

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

Published Weekly at Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. L. L. POLK, Proprietor.
CLARENCE H. POE, Editor.
BENJAMIN IRBY, Corresponding Editor.
FRANK E. EMERY, Editors.
J. W. DENMARK, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION—

Single Subscription One Year . . \$1.00
" " " Six Months50
" " " Three Months25

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY," is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon this platform it shall rise or fall. Serving no master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. It will be true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and impartially the wrong condemn.—From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper, shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus, if Jan. 30 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1900; Jan. 31, to Jan. 1, 1901, and so on. Two weeks are required after money is received before date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed. If not properly changed within two weeks after money is sent notice us.

Be sure to give both old and new addresses in ordering change of postoffice.

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

When sending your renewal, be sure to give exactly the name on label and postoffice to which the copy of paper you receive is sent.

Editorial.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

The Progressive Farmer will be sent to any bona-fide new subscriber from now till January 1, 1901, for fifty cents.

We are spending thousands of dollars every year to make The Progressive Farmer the best farm newspaper in the South. So certain are we that we can please that we will refund the money to any subscriber under this offer who feels at the end of the year that he has not received full value. What could be fairer?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now that hot weather and hot politics tempt you away from regular meetings of your Sub-Alliance, are you still doing your duty? Are you standing the test as true men and true members of the Order should? Weighed in the balance, are you and your Sub. found wanting?

For years the powers of Europe have been impatiently waiting for some event that would enable them to pounce upon and divide up the Celestial Empire with some vestige of justification. Many believe that the Chinese have been systematically abused and mistreated for the purpose of breeding such a rebellion as that of the Boxers for the very purpose of affording an excuse for the long contemplated division of China and apportionment of its territory among the powers. For our part we are inclined to this opinion. If you are looking for something interesting, watch China.

A suggestion worthy of emphasis just at this time is this from the June Southern Planter: "Do not allow the wheat and oat crops to become overripe before cutting. The sample of grain will always be brighter and the quality better if cut just before becoming dead ripe, and much loss from shaking will be thus avoided. See to it that your binder and harvester is in good working order a week or ten days before you are likely to need it, and then, if any parts are need or repairs required, the same can receive attention and the crops not have to stand spoiling for want of the machine to cut it."

We referred last week to the bulletin on "Corn Culture" by Agriculturist Irby, of the Experiment Station. This bulletin is now in the hands of the printer. Anyone may secure a copy of it by addressing Geo. T. Winston, Director, Raleigh, N. C. Professor Irby treats of corn culture under the following heads: Kinds of Lands Suited for Corn Culture; Preparation of the Soil; When and How to Plant; Best Fertilizers; Best Methods of Cultivation; A Good Rotation for Corn; Best Varieties of Corn for the South; Harvesting the Crop; Selection and Improvement of Seeds; Protection against the evils and Moths; The Comparative Food Value of Corn and Other Crops.

AGAINST THE JUTE TRUST.

Here's an Alliance with some of the old-time Alliance spirit in it. We refer to Woodland Alliance, No. 520, which met in regular session June 1st and passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The different jute bagging companies have formed a great trust on jute bagging to unjustly enrich themselves by extortionate prices on their goods to the detriment of the consumer. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Woodland Alliance, No. 520, pledge themselves to use cotton cloth or some other substitute to cover their cotton until the price of jute is reduced to suit the consumer.

2. That we ask the cotton growers of the country to join in with us to put down this great trust the second time.

3. That we ask the County Alliances in the State to pass similar resolutions and have them published in The Progressive Farmer."

This is the kind of grit that all admire. If every Alliance were as courageous, progressive and enterprising, farmers generally would soon realize the benefits of organization.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A DOZEN UP-TO-DATE COMMUNITIES.

The following communication, which we have received from Senator Butler, explains itself:

"Under the increased appropriation for rural free delivery, I will be able to get the service established on ten or a dozen routes in North Carolina. Those desiring the service established in their section will please communicate with the undersigned, stating the route on which it is desired to establish the service.

"MARION BUTLER."

