

Has the Largest Circulation and is the Oldest, Largest, and only all Home-Print Farm Paper in that Rich Farming and Trucking section Between Richmond, Va., and Savannah, Ga.



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. 14.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 13, 1899.

No. 18

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date label. If not properly changed in two weeks, notify us.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that continuance of the subscription is desired, and all arrears must be paid when paper is ordered stopped.

Money at our risk if sent by registered letter or money order. Please don't send stamps. Be sure to give both old and new addresses in order to change of postoffice.

Rate of Advertising Rates: ten cents per square line. Liberal discounts for time and space.

This item is marked to remind you that you should carefully examine this sample copy and send us \$1 for a year's subscription. Will also send paper on trial 6 months for 50 cents, or 3 months for 25 cents. Or we will send you paper free for one year if you will send us \$5 in new subscriptions, or free six months for \$3 in new subscriptions, at these rates.

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 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 past, 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."—E. L. Polk, July 14, 1890.

PRACTICAL FARM NOTES.

Written for The Progressive Farmer by the Editors and Prof. Guy E. Mitchell. Remember the State Dairymen's Association at Concord this month and attend it if possible.

Be sure to read Mr. E. S. Towle's excellent advice to dairymen in this issue. We call special attention to his report of his experience with the silo. Why not secure the benefits of the silo for yourself?

An interesting article on the question, "Which is the Best Breed of Egg?" by Prof. J. M. Johnson, Assistant Agriculturist of our Experiment Station, will appear in The Progressive Farmer of next week.

Plant enough peas this year and buy less nitrogenous fertilizers next season. Many good farmers plow under some leguminous crop and buy no nitrogenous fertilizer whatever, using potash and phosphoric acid only.

Mark Hanna says that even now the only way for the average young man to forge to the front is as an employee of some corporation—that the day for individual endeavor along independent lines is already past.

Commenting on this, Farmers' Voice truthfully says: "Under such conditions there is but one hope for the young man of to-day—he must get back to the land!"

The Kentucky Experiment Station has issued a bulletin relative to grain rusts, concerning especially the rust of wheat and the methods of treatment and prevention. Rust while a very destructive disease, is comparatively easily treated, by the farmer with a little ordinary care and judgment. The method of killing by scalding is the most generally employed and has been conducted successfully for years.

The American Consul at Coburg, Germany, commenting upon the report of the Royal Slaughter house at Wurzburg, states that the price of meat is going up steadily in Germany and the consumption decreasing. This is further evidence to indicate that the German market offers a field for American meats. The home consumption is greater than the supply and the meat to fill the supply must come naturally from the United States.

As before noted in our State News department, this season's strawberry crop has been very disappointing to our truckers. Not because of crop failure, but because the market becoming overstocked, many berries were left in the fields to rot. This fact should emphasize the need for more canning factories. Why should not the truckers themselves form associations and start canning establishments wherever they are needed? It occurs to us that this matter should be pushed while the painful evidence of its necessity is before those interested.

"Why does not North Carolina raise more sheep?" is the very pointed and pertinent inquiry of a Michigan correspondent. Read his letter and consider the facts to which he refers. The Progressive Farmer has more than once called attention to this matter and we are not surprised to find that outsiders are wondering why the farmers of this State do not seize this opportunity of increasing their wealth. We shall be glad to hear from any of our people on this subject. We think "Michigander" should have put greater emphasis upon the value of rape as food for sheep. This crop, which is comparatively new to North Carolina farmers, has never failed to give satisfactory results when fed to sheep.

On the question of preserving unfermented grape juice, experiments made by the Canada Experiment Farms were widely quoted last year, and some additional tests made show apparently that no chemicals are necessary to a satisfactory preservation of this agreeable and wholesome adjunct to the pantry. Experiments were made using formalin and salicylic acid, but these were not satisfactory. Grape juice, however, was successfully preserved when heated for ten minutes at 160 degrees, with sugar at the rate of two ounces to each pint of juice. Juice without sugar was also successfully preserved, but was not generally as palatable as that sweetened. One hundred and sixty degrees seems to be the least safe temperature that may be used in the preservation of grape juice. The juice may be held at this temperature for 15 or 20 minutes without imparting to it any unpleasant boiled flavor.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1898 is now ready for distribution. It is of more than usual value.

The first part consists of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1898 and covers the operations of the Department for that year.

The second part embraces 36 miscellaneous papers on agriculture and kindred subjects, prepared with few exceptions by the chiefs of bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department.

The third part is the appendix. Special attention is given to this part of the Year Book, with the view of increasing its scope and usefulness, and an effort has been made to give it the character of an agricultural directory. The appendix, besides the usual statistics relating to crops, etc., contains brief articles showing the amount of foreign trade of Cuba and the Philippines, a review of weather and crop conditions, season of 1898, methods of control of injurious insects, preparation and use of insecticides, and other useful information.

