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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Has the largest circulation of any family agricultural or political paper published between Richmond and Atlanta

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

Vol. 13. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 29, 1898. No. 43

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want FACTS of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated FACT, is worth a thousand theories.

The Editor is not responsible for the views of Correspondents.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the Official Organ of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows of the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."—L. L. Polk, July 14, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While parsnips and carrots are perfectly hardy and will keep well in the rows, it will not be found easy to get at them when the ground is frozen like a rock. A mulch of trash over them before the frost has struck down will make the task easier.

The loss that results from the system of annually seeding with mixed seed of low vitality throughout the winter wheat growing districts in the United States is enormous. Pure, vigorous, well bred seed, means an increase of not less than three to four bushels per acre on land of average fertility.

Experiments made with shredded fodder and ordinary cut fodder show several advantages for the former. This shredding is done by a machine which tears the entire stalk and husk into fine pieces so that nearly the whole product is eaten by stock. The shredded fodder is not found to make the mouths of cattle sore, while coarsely cut fodder often has this effect.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER regrets exceedingly to learn that Capt. O. A. Browne, who for many years has been an honored and exceedingly useful member of the Virginia Board of Agriculture, died last month at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he had gone for surgical treatment. His original, practical method of conducting one of the largest truck farms in the United States attracted the attention of truckers from Maine to Virginia. His advice, founded on a most successful experience, has benefited hundreds of truckers, many of whom have acquired comfortable fortunes, by duplicating Captain Browne's methods of conducting the celebrated Hollywood Truck Farm.

We give this week several excellent letters from farmers. Prof. Emery says something regarding the little thought of subject—the weight of eggs. J. L. Ladd gives a splendid epitome of bulletins of experiments in feeding hogs and calves. Bro. J. T. B. Hoover is at his best and his letter should receive the careful attention of every farmer in North Carolina. When you have read it, please pass it on to your neighbor and talk it over. "Wake County Farmer" describes a better method of keeping apples than that given in our last issue. Bro. W. L. Kivett writes of an interesting experiment which should interest our farmers to thinking. Bryan Tyson talks of "Fertilizing for Profit." "Darius" of "Town Milk Trade," would appeal to farmers from the Cotton Growers' Union also merits a careful perusal.

The State Department has received an interesting communication from Consul Mann, at Raichenberg, Austria. He says: "If the price of American butter in Europe is no higher than European butter, the former should gradually win a large sale as its superiority becomes known. The first day after being made European butter may seem equal to the American product, but generally by the second or third day it will have an old, strong taste and smell. The difficulty may be due to the practice of keeping cows in barns all the year, instead of turning them loose in pastures as is done in the United States. Table butter sells here at about 20 cents a pound, cooking but

AGRICULTURE.

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November 24, 1898

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS.

The Necessity for Organization is Imperative—Way for Farmers to Protect Themselves Pointed Out

To the Farmers of the South:

The special committee appointed by the Cotton Growers' Union of the State, held in Columbus on the 20th ult., desires to say that the exceedingly low prices of cotton at the present, with the indication of lower prices still in the future, painfully admonish us that we have reached a crisis in the history of the industry. Prices to-day are not only far lower than they have ever previously been at this season of the year, but lower than they have been for fifty years, and the months of November, December, January and February are selling on the Liverpool market lower than during the great depression of the forties, and even at these figures English agents are advising the spinners of Great Britain to withhold their purchases upon assurances that prices will soon be 50 points lower. In view of these conditions we desire to call the attention not only of the cotton growers, but of every business association in the cotton belt, to the portentous fact that for the want of organization, directed by ordinary tact and foresight, we as a people are allowing this great element of wealth to pass beyond our borders for a mere song; that our birthright is going for a mess of pottage, and our great natural advantages sacrificed with the careless indifference of a drunkard, who slings from his lap his treasures. Foreign speculators and manufacturers, fully aware that the staple is passing out of the hands of the growers at figures far below the cost of production, nevertheless hold aloof from the market to allow the maturing obligations of the farmers to force the crop out of their hands for a mere pittance. Defiantly claiming to command the situation, they boldly propose to avail themselves of conditions, which could be remedied by a combination of the cotton growers and business element of the cotton belt, to rob the growers not only of the profits of their year's toil, but of nearly one-half the value of 10,000,000 bales of cotton, and thereby impoverishes the most favored section of the globe. Blessed with the natural advantages of a climate and soil which alone can produce this great staple in quality and quantity sufficient for the demands of the world, we should be the most prosperous people on earth. Efficient organization, which would control the volume of production and regulate its marketing, would make these advantages a mine of wealth; but

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FERTILIZING FOR PROFIT.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.

Instead of applying fertilizers to crops direct they should be applied to some suitable crop of the legume family, such as clover or cowpeas, and these turned under at maturity. Then follow with corn, wheat, or other desired crops.

Some months back I saw an article in a paper that a farmer by turning under three crops of peavines increased

KEEPING ACCOUNTS—AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.

LIBERTY, N. C., Nov. 24, 1898.

I wish to give the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER an account which I have kept since last March with a small piece of land (3 of an acre). I have grown three successive crops on this land since the first of last March. The last one has just been harvested and proves to be the most profitable. We give this not in a boasting spirit, but that it may stimulate and encourage some one to more intensive methods of tillage. We wish to say right here that the ground was thoroughly prepared before planting, by pulverizing about 6 or 8 inches deep, then turned with a two horse plow 12 to 14 inches deep with subsoil plow following, then pulverizing the top again. The land is not rich and would not bring (without fertilizer) over 8 or 10 bushels of wheat per acre. Account stands as follows, viz:

	Dr.	Cr.
Feb. 28 To preparing land.....	\$ 3 50	
Mar. 1 " planting potatoes.....	2 50	
" " " seed potatoes.....	11 50	
" " " guano (home mixed).....	13 50	
Apr. 16 " Harrowing.....	40	
" 21 " Plowing, etc.....	1 00	
May 5 " " last time.....	1 00	
" 16 " Spraying and digging.....	2 50	
" 19 " By 2 bushels potatoes.....		\$ 2 70
June 1 " " 18 " ".....		18 00
" 3 " " 9 " ".....		11 00
" 6 " " 33 " ".....		33 00
" 7 " " 10 " ".....		10 00
" 16 " cost of putting in crop cowpeas and German millet.....	6 00	
Aug. 8 By 4 loads hay.....		12 00
" 24 To preparing land and planting potatoes.....	2 75	
" " " seed potatoes.....	7 00	
" " " fertilizer.....	7 20	
Sept 15 " cultivating and digging.....	3 65	
Nov. 9 By 105 bushels potatoes.....		105 00
Net profit.....	129 20	

where a single acre is properly fertilized and cultivated. Try at least a few acres according to the above and get into the road that leads to the abandonment of the old plan of cultivating worn lands at a loss. By the new plan the yield will be much increased and the land permanently improved.

Long Leaf, N. C. BRYAN TYSON.

\$191 70 \$191 70

The last crop is put at \$1 per bushel, though they will be kept until March, when they bring from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel. This crop was grown from seed of the early crop.

Early crop shows less bushels than fall crop because they were dug before maturity (except seed ones) in order to reach an early market.

Very respectfully,

W. L. KIVETT.