

Post.

When The Cows Come Home.
 With single, klang, klinge,
 Way down the dusty dingle,
 The cows are coming home;
 The cows are coming home;
 Now sweet ankings come and low,
 The airy tinkings come and low,
 Take thinnings from some far-off tower,
 Or rattlings of an April shower,
 That makes the daisies grow;
 Ko-king, ko-king, ko-kingling,
 Way down the darkening dingle,
 The cows come slowly home;
 And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
 And starry night, and sunny days
 Come trooping up the misty ways
 When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jingle,
 Sounds that sweetly mingle,
 The cows are coming home;
 Malvine, and Pearl, and Florimel,
 De-Kamp, Redrose and Gretchen Schell,
 Queen Bess, and Sybil, and Spangled Sue—
 Across the fields I hear their ho-oo,
 And clang her silver bell:
 Go-lung, go-lang, gonglingling;
 With faint, fur sounds that mingle,
 The cows come slowly home;
 And mother-songs of long-gone years,
 And baby joys and childish fears,
 And youthful hopes, and youthful fears,
 When the cows come home.

With ringle, rangle, ringle,
 By twos and threes and single,
 The cows are coming home;
 Through the violet air we see the town,
 And the Summer sun a-slipping down;
 The maple in the hazel shade,
 Throws down the path a longer shade,
 And the hills are growing brown;
 To-ring, to-rang, to-ringling,
 By threes and fours and single,
 The cows come slowly home;
 The same sweet sound of wordless psalm,
 The same sweet June-day rest and calm,
 The same sweet scent of bud and balm,
 When the cows come home.

With a tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
 Through fern and periwinkle,
 The cows are coming home;
 A loitering in the checked stream,
 Where the sun-rays glance and gleam,
 Starline, Peachbloom and Phoebe Phyllis
 Stand knee-deep in the creamy lilies
 In a drowsy dream;
 To-link, to-lank, to-linklink,
 Or banks with buttercups-a-twinkle,
 The cows come slowly home;
 And up through Memory's deep ravine
 Come the brook's old song and its old-time
 sheen,
 And the crescent of the silver Queen,
 When the cows come home.

With a klinge, klang, klinge,
 With a lo-oo, and moo-oo, and jingle,
 The cows are coming home;
 And over there on Merlin hill
 Hear the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will;
 The dew-drops lie on the tangled vines,
 And over the poplar Venus shines,
 And over the silent mill;
 Ko-ling, ko-ling, kollingling,
 With a ling-a-ling and jingle
 The cows come slowly home;
 Fet down the bars; let in the train
 Of long-gone songs, and flowers and rain,
 For dear old times come back again
 When the cows come home.

—Mrs. Agnes E. Mitchell.

Correspondence.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Statistical Tables Showing the Production and Value of the Principal Farm Products in the United States.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS, EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]
 Of the books that have been published, giving valuable information to farmers, "there is no end." Experience and observation, however, teach me that it is not by reading books that a large majority of those engaged in agricultural pursuits get their information; but by reading the weekly newspapers of the country. This being a fact, it behooves the management of such papers—especially those published in the interest of farmers—to look up such statistical and other information as relates to the interest of the farmer, and publish the same, thus disseminating facts which may be valuable.

How few of our people have any conception of the products of agriculture? The following table will give some idea of the leading articles produced:

1882.		
PRODUCTS.	Quantity Produced.	Value.
Corn, bushels,	1,617,025,100	783,887,175
Wheat, do	594,185,470	444,692,125
Rye, do	29,960,837	18,439,194
Oats, do	488,250,610	182,978,923
Barley, do	48,953,928	30,768,015
Buckwheat, do	11,019,253	8,038,862
Potatoes, do	170,978,508	95,304,544
Tobacco, pounds,	513,677,558	43,189,867
Hay, tons,	38,138,040	309,958,158
Cotton, bales,	2,957,000	309,636,500