Every reading, thinking farmer should have a copy and as it can be had free of charge by applying to your Congressman, why not write for one? The supply is limited and those desiring copies should apply at once.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Weston, was adopted by the State Board of Agriculture at its recent session in Raleigh:

"WHEREAS, The Federal laws (Public Law, No. 41, 1884) contains the following clause: 'and whenever the Governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations, in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.'"

Whereas, The 'stock law' counties of this State are annually subjected to restrictions in their cattle traffic which are imposed by the Federal Government on account of supposed or existing infection in but limited portions thereof; and whereas, said infection may easily be exterminated with but little personal or pecuniary inconvenience to cattle owners, and said infection is a menace to inter State traffic and will continue to depress the industry of these counties until it is exterminated; be it

Resolved, That the commissioner of this board is directed to signify the readiness of this board to cooperate

with the Secretary of Agriculture in extinguishing the infection in this State and to invite the Secretary to take such steps to disinfect the 'stock law' counties as will least interfere with traffic and restore to these counties the free cattle markets once open to them; and further be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner is hereby authorized to cooperate with the said secretary to this end, and take such steps as will soonest and most economically effect the fulfillment of these resolutions."

The report of the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania indicates that active work is being carried on in that State looking to the control and elimination of animal diseases. The tuberculin test for cattle has been employed and infected cattle killed. Attention is called to the fact that no injuries have been reported due to the use of tuberculin as a test for tuberculosis. The Veterinarian says:

"Considering the manner in which the herds to be tested are selected and wide distribution of the work, covering practically all parts of the State, it would seem fair to assume from the showing that many of the most thoroughly infected herds have been discovered and disposed of, and that the percentage of tuberculosis among cattle at large, is being steadily and rapidly reduced."

The importance of satisfactory disposal of carcasses of animals affected with anthrax is insisted upon. Burning is recommended and where this is not possible, the carcass should be covered with lime and deeply buried in some locality where there is no danger of contaminating streams. The premises where the animal dies should be thoroughly disinfected. The germs of anthrax remain alive for a long time, infecting the soil of a region and endangering the live stock for a considerable period thereafter.

Secretary Wilson's tours through the country are something of an innovation even in such a democratic place as the United States. In his recent trip South—through Louisiana and Texas—the Secretary awakened much enthusiasm and called forth many encomiums from representative men and the local newspapers, by his practical remarks and his mingling with the farmers and men of those sections who are looking for the means of most rapid development of their States, through the use of their natural resources. Speaking, of course, in a sense for the present administration, some of the Secretary's remarks were particularly gratifying to the people of the South. What he said to the planters of Louisiana, however, is not only of vital interest to them, but as well to the farmers of the United States generally. Among other things he said:

"The regiments from the great Northwest are now in the Orient fighting to keep the markets open for Southern cotton. That was not an object in sending our armies to the Philippines, but that will be one of the results. * * * I do not know what the policy of the government will be regarding sugar raised in Cuba and Porto Rico. I cannot say what Congress will do. The question rests there. I am not inclined to believe, however, that there will be a Congress in Washington for many days that will destroy the rice, sugar, and tobacco industries of the United States."

Again he said: "As regards the importation of sugar from the islands south of the United States, the people of Louisiana need not fear. Sugar, under the present administration at Washington, will not be admitted free of, or at a duty that will injure the sugar industry of the United States. The government must not only now look at Louisiana, but at the entire country, for we are growing beet sugar extensively."

In speaking of the experiment stations, he said: "Our experiment stations are doing a great work for the people. The first thing I want to do upon entering a State is to visit the experiment station. I can there get more exact information than I can by spending twice the time traveling through the State. If the right man is at the head of the station he can tell you something about every thing; and when farmers meet up with conditions which they do not understand, they ought to go to the experiment stations for help. You may be sure the help will be forthcoming."

AGRICULTURE. ABOUT OUR NEW FARM IN THE TROPICS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

Now there's Hawaii. From the time the native mossbacks cooked Captain Cook and ate him until Uncle Sam planted it out to politicians, it has been an exciting little garden truck patch. Rather small—6,640 square miles—according to a report from the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics. North Carolina has 48,666 square miles of land. Population 109,029. North Carolina had 1,700,000 in 1890. A little over one-third of Hawaii's population is native and half caste. About one-fourth are Japs; about one-fifth are Chinese; one-seventh are Portuguese, and less than 4,000 are Americans.