Free rural mail delivery means new life for agriculture and we are glad that Congress increased the appropriation for carrying on the experiment. Everywhere tested, it has been wonderfully successful and we congratulate in advance the ten or a dozen progressive neighborhoods in North Carolina that will be benefited by the increased appropriation. And we are selfish enough to hope that there will be neighborhoods in which these are many Progressive Farmer readers. Talk the matter over with your neighbors and write Senator Butler.

Have you a dollar in the Alliance shoe factory fund, "one dollar plain?" Well, it is not in use. Write Bro. T. B. Parker, or us a letter asking Bro. Parker to transfer the account to us and we will give you a year's subscription to The Progressive Farmer.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

An article worthy of a place in every tobacco grower's scrap book is that given the place of honor on page 1 this week, Prof. McCarthy's "Pests of the Tobacco Crop." Those interested in promising new industries will read with equal interest, "Sumac as a Market Crop."

Prof. Soule's reply to "Tar Heel Farmer" contains much interesting matter. We are glad that "Tar Heel Farmer" replied to Prof. Soule in that it has elicited such a well-written response from the latter. And we hope that "Tar Heel Farmer" and all other readers will hold themselves in readiness to comment upon, criticize, and ask questions about any article that appears in our columns. Show your appreciation by asking for fuller information about any subject you are interested in or by giving fuller information on any matter of interest to wide-awake farmers.

The article on page 5, "The Wives of Farmers," can be studied with profit by both husbands and wives. Some parts of the article may be too harsh, but as a whole it is good and deserves the consideration of husbands of farmers' wives.

Mr. W. S. Clark presents a defense of the system of government which he considers necessary to industrial prosperity. We are glad to have political articles of this character, non-partisan in tone, not bitter or abusive in spirit. "D." gives a bit of interesting history, and another correspondent tells some of the important facts that will be gleaned from some of the seemingly unimportant questions of the census enumerator.

The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man and improving him as a rational, moral and social being.—Thomas Jefferson.

THE COMMENCEMENTS.

Trinity commencement drew a large number of people to Durham. With so distinguished a divine as Dr. Lyman Abbott to preach the baccalaureate sermon and so eminent a lecturer as John Temple Graves to deliver the literary address, it is not surprising that the attendance was large and that all that attended felt well repaid. There were 26 graduates.

The 105th commencement of the State University last week was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-opening of this institution. There were 47 graduates this year. The attendance was large and many excellent addresses were delivered. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. F. P. Venable, Professor of Chemistry, was elected to succeed Dr. Alderman as President. Dr. Venable is recognized as one of the finest scholars and most successful teachers in the State. He is a Virginian by birth, was educated at the University of Virginia and in Germany, and has been Professor of Chemistry at the University since 1883.

The youngest college in the State is the Baptist Female University, but as a success it is entitled to front rank. Two hundred and nineteen students were enrolled during its first session, which ended last Wednesday. Its most sanguine friends never hoped for greater success than it has attained. The first commencement was a complete success. The Baptist people of North Carolina know and love Dr. R. T. Vann, the new President of this institution. He graduated from Wake Forest College in 1873, was in ministerial work from 1874 till 1881, Professor of English Literature in Chowan Female University from '81 till '83, and Professor of English in Wake Forest from '83 till '89, since which time he has served as pastor of several churches. When 12 years of age he lost both arms in a cane mill, and has won success under circumstances that would have daunted most men.

THE LAST DAYS OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned Thursday. It had been in session since December and had not been idle, though it did many things it should not have done and left undone many things it should have done. It gave the country new currency laws and securely fastened the gold standard upon us for some years to come. It passed the Porto Rican tariff bill against the wishes of a large element of the Republican party, in violation of the pledges given Porto Rico by American authorities, and in spite of the President's declaration that it was our plain duty to give to the island free trade. The House of Representatives kicked out a Mormon polygamist, said kicking out being a credit to the House, though the method of procedure was faulty. And the Senate sent back to private life the corrupt Pennsylvania boss, Matthew S. Quay, and came near doing likewise unto the rich gentleman from Montana, whose case, by the way, goes over till the next session. As to the heavy appropriations made, more anon. In the line of anti-trust legislation nothing was done and nothing attempted by the majority that promised any substantial relief. The Nicaraguan Canal bill passed the lower House of Congress and will probably pass the Senate next winter. So much for a brief glance at the session just ended.