1883.		
PRODUCTS.	Quantity Produced.	Value.
Corn, bushels,	1,551,066,895	858,051,465
Wheat, do	421,066,190	383,849,272
Rye, do	28,058,583	16,300,503
Oats, do	571,302,400	187,040,964
Barley, do	50,136,097	29,420,423
Buckwheat, do	7,899,954	6,303,860
Potatoes, do	208,164,425	87,849,921
Tobacco, pounds,	451,515,641	40,455,362
Hay, tons,	46,864,009	383,834,457
Cotton, bales,	5,700,000	250,594,750

1884.		
PRODUCTS.	Quantity Produced.	Value.
Corn, bushels,	1,551,066,895	858,051,465
Wheat, do	421,066,190	383,849,272
Rye, do	28,058,583	16,300,503
Oats, do	571,302,400	187,040,964
Barley, do	50,136,097	29,420,423
Buckwheat, do	7,899,954	6,303,860
Potatoes, do	208,164,425	87,849,921
Tobacco, pounds,	451,515,641	40,455,362
Hay, tons,	46,864,009	383,834,457
Cotton, bales,	5,700,000	250,594,750

1885.		
PRODUCTS.	Quantity Produced.	Value.
Corn, bushels,	1,936,176,000	635,674,533
Wheat, do	357,112,000	275,300,590
Rye, do	do	do
Oats, do	629,400,000	179,681,890
Barley, do	do	do
Buckwheat, do	do	do
Potatoes, do	do	do
Hay, tons,	do	do
Cotton, bales,	do	do

Not reported in full.
 Domestic exports of some of the above articles for two years, ending June 30th, 1885.

Total value cotton and breadstuffs.	1885.		1884.		1883.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton manufactured—pounds.	1,801,450,172	\$1,862,572,250	1,801,450,172	\$1,862,572,250	1,801,450,172	\$1,862,572,250
Total value cotton and breadstuffs.		\$2,923,331,271		\$2,923,331,271		\$2,923,331,271

The above exports to foreign countries are in excess of what was required for home consumption.

Two-thirds of the cotton crop raised in the United States is shipped abroad.

The census reports for 1880 gives the number of persons having avocations as 17,392,099. Of this number, 7,070,493 are employed in agriculture, which is 44.1 per cent. of those having avocations; very nearly one-half.

The exports of the products of agriculture constitute about 76 per cent. of the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States. The growth of the exports of products of agriculture has increased wonderfully in 15 years. In 1870 the value of exports was \$361,188,483, and in 1884, \$536,315,318. The value of breadstuffs exported in 1870, was \$72,250,933, and in 1884, \$162,544,715.

Hoping the above statement will be of interest to the readers of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, I am,
 Very respectfully,
 ROBERT W. BEST.
 Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1886.

Will the Result be "A Mortgage on the Farm"?

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]
 The most enduring monument that can be erected to the memory of any man is that reared by his own hands, and none have a better foundation to work from, nor finer material with which to build than the agriculturalist, for the solid earth is his foundation, and his material is that furnished by God's beneficent hand with which to build, to adorn and to enrich.
 Farming is a business and a science, and no man can attain to success in it unless he work upon business principles and applies his brain as assiduously as those of any other calling. All the professions that depend on the public for support require close confinement to study and the place of business. The lawyer and the physician can always be found at their respective offices, the merchant at his store and the miller at his mill; but the easy-going farmer is like the good brother who told the deacon that he couldn't contribute to the missionary fund until he paid his debts, and upon being told he owed God the greatest debt, replied that God was not pushing him like his neighbors; but there was big interest drawing on that debt to be settled some day, and so it is with the farmer. When we climb over the fence going fishing because the gate is off the hinges and we haven't time to swing it, and allow our horse to sleep in an unlitigated stall because we must go to the store to see what position is worth when we haven't a pound to sell, or bed our cow on a muddy lot to be covered with frost, when we waste more than time enough each week to build a cess-pole, and she for her. Yes, there is interest growing on such as this, and the result will be a mortgage on the farm.
 Some attention and application of

energy and study to farming that there is to the other avocations would make ours a new country, and they who now doubt the possibility of making two bales of cotton or two barrels of corn per acre will be able to rejoice in a much greater yield, and those who ridicule "book farming" will themselves have valuable hints to furnish through the press.

