro, N. C. Assistant Door-keeper—Jas. E. Lyon, Durham, N. C. Sergeant-at-Arms—A. D. K. Wallace, Raleigh, N. C. Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Macpelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

J. W. Denmark, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C. John Graham, Warrenton, N. C. W. B. Fleming, Ridgeway, N. C. A. F. Hileman, Concord, N. C. Dr. J. E. Person, Pikeville, N. C. Thomas J. Oldham, Teer, N. C. STATE ALLIANCE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE. Dr. J. E. Person, Pikeville, N. C. W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C. T. Ivey, Cary, N. C.

- ARMSTRONG & McKEEY, Birmingham; BEYMER-BAUER, Pittsburgh; DAVIS-CHAMBERS, Pittsburgh; FAIRBANKS, Pittsburgh; ANCHOR, Cincinnati; EKSTEIN, Cincinnati; ATLANTIC, New York; BRADLEY, New York; BROOKLYN, New York; JEWETT, New York; USTER, New York; UNION, New York; SOUTHERN, Chicago; SHIPMAN, Chicago; COLLIER, St. Louis; MISSOURI, St. Louis; RED SEAL, St. Louis; SOUTHERN, Louisville; JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Cincinnati; MORLEY, Cleveland; SALEM, Salem, Mass.; CORNELL, Buffalo; KENTUCKY, Louisville.

LET us send you a pamphlet giving information concerning paint—the kind that lasts. It is made from Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. Pamphlet also contains samples of colors or shades made with Pure White Lead (see list of brands) and Tinting Colors, and gives full directions for mixing and applying them.

Advertisement for THE ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. The Farmer's Wagon. More than another it is the farmer. He does not use a wagon every day, but when he does it is a great satisfaction to have a first class one. Buy a wagon that won't break down. The wheel is the vital part of a wagon. THE ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON with its broad faced, stagger spoke, low, steel wheels is clearly the safe thing to buy. It is low and easy to load—no high lift. Will stand any load you wish to haul. Don't cut in or run in the fields or on the road—runs easy. ELECTRIC LOW STEEL WHEELS make the old wagon new. Fly by wire, stand anything and last indefinitely. Get our FREE BOOK, "Farm Savings" and read all about them and other things of interest. Electric Wheel Co., Box 93, Quincy, Ill.

POMONA HILL NURSERIES

POMONA, N. C. Two miles west of Greensboro, N. C., on the Southern Railway. Well known for thirty years. Up with the times with all the new as well as the old fruits that are suited to my trade which extends from Maine to Texas. The new Japan fruits and all other good fruit and flowers I have as shown in my new illustrated catalogue, free to all. Agents wanted. (1898) J. VAN LINDLEY, Prop.

NO BETTER MEDIUM IN THE SOUTH.

ADRIAN, MICH., March 4th, 1898. Progressive Farmer, Raleigh N. C.: GENTLEMEN:—We believe that THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is as valuable an advertising medium as any other farm journal in the Southern States, for our business. Yours truly, Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Dr. J. H. REYNOLDS, Special Advertiser.

SEABOARD AIR LINE VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ABERDEEN, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND. Schedule in Effect March 8, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND.

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Destinations include Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Weidon, Henderson, Durham, Durham, Raleigh, Sanford, Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wadesboro, Monroe, Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R., Clinton, Greenwood, Asheville, Elberton, Athens, Windsor, and Atlanta.

NORTHBOUND.

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Destinations include Atlanta, Windsor, Athens, Elberton, Asheville, Greenwood, Clinton, Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R., Chester, Charlotte, Monroe, Hamlet, Wilmington, Southern Pines, Raleigh, Henderson, Durham, Weidon, Richmond, A. C. L., Washington Penn. R. R., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, S. A. L., and Norfolk.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to H. S. LEARD, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C. Z. P. SMITH, C. T. A.

No. 402 and 403.—"The Atlanta Vestibule Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C."

No. 31 and 48.—"The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company Sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

General Office, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

DO YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE LANDS?

If so, don't simply put a notice on some old red oak but spend just a little more money and tell 30,000 PEOPLE.

What kind of land you have by putting an ad. in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. In all this vast concourse of readers, it is not reasonable to suppose that you will find some one that just the kind of land you have, and will pay you what it is worth? So many people wish to advertise land for sale in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that we have decided to make a Special and Unusually Low Ad. Rate to all wishing to buy or sell land. If you are one of these, and wish to save money, write us for our Special Offer.

The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

POLK'S Diphtheria Cure

Diphtheria can only be cured by the application of a remedy that will destroy the life of the germ organisms that produce it. Such a remedy is

POLK'S DIPHTHERIA CURE.

It is neither a caustic nor a powerful acid. It does not eat away the membrane; it simply permeates it and destroys the little builders of it, leaving it to come away of itself, without violence and without leaving the throat raw and liable to hemorrhage, as it will be under any violent treatment. While so efficacious as to deserve the name of a specific, it is perfectly harmless in all cases and under all circumstances.

All that is asked for it is a prompt and honest trial, according to directions, and it will certainly effect a cure, as it is proven by the fact that it has done so in hundreds of well authenticated cases, as our certificates will show. It does its own advertising. Only one dollar a bottle.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY Mrs. Nita Polk Denmark, 404 N. East Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY. FOR TWO OR MORE COWS. PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. MOSELEY & FRITCHARD & CO., CLINTON, IOWA.

We advise all interested in education to send to Prof. W. T. Whitsett, Whitsett, N. C. for a copy of the elegant Catalogue of WHITEHET INSTITUTE. It is offering extraordinary advantages at the very lowest possible rates. Over two hundred students were there last year.