The anti-trust bill, like the anti-trust law amounted to nothing. The Senate early last week referred it to the Judiciary Committee, where it will slumber indefinitely.

Consideration of the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill was deferred. This bill is a special order for December 6th, and Mr. Grout says he considers the bill as good as passed on the 6th day of December.

It is asserted that the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Judge Ewart, settles this well-known case; that Judge Ewart's commission will expire with this session of Congress, and he will not again be nominated. After the August election, Senator Pritchard will recommend some other man for the place.

After prolonged discussion Congress surrendered to the armor plate manufacturers. Not directly, but in a manner equally acceptable to the iron and steel magnates that have so long fleeced the government. By the bill as finally passed Secretary of the Navy Long is authorized to purchase armor plate at any price

he may consider reasonable, or if the price asked is unreasonable, to erect a government armor plant at cost of \$4,000,000. It is generally understood that Long will pay the price demanded.

On Tuesday the Senate was enlivened by a breezy debate. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, asserted that the Cramps, the great ship-building firm, gave \$400,000 to the Republican campaign fund of 1892 with the understanding that it was to be re-imbursed, in case of Republican success, by heavy profits on ship building contracts to be given to the firm by Congress. The case was all the more interesting in view of the fact that Pettigrew was prominent in Republican ranks in 1892, and that he gave Cramp himself as authority for the charge. Pettigrew further asserted that the contribution was improperly used by the campaign managers. Senators Carter and Hanner replied to Pettigrew and for nearly an hour one of the most heated debates of the session just ended raged.

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made for Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

With the surrender to the armor plate magnates as the last important work done, Congress adjourned and the Solons have gone home to explain matters and dodge questions by impertinent constituents.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMING.

The wheat crop in Rowan and Alamance is large.

The Roxboro Courier says that in Person a fairly good wheat and oat crop will be harvested. "Corn is growing splendidly, and indications point to a good stand. Most tobacco fields have been replanted, and the weed is moving off nicely."

Wayne county beans are selling low and the truckers of that county are beginning to study the advantages offered by the canning business. The reader may find it to his advantage to peruse again the article on this subject in last week's Progressive Farmer.

Drop us a postal if you can't write a longer letter, brother farmer, and let us know the condition of crops in your section, general agricultural progress, and your views on any farming subject. Don't forget that we will appreciate comment on any articles we publish and will thank you to ask us for information on any farming matter. We are here to serve the farmers of North Carolina and adjoining States, to promote their interests, and are happiest when doing so.

Columbus county farmers realize the benefits of diversified agriculture, a fact evidenced by this item which we clipped from a recent issue of the Chadbourn Messenger: "Until a few years since the farmers here pinned their faith to cotton, corn, peas and sweet potatoes. Since then sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, strawberries and all kinds of truck have been introduced and as a result, the farmers of this county are steadily forging to the front every year." Do you find any "food for thought" in this paragraph?

The New York Fruitman's Guide sums up the North Carolina strawberry season as follows: "At the opening of the 'good work' a great many berries were shipped in their green state, and also showing the effects of rainy weather. Prices indicated a wide range, quotations running from 50 cents at the opening down to five cents at the close. Crop estimates fell far below the reports, as instead of a sixty per cent. crop, it came nearer the 100 mark. Experts figure the total shipments of berries from North Carolina as aggregating close to 1,200 carloads."

"Gardening Under Glass" is the title of the latest bulletin from the Experiment Station of the North Carolina College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts. The first part is a detailed account of the experiment made during the past winter in forcing tomatoes, by Prof. W. F. Massey and Assistant Professor Alexander Rhodes. The second part is a chapter of hints and directions by Prof. Massey on the use of glass in market gardening. The great increase of interest in winter gardening in the Eastern part of the State makes this bulletin an opportune one. It will be sent free to all interested in the cultivation of the soil, on application to Dr. Geo. T. Winston, Director, West Raleigh, N. C.

