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TLARENCE W. POE. Proprietor and Business Manager,

SUBSCRIPTIONingle Subscription One Year . . . \$1.00 Six Months50 VILL FEET STATE Three Months,

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATION-L INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARA-MOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS F STATE POLICY,' is the motto of The rogressive Farmer, and upon this latform it shall rise or fall. Serving 30 master, ruled by no faction, cirsumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the shole people of the State. It will be rue to the instincts, traditions and aistory of the Anglo-Saxon race. On 11 matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will peak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and 'mpartially the wrong condemn."from Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb.

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

We invite correspondence, news items, sug restions and criticisms on the subjects of agriulture, poultry raising, stock breeding, dairy ng, horticulture and garding; woman's work iterature, or any subject of interest to our lady readers, young people, or the family generally junic matters, current events, political questisquesed in an all-round farm and family newsaper. Communications should be free from ersonslities and party abuse.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the Official Jrgan of the North Carolina Farmers' State

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself-here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.-Robt. Louis Stevenson.

VOL XVII.

"The first issue of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER was dated Feb. 10, 1886. With its last issue, therefore, it began its seventeenth volume. Its labors, tone and policy during the past year its readers know. For the future the paper shall have as here tofore the best work of which its editor is capable. We have made mistakes in the last year; we shall make others in the year now begun But though we may blunder, and though we shall doubtless fall far short of our ideal, we have such an ideal for the paper and, as nearly as may be, we shall strive to reach it.

To make each farmer who reads THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER a little better informed, a little more pro gressive and successful than his neighbor who does not read it; to put into the life of each mother, wife, or housekeeper who reads it a little more sunshine than is in that of her neighbor who toils on without it; to make each young man who grows up with it a little manlier, a more inclined to seek after things of substantial worth and to avoid the false and trashy, than his cousin who never imbibes its spirit; build a pyramid or move a mountain, to give each girl or young woman the flowers keep only a few beautiful, who reads it a little higher estimate | becoming patterns, yet never look of the importance and influence of a sweet and simple womanly life; to give each citizen who reads it a little more reverence for law and order, a little more of the spirit of tolerance and a little less of the spirit of prejudice; and to make all that read it a Drug Taking." We believe that little better acquainted with "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report"this is our ideal, and in working toward it we ask the support and cooperation of all that think North Carolina needs such a paper.

The answers to Mrs. F. L. Stevens' tree conundrums, published on page 4 of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER of Feb. 4th, are as follows: 1. Birch. 2. Palm. 3. Beech. 4 Spruce. 5. Asb. 6. Plum. 7. Chestnut. 8. Tulip. 9. Dogwood. 10. Fir. 11. Hawthorre. 12. "Old Hickory." 13. Sole. 14 (H)elm. 15. Laurel. 16. Olive.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER—SOME RANDOM COMMENT.

The bulletin on Johnson grass, referred to by our Washington corre spondent, will doubtless interest many of our readers. Qa page 8 we publish another notice of Prof. Soule's new bulletin, which we regard as one of the most important recently issued by the government Get a package of 25 or 50 postal cards from your postmaster, and whenever you see a notice of a bulletin or a manufacturer's catalogue that you wish, take out a postal and write for

Harry Farmer furnishes some use ful hints on Irish potato growing Next week he will tell of a few com mon mistakes in farm fertilizing

Mr. Warren's letter, "Our Friends in Feathers," directs attention to the value of birds to agriculture, upon which subject we had another article last week. We shall also give in our next issue an essay by an A. and M. College student on the re lation of sparrows to agriculture We hope these articles will bring some of the unthinking to realize the folly of wholesale bird destruc-

Within a few years we expect to see cheese making rather extensively carried on in North Carolina. Prof. Connell, on page 1, describes how the work is done on a small scale.

Director Redding's paper on the home-mixing of fertilizers is plain and practical.

The next article, "Dairying Pays, is short, but it contains material RUNEWALS-The date opposite your name enough to keep one thinking for a

> "The Elegy in a Country Church yard" is universally recognized as one of the very greatest poems of the English language, and we make no apology for giving it two columns of our space. As Bacon tells us in his oft quoted sentence, some pieces of literature "are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Gray's Elegy unquestionably belongs to the last named class; and the "chewing and digesting" of it will be worth more to the average man than the reading of any hundred new poems that will appear this year.

> Last week the leading article on page 4 was of special interest to women; this week's is addressed espe cially to young men, though all ages and both sexes, it seems to us, would find Ian Maclaren's article delightful and helpful reading. It crowds out "Our Social Chat," we are sorry to say, but that department will be the fuller next week.