In 1897 the United States exported of our domestic exports, \$4,622,551; of foreign exports \$76,434. That's what we sold to those foreign mongrels. We imported 431,196,980 pounds of sugar valued at \$13,164,379. We bought of them a total of \$13,687,799. North Carolina's cotton crop was valued at more than \$19,000,000 in 1898 and cotton cheapest it has been in fifty years. It does seem as though more attention to North Carolina interests and less to Hawaii would pay. But Uncle Sam has caught the disease of the great powers—hogging land from weaker powers—and will no doubt join the trust, in which five great powers will divide up and rule the rest of the earth.

There's our new Philippine farm—114,326 square miles, a trifle larger than Arizona. Population 7,670,000. Just why McKinley bought those niggers for us at \$20,000,000 I don't see. We had niggers to burn already—in Georgia.

Their imports were \$28,815,075 in 1896. Of which we sold them \$162,446 worth—a little over 1/2 of 1 per cent. Bosh! Their trade will be worth our \$20,000,000 in about a hundred years. But they sold—exports—\$33,481,484 worth and we bought \$1,932,857 worth, 14-10 per cent. A balance of trade against us exceeding \$4,800,000. To me it looks like a dead loss. I often wonder what the Republicans would have said if Bryan had got elected and cut such a "dido."

The population is nearly 70 to the square mile—about 10 or 12 native nigs to one of white descent.

There's our Porto Rico—"kid" factory, I judge, for, with our area of 3,550 square miles (seven average North Carolina counties) it has a population of 784,709, about 260 to the square mile, eight times as dense as North Carolina's population. Stay where you have room to think. We sold them—exports from the United States—in 1898, \$1,505,916. We bought of them \$2,414,356. Commercially, Porto Rico is worth to Uncle Sam about as much as a sore thumb. We paid over \$60,000,000 for imported sugar in 1893. If the cost of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines had been applied in building up the cane industry of Louisiana, Florida and the South, we should have received some equivalent.

We don't own Cuba. What it has and will cost, if applied to develop the cane and beet sugar industries, would have saved our importing nearly five billion pounds at a cost exceeding \$99,000,000, as we did in 1897.

We had over 7,000,000 "colored" population. We have bought over 7,000,000 "died in the wool" people at a cost running into hundreds of millions. McKinley philanthropy is a costly toy. E. E. H.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

The trusts are getting nearer to the farmers. The monopolists learned ten years ago that a combination of the farmers, a real live organization with a definite purpose in view, meant defeat for their schemes and aspirations. The Jute Bagging Trust was the harbinger of the great combines to enslave and enslave the farmer, and its efforts were directed to crippling and squeezing the farmer of the South, who was regarded as the easiest prey in sight. They reckoned without their host, however, and the splendid organization of the Farmers' Alliance won its spurs and ignominiously defeated the giant monopoly. How was it done? By standing as one man through an effective organization of their own against the insolvent and oppressive demands of "Old Jute," as it was called. This victory of the farmers, by the farmers and for the farmers taught the monopolists a lesson they have not forgotten, and it is no wonder that they are more

cautious than before in placing restrictions around the purchase of supplies for the farm.

The Plow Trust is one of the latest devices of the monopolists, and it was conceived in secrecy and born in the darkness of an inner chamber. The representatives of a large number of the leading plow manufacturing firms in the United States recently held a meeting in Chicago and perfected a combination into which it is intended to take the manufacturers of all kinds of agricultural implements. This combination represents a total capital of \$65,000,000, but we are inclined to think that it is unwise to mention so formidable an amount of money, as the figures are enough to frighten the faint-hearted, "whosoever is fearful and afraid," like the two-and twenty thousand who departed early from Mount Gilead. The almighty dollar has such a hold upon the people these days that they cringe and fawn before its power, but there is necessity again to rekindle the fires that swept across the country ten years ago and beat back the encroachments of the Jute Trust.

Farmers may not see the danger ahead, but the fact that the greatest secrecy was maintained in regard to the organization of the Plow Trust ought to arouse them once more from their lethargy and slothfulness. A continuance of their disorganized condition will bind them hand and foot, and the monopolists can do with them as they will. Higher prices for every tool used on the farm may awaken the farmers of South Carolina, but at present they are in the condition of the thousands who went not down with Gideon and his band. Are we trusting to others for a victory over the hosts of Midian? Every reader of The Cotton Plant ought to sound the note of warning to his brother farmers and beseech them to organize for their own protection, for the time is coming rapidly when it will be all too late. Southern farmers can make themselves more independent of monopolies than those of any other section, but they cannot do so by standing apart.—The Cotton Plant.

WHY THE SOUTHERN FARMER IS LESS PROSPEROUS THAN HIS WESTERN BROTHER.