THE GUERNSEY COW.

We have been interested in this cow for some years. Here you will wish to know how many we own, perhaps, but we are not financially interested here. It was in 1890 that we paid a visit to the New Jersey Experiment Station and first saw the high color of the Guernsey milk in comparison with that of other breeds. We were successful in selecting the milk of every breed up to Jersey and Guernsey at that time being tested in the Station Laboratory, but in our ignorance of the higher color of the Guernsey product, took it for Jersey.

The Guernseys won a high place in the World's Fair tests and Secretary Caldwell has figured out that although not the highest record was hers, the Guernsey was the most economical producer, having in those tests produced more pounds of butter per given quantity or cost of food.

In the year book for 1899, issued by the Guernsey Cattle Club, we find the following maximum records by Guernsey cows: The maximum authentic record is for Lily Alexandre 1059, owned by Francis Shaw, Esq., Wayland, Mass., but her record was made for Mr. Mark Hughes, of West Grove, Pa. This record for the breed was 12,856 pounds of milk. Butter does not seem to have been made from this milk, and only one fat test late in lactation.

One remarkable feature of this record is that in the eighth month the yield was almost as much as for the first and more than for the second, viz: First month, 1,306 pounds; eighth month, 1,236½ pounds; second month, 1,218½ pounds.

There are ten Guernseys with records of 10,000 pounds or more of milk per year and five of these are in the great herd of Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Pretty Dairy Maid 2nd 6666, has a three days' record of 176 pounds 7 ounces of milk. The second day, 62½ pounds, was the highest one day yield.

Bretonne 3660, ex-Gov. Martin's cow, yielded from Oct. 20th, 1893, to Oct. 19th, 1894, 11,218½ pounds milk, which was regularly tested and which contained from 5.2 to 6.1 per cent. fat. The total fat for the year was 602.91 pounds "equivalent to 703.4 pounds butter; one-sixth added to fat" as Secretary Caldwell puts it. We have fallen into the habit of calculating at 85 per cent fat. This rate gives a little more than 708.3 pounds of butter from the yield of fat. The dairy rations of this cow are given in Guernsey Breeder's Year Book, and will be found elsewhere in this issue.

One hundred and thirty-seven Guernsey cows are credited with 400 and more pounds of butter in one year. Doubtless a few more might be counted on the difference we have noted between adding one-sixth the fat and calculating butter as 85 per cent. fat.

This breed has never made any of the phenomenal seven-day tests for which Jersey cows and breeders have become famous. The highest seven-day tests reported is that of Royal-ette 3299 for F. W. Tratt, 28½ pounds. Altogether seven-day records of 14 pounds and upward have been made by one hundred and thirty-nine cows.

Twelve yearly herd records ranging from 10 up to 83 cows range from 313 up to 574 pounds of butter per cow per year.

The most remarkable test of all we have seen of this practical breed of cows is that of the cow Lily Ella 7240 when a heifer. The following quoted record gives facts in compact form: "Lily Ella 7240 was born Oct. 19th, 1893, and dropped a heifer calf March 12th, 1896. She was bred April 9th, 1897, to Springunde. Largest amount of milk given in one day, March 26th, 1896, 39 pounds 12 ounces, smallest amount of milk in one day March 17th, 1897, 16 pounds 3 ounces. Highest single test 7.90; lowest single test 4.8 per cent. fat." Her yield figured by months is very interesting. The summary for the year amounts to 9370.3 pounds of milk; 513.19 pounds butter fat; and 598.72 (603.77 at 85%) pounds of butter.

Quite consistent and persistent work at production is bringing this beautiful breed of cattle to the front for their intrinsic merit. F. E. E.

Contributions for the Indian famine sufferers will be received, acknowledged and turned over to the proper authorities by The Progressive Farmer.

FEEDING A HIGH-YIELDING COW.