"Making Impressions on a Child' reminds us of what a well-equipped teacher said to us last week: "I am almost afraid to teach, when I think of the responsibility of implanting my views and ideals in the minds of children-when I think of what a wrong impression, or the failure to give a right impression, on these plastic minds, may mean in the years to come!" The thought deserves the attention of our teachers, many of whom, we are glad to

know, read THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER We suppose that our good lady friends will say that a man-and of all men, a young man-should not have anything to say regarding woman's affairs; nevertheless, it seems to us that no other poem that we have published for years ought to set a woman to thinking so hard as that one on "Fashion" on page 5. Isn't it worth pondering over that while every year on the frills and frownces of fashion enough time and money and worry are wasted to odd or old-fashioned? Is there no lesson here?

We are about ready to agree with the old doctor whose striking rebuke to one of the most foolish of habits is recorded in the article, "Reckless hundreds of our readers will do well o take its teachings to heart.

The new cabinet position, mentioned in the Outlook's article, may suit the commercial classes, but as a Labor Department it is a cowardly makeshift.

There are many good points in Secretary Allison's letter, but we cannot pass unnoticed his reference to the farmer's dislike of his own lenburg-of the unpopularity of the occupation. There are farmers of that kind; but they do not by any

means represent the entire craft. It would really be of inestimably greater benefit to the people, and much more nearly in accord with the principles of our government, to vote millions for good roads than as a gift to ship building corporations. So our Wake correspondent argues, and he is right.

THE GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Surprisingly successful was the Good Roads Congress held in Raleigh last week. The addresses were both inspiring and practical, the object lessons in road building striking, the attendance large, the enthusiasm

And as a result of this meeting we ker's speech believe that two facts-and very important ones they are-have been fixed in the minds of North Carolina people :-

rirst, that the good roads movement and the good school movement are so united that together they will rise or fall, prosper or decline. Until we get better roads, a full attendance of school children cannot be expected; and of what use is a long term unless the children attend?

Second, without roads a steady decline in population, wealth and influence confronts our rural districts; on the other hand, with improved or even maintained, we must have lege highways, farmers will get the advantages of cheaper transportation, farm lands will advance in value, and twentieth century improvements roads from the town to the country)

course, only represents the advan-And of course our convicts should be set to building roads. Where necessary, bonds should be issued. Mind you, we do not approve of reckless bond issuing, but for such | His declaration that the State ought matters as better schools and better roads, it is often wise. This is a new country, and the improvements that we are making are to help future generations as well as our us in paying for the good school houses and the good roads that they are to use?

National aid may be desirable, but we think it will be years before it is given.

But these matters will be discussed at greater length in future issues of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and we hasten now to a report of the meeting held here last week.

THE SPEECHES

The address of Col. W. H. Moore at the opening of the Congress was one of the best of the session. He realized that the great problem is, how to get the money. There are three ways of doing this, he said: (1) a general property tax, for good roads benefit everybody and enhance the value of all property; (2) by issuing bonds; (3) by State aid, as in Massachusetts where the State pays one-third, the county one-third, and the farmers whose lands abut on the road the remaining third of the cost of road improvement, or as in Massachusetts where the State pays 50 per cent. of the total cost, the county 35 per cent., the farmer 15 per cent. Our roads should be wider. he said, not less than 24 feet, and 32 feet is better. Col. Moore strongly urged burnt clay, or gumbo, as surface for country roads, "Why, with it, for \$300 a mile," said he, vou can have a road surface almost as good as macadam." A clipping regard to good roads work may be from the Review of Reviews on this taken as the platform of the Associa subject is published elsewhere in tion at this time: this issue.

purposes just named.

the good roads movement in Meck- of Agriculture. feels in the county's roads.

Mr. T. B. Parker made a strong among the States and to be expended ready.

and churches would be greatly tioned by the General Government. helped; the social life of the country

be astonishing We shall publish later an extended report of Mr. Par-

Two points were emphasized in the der a systematized plan. address of Dr. George T. Winston, the first that bad roads in this State cost our people \$10,000,000 annually, people prefer to pay it rather than spend a few hundred thousand per year for good roads; second, that the bad condition of our highways, more than any other one thing, is responsible for the too rapid drift of population from country to town. It

better roads.

an Illinois farmer, which we pub the social life of the country will be lish in another column, he says that good roads and rural free delivery of and advantages (that have not been mails are inseparable—the farmer able to get over the old, slow mud cannot enjoy the advantages of free mail delivery unless the roads are will be carried to the rural districts. kept in good condition. It looks as We must have better roads-that if this fact is to aid the good roads is plain. But how? A larger prop- movement in North Carolina also, erty tax for the purpose should be for no speech in the Congress at levied. We believe that the increase tracted more attention than that of in value of farm lands alone would Superintendent A. W. Machen, of make the road tax a splendid finan- the rural free delivery service, recial investment for the farmer. And garding its relation to good roads. this increase in land values, of He related the history of rural free delivery and talked of its advantages, tages of cheaper transportation, but these subjects are not new to better social conditions, etc. The PROGRESSIVE FARMER readers. He Massachusetts plan of State and did make it very plain, though, that county aid has many good features. rural free delivery routes will not be maintained where the carriers must traverse neglected roads.