The following suggestive article from the Scotland Neck Commonwealth may help you to solve this vexing problem. It is as follows:

"The South is truly a land of great resources, but it can never make its best developments under the present system of buying from other markets so much that ought to be raised here at home.

"The Commonwealth has all the while insisted upon home independence, and we still urge it. We take it that Scotland Neck is an average market for corn, meal, meat, etc. Noticing a broker handling a large quantity of hay a few days ago, we asked from what point it was shipped. He answered that he supposed it grew in Michigan.

Then the inquiry came as to how much stuff is shipped to Scotland Neck every year, which ought to be raised by our own farmers. From good authority we have it that the shipsments here for the twelve months ending May 1, 1899, were as follows:

"Grain, 15,860 bushels.
"Meal, 13,476 bushels.
"Flour, 2,855 barrels.
"Meat, 624,086 pounds.
"Hay, at least 20 carloads.
"Now, these products, which ought to have been raised here, calculated at current prices, have taken from the community a great amount of money: Corn at 60c.....\$ 7,930 00
Meal at 60c..... 8,085 60
Meat at 5c..... 31,204 30
Flour at \$4..... 11,420 00
Hay at \$1 75..... 3,500 00

Total.....\$62,139 90
"All this money has gone from the community for things that our farmers ought to have raised, to say nothing about the time lost in hauling to the farms what has been consumed there.

"The Commonwealth thinks these figures justify its contention, and clamor, if you please to so call it, for home independence through more home raised products."

The manager of the Bank of France has entrusted the work of the detection of forged notes and altered numbers entirely to women, who have, he says, a fineness of touch which enables them instantly to know a bad note.

INTELLIGENCE ON THE FARM.

What Farmers' Voice says of the Grange in the following paragraph applies with equal force to the Alliance. It says:

There is no single thing of greater promise to the future of American agriculture than the changing attitude of practical farmers to the question of education. This is partly due to the splendid work being done by the agricultural colleges, to which reference has so often been made in these columns; but quite as much of it is due to the changing conditions in the business world which require that in agriculture, as in all other industrial lines, close economy and high intelligence must be exercised if success is to follow effort. In this connection we note what Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, says in his recent circular on "How to Extend the Order." In that document Mr. Jones takes occasion to say:

"What the farmers needs now is, not more physical labor, but more thought. The farmer who expects to keep to the front must do so by the power of knowledge—cultured brain, not muscle. I believe the farmer will succeed best who will spend one fourth of all the hours he devotes to labor to mental labor and thinking and devising his plans for conducting his business. I believe, further, that the farmer who will spend three or four hours each week attending some good grange, and with his mind quickened and sharpened by coming in contact with other minds, will, in the course of the year, make and save more money than the same man will with all his time spent in physical labor, saying nothing of the pleasures of life and our duties to each other as citizens, and the growth of knowledge gained thereby."

The Grange can do no greater work than to inculcate such teachings as this. We may urge reforms of any and all kinds, but in the last analysis the intelligence of the people is the absolute condition precedent, if not to their adoption, certainly to their fruition for the use and benefit of mankind.

GIRLS AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

That excellent periodical, the Gentleman Farmer, one of the high-class farm magazines, says:

The latest experiment in agricultural education is the admission of fifty girls to the farm classes in the College of Agriculture at Minneapolis. These girls are admitted to the college on the same conditions as boys. Heretofore there have been special courses only for girls at the agricultural colleges.

The course of study at Minneapolis covers a term of three years and includes every practical subject needed for farming. The boys and girls will work together throughout about two-thirds of the course, which includes work in language, mathematics, science, civics, and considerable of the technical work. But while the boys are taking carpentry, blacksmithing and veterinary science, the girls are taking cooking, laundrying and sewing. Also while the boys are giving closer attention to some of the business aspects of farming, the girls are giving attention to such subjects as household art, home economy and domestic hygiene.

In speaking about the course the other day, Prof. H. W. Brewster, Principal of the school, said:

"The basis of the work throughout the course is scientific. Botany and physiology are made the foundation for all of the technical work in plant and animal life, chemistry for soil fertilization and culture are for compounding of feeding rations, while physics enters into many of the processes of farming with reference to animal and vegetable life cultivation and the use of machinery.

"In the technical lines we emphasize dairying, poultry, breeding and feeding of animals, veterinary science, field agriculture, fruit culture and forestry. Both in our course of study and in the general handling of the school we plan to make both boys and girls interested in farming, farm life, the farm house and farm society. Both boys and girls learn in their drawing classes how to plan farm buildings and how to lay out the grounds around them. We then give considerable attention to the furnishing of houses, to literature, music and social culture.

"The general thought of the whole course is to make the farm home the most attractive spot on earth."