The cow Brotanne 3660 testing 602.91 pounds of butter fat in one year was fed as follows:

"Daily Ration Oct. 20, 1893, to Jan. 10, 1894: Corn ensilage 30 pounds, hay 10 pounds, bran 30 pounds, corn meal 4 pounds, cotton seed (oil) meal 1½ pounds, ground oats 2 pounds.

"Daily Ration Jan. 11, 1894, to July 10, 1894: Corn ensilage 30 pounds, hay 2 to 3 pounds, bran 12 pounds, corn meal 8 pounds, cotton seed meal 1 pound, oil meal 1 pound.

"Daily Rations July 11, 1894, to Sept. 1, 1894: Corn ensilage 30 to 35 pounds, hay 2 pounds, bran 10 pounds, corn meal 6 pounds, cotton seed meal and linseed oil meal each 1 pound.

"Daily Ration Sept. 2nd, 1894, to Oct. 20, 1894: Corn ensilage 30 to 35 pounds, hay 1 to 1½ pound, bran 3 pounds, corn meal 3 pounds, oil meal 1 pound.

Thus it will be seen the ration consisted essentially of—

Corn ensilage 30 to 35 pounds.
Wheat bran 8 to 12 pounds.
Corn meal 3 to 8 pounds.
Oil meals 1 to 3 pounds.
Oats (for a time) 2 pounds.
Hay first period 10 pounds.
Hay after first period 1 to 2 to 3.

The hay was high in first period and doubtless was reduced to about what the cow would consume in later periods.

The grain ration began with 17 pounds, went to 22 pounds and then dropped to 18 and 12 pounds. The great capacity for food coupled with stamina, or constitution enough to assimilate and turn to account so large an amount of food for so long a time is remarkable. Twenty-two pounds of meal of which over half is bran and over one-third meal is a heavy ration. The bran is bulky, but with this the cow is credited a ration of 10 pounds of hay. We should like to know how much of the hay was eaten and how much was rejected, since this part is ordinarily the portion which the waste falls most heavily.

MISS BOBOLINK'S FEED.

This cow made the second best record for N. J. Bowditch, Millwood Farm, Framingham, Mass. The yield was 12,437 pounds milk averaging 4.8 per cent. butter fat or 598.86 pounds fat and 696.4 or 702.3 pounds of butter in one year, according to adding one-sixth of the fat or calculating at 85 per cent. fat for butter.

The meal feed for the year was as follows, except that when cob meal was out one quart less of corn meal was fed: Cob meal 4½ quarts, bran 4 quarts, oil meal 1 quart. Oct. 1st to May, 16 pounds hay; May to September, pasture with the grain. September, one bushel cut corn fodder was added to pasture and grain. This was a much more economical ration than the above for Brotanne.

We think the most interesting and notable feature of this test is the record of development made on the Millwood Farm. This cow is a product of development first by the sire Mr. E. F. Bowditch imparted the foundation, and later by the son, Mr. N. J. Bowditch.

We cannot estimate the weight of the grain ration of Miss Bobolink at over 8 to 9 pounds. We would put cob meal at 1½ pounds per quart, bran at approximately ½ pound per quart, and oil meal 1½ to 1¾ pounds.

We are indebted to the admirable little year book by Secretary Caldwell, Petersboro, N. H., for the compiled records a few of which we have hastily reviewed above.

We are glad to say there are three or four notable herds of this breed of cattle in North Carolina, among which there are some individuals of distinct merit, though no one of them appears by even an individual record in the tables which we have reviewed above. In one or two cases animals tested North may have been bred in North Carolina, but we have not time now to look that up. Our State breeders lose sight of the charm, and miss the prestige brought by careful tests and best care of the fine cows. This is notable in the more numerous Jersey breed. Fine stock is purchased and withdrawn from view to the public. F. E. E.

The numerous municipal elections in the State that went non-partisan demonstrates the fact that there is a growing sentiment in favor of selecting business men for business positions instead of pandering to political whims where they have no place but just to give some fellow an office.—Madison Enterprise.