Senator Simmons appeared unex pectedly, and made a good speech. to take its convicts off the eastern farms and put them at work on the public roads, was loudly applauded.

In the afternoon, Dr. Charles D. McIver delivered a thoughtful own; why then should they not help speech, an outline of which will probably appear in next week's Pro-GRESSIVE FARMER

> THE ORGANIZATION. The organization of the "North Carolina Good Roads Association' was completed Thursday evening The officers are as follows:

President-P. H. Hanes, of Win ston-Salem Secretary-J. A. Holmes, of Chape

Treasurer-Jos. G Brown, of Ral

The following district Vice-Presi dents were elected

First-R. R. Cotton, Bruce. Second-W. R. Cox, Penolo. Third-William Dunn, Newbern

Fourth-Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh Fifth-A. W. Graham, Oxford. Sixth-Capt. A. B. Williams Fayetteville.

Seventh-Robert N. Page, Biscoe Eighth-Theo.F. Kluttz, Salisbury Ninth-Capt. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.

Tenth-George S. Powell, Ashe

The Executive Committee consists of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the following other gentle men: Messrs. S. L. Patterson, of Raleigh, A. W. Graham. of Oxford W. A. Riddick, of Raleigh, and Paul Garrett of Weldon.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following six resolutions in

"Resolved 1, That we endorse the A new idea was introduced when work of the office of Public Road In-Gen. M. C. Butler urged national aid | quiries of the United States Departfor good reads. Congress votes ment of Agriculture, for the bettermillions annually for the improve. ment of the public highways of the ment of rivers and harbors, for ex- country, and that we believe that periment stations and agricultural this office should be enlarged into a colleges. It is just as constitutional, bureau of the Department of Agrihe argued, to vote money to build culture with sufficient appropriation good roads, and the people would be at its disposal to extend its work, as greatly benefited as by the ex- and that we especially urge the penditure of money for the other Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in Congress to vote Capt. S. B. Alexander told in an for the appropriation for this office interesting manner the history of asked for this year by the Secretary

"2. That we believe that it is just law just after its passage by the as important that the National Gov-Legislature, because of the hatred of ernment assist in the improvement a small increase in tax; the improve- of the common highways and post ment in farm conditions that silenced | roads of the country as it is for it to these opponents of the law; the in- care for the rivers and harbors; and crease in land values, and the pride | we therefore favor Federal approthat every Mecklenburg man now priations for highway construction -such appriations to be distributed

argument in behalf of better roads only where there is a State approas a help to the farmer. Our schools priation equal to the amount appor-

"3. That this convention hereby would be improved. The saving heartily endorse the the work of the that would result in the hauling of National Good Roads Association in organizing, and commend its plan of farm products and fertilizers would organization of branch Associations in each State, Territory and county for thorough co-operative action un-

"4. That we favor and advocate the enactment of legislation providing for the office of Highway Combut because it is an indirect tax the missioner of North Carolina, and the annual appropriation of sufficient funds to enable that office to give proper supervision to road improvements in the State.

"5. That this Convention recommends-that the General Assembly of North Carolina make provision for follows naturally, therefore, if our giving instruction in road building abandoned farms are to be reclaimed, at both the State University and the if farm values are to be increased Agricultural and Mechanical Col-

"6. That this Convention urges a In the note from Fred R. Crane, more extended use of convict labor in road building in North Carolina, and respectfully asks the General improved, better schools and rural the most potent argument in behalf | Assembly of this State to adopt a free mail delivery will be assured, of better roads in Illinois is that system, which will provide for the employment of all its able-bodied male convicts either in actual work on the public roads or in the preparation of materials therefor."

> The action of the Republican cauous seems to mean certain death for the Crumpacker bill. Its adoption would mean the loss of three Congressmen to North Carolina-making our representation in the next House seven instead of ten.

PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

We learn with much pleasure that the anti-oleomargarine bill passed the House last week by the decisive vote of 162 to 118. But out friend. the Raleigh Post, surprises us by speaking of the matter in this wise

"The oleomargarine bill-which if it should become a law will be seri ously hurtful to the farmers of the South, passed the House by a good majority."

As a matter of fact, the bill would greatly benefit the farmers of the South-and, if we are not mistaken the Post itself expressed that opinion after a study of the matter two years ago. We wish the editor of the Post would go out to the A. and M. College some day and see the good work of the two or three score young men and one young lady, who are taking the splendid dairying course at the institution, and are going out into different sections of North Carolina to begin the develop ment of commercial dairying to which our State is so admirably adapted-an industry that means millions annually to Northern agriculture and would mean millions to North Carolina, if properly devel oped. Dr. Burkett argues, as Prof. Frank E. Emery also insisted, that in North Carolina no phase of farm work offers better opportunities to young men than dairying, just as

Patterson believes. More than that, the people them selves see it, as is attested by Dr. Burkett's dairy class, representing three generations and both sexes. It we can only keep oleo. from masquerading under false colors-and that is all this anti oleomargarine bill proposes: no tax on oleo, sold for what it is and in its natural color, a tax only on that colored to deceive, to imitate butter-if we can only keep this fraud out of sheep's clothing, we say, the dairying and cheesemaking industries of North Carolina will prosper wonderfully, and add much wealth to our State.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, we

believe, asserts, and as Commissioner

Nor will this anti-oleomargarine bill decrease the price of cotton seed. Less than five per cent. of the composition of oleomargarine is cotton seed oil; we believe that a greater proportion of cotton seed products are now used in dairy herds in the production of a pound of butter than is used in the oleo. factories to produce a pound of that stuff.

Let us push forward dairying in North Carolina All honor to our far-sighted Representatives. Pou. Kluttz, Moody and Blackburn, who voted for the bill to put oleo on its own merits! May our two Senators follow their example!

It will be a month or more before we can fill further orders for copies of Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture" or Voorhees' Fertilizers." The edition has been exhausted, but the publishers are now printing a fresh supply, which will soon be

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Another meeting, hardly less note. worthy than the Good Roads Con. gress, was held in Raleigh last week It was a conference of the most prominent educators of our State. representing nearly all our best, known schools, as is shown by the list of names appended to the ad. dress with which we conclude this article. The meeting was largely attended, and characterized by the same spirit of determination that marks the appeal that was issued. We believe that the organization of this "Central Campaign Committee for the Promotion of Public Educa. tion in North Carolina" is to do a great work for our State. A fund of \$4,000 to defray its expenses has been secured. Its executive committee consists of Gov. Aycock, Gen. Toon and Dr. McIver. The interest felt by press and pulpit in the cause of public education is to be guided systematically, in the hope of securing practical results.

Our space being limited this week we shall not say more at this time. The address speaks for itself, and is as follows:

A RINGING ADDRESS ON COMMON SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

Profoundly convinced of the pro. phetic wisdom of the declaration of the fathers, made at Halifax in 1778. that "Religion, morality, and knowl. edge being necessary to good govern. ment, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged:" and cognizant of the full meaning of that recent constitutional enactment which debars from the privilege of the suffrage, after 1908, all persons who cannot read and write; and relying on the patriotism and foresight of North Carolinians to deal with great question which vitally con cerns the material and social welfare of themselves and their posterity, we, in an educational conference assembled in the city of Raleigh. this February 13, 1902, are moved to make the following declaration of

educational, facts and principles: 1. To-day, more fully than at any other time in our past history, do North Carolinians recognize the overshadowing necessity of minversal education in the solution of those problems which a free government must solve in perpetuating its ex-

2. No free government has ever found any adequate means of universal education, except free public schools, open to all, supported by the taxes of all its citizens, where every child regardless of condition in life or circumstances of fortune, may receive that opportunity for training into social service which the constitutions of this and other great States

and the age demand.

3. We realize that our State has reached the constitutional limit of taxation for the rural schools, that she has made extra appropriations to lengthen the term of these schools to 80 days in the year. We realize, too, that the four months' term now provided is inadequate, for the resson that more than 14,000,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of every 365; that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of \$48 per month; while the teachers of the children of North Carolina are paid hardly \$25 per month, thus securing for all the children of our sister States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we further realize that for every man, woman and child of its population, the country at large is spending \$2 83 for the education of ts children, while North Carolina is spending barely 67 cents; that the country at large is spending on an average of \$20 29 for every pupil en. rolled in its public schools, while North Carolina is spending only \$3 or \$4, the smallest amount expended by any State in the Union; that the average amount spent for the education of every child of school age in

ing \$1.78. These facts should cause our pride and our patriotism, and lead us to inquire whether the future will hold this generation responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that have resulted in the multiplicity of small school districts, inferior school houses, poorly paid teachers, and necessarily poor teaching; that have resulted in 20 white illiterates out of every 100 white population over 10 years of age, in generally poor ard poorly paid supervision of the expenditure of our meagre school funds and of the teaching done in our

the United States is approximately

\$9.50, while North Carolina is spend