There is an old proverb that "the spade is the best manure," but it must be applied with brains. Let the young men study farming as a science; let them study it as a business; let them pursue it as man's noblest calling. Let the PROGRESSIVE FARMER will flourish for many years to give a directing influence in the development of our grand old State.
 F. J.

New England vs. The South and West in Farming.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]
 It is well known that Nature has showered her choicest favors, and with a lavish hand, upon the South and West. In wealth of climate and soil the South surpasses all other sections. Her agricultural advantages are simply magnificent and unequalled. North Carolina is behind no other State in natural adaptation to agriculture and horticulture, but the prevalent opinion in the South is that New England is too bleak and sterile for farming, for people regard the soil, in far-off Yankee land, as so rocky and poor and the climate so cold as to be unproductive for cereals or other desirable crops. This is the view generally entertained in the South and West.

Now let us see how this is: The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, the highest authority we have, gives some commanding and remarkable facts and figures along this line. While anything but creditable to Southern and Western farming they are highly so to the agriculture of cold, bleak and rocky New England. According to this official report, endorsed and sent out by the Government, wheat was produced there last year at a greater profit to the farmer than in any other section of the United States. The figures show that the six New England States produced an average of fifteen-bushels of wheat per acre, or a money value of \$20.35-100 to the acre. Illinois gave a money value of this cereal of \$15.22-100; Kansas, \$13.04-100; California, \$13.00; and Minnesota, \$10.66-100. This advantage in favor of New England, over the richer and more favored lands of the South and West, is well calculated to cause our people to pause and think. Then again as to corn. Of course the South and West largely leads New England in the amount raised, but the latter makes the greater profit per acre. In Illinois the average yield was twenty-three bushels per acre, of the value of \$10.81-100, while in New England the average yield was twenty-seven bushels per acre, of the value of \$25.00.

Read the report of the tobacco crop, now stirring the energies of an increasing number of tobacco farmers of our State. Take that crop in New England. In 1882 New Hampshire yielded an average of 1,412 pounds to the acre, and worth \$169.00; Vermont, 1,417 pounds, worth \$184.00; Massachusetts, 1,430 pounds, worth \$179.00; Connecticut, 1,128 pounds, worth \$174. On the other hand, Virginia yielded an average of but six hundred and twenty-one pounds to the acre, worth \$44.00, and Kentucky eight hundred and twenty-one pounds, worth \$66.00. The last report of the Census bureau shows that the net profit, per acre, of tobacco culture in New England is from \$69.90-100 to \$222.30-100. In other agricultural and horticultural products statistics, show a similar proportion of profit in New England, as also in stock-raising.

Such an exhibit of official and reliable facts and figures in favor of New England and against the greatly superior resources and advantages of the South and West in agriculture, may well cause our plodding and lagging-behind people of North Carolina to make a halt and consider the cause of this state of things. It may be said that the proximity of New England farmers to numerous large cities, where ready and remunerative markets abound, without the expense of heavy freights, is a natural cause of this striking and almost startling disproportion of profits. But the rapidly-increasing and generally abundant means of transportation, by water and railroad, and the potency of the laws of trade and carriage, naturally lessens the strength of such a view. The true solution exists in the fact, which ought to arouse and reform our people, that the poor and rocky fields of New England, canopied by a bleak and wintry sky, could not have been made to bloom and blossom as they do, and to excel those of the South in production and profit, as they do, without constant industry, pursued with intelligence, skill and economy, under the best methods and improved plans. Old things must pass away and new things must take their place. He who is so antiquated as to cling to the idea that we have reached all that is needed in methods, practices and results, does an injury to society and stands as an obstacle to his own progress. At the North and East people work, and illness is not tolerated, but is treated as a vice and disgrace. Here it is not thus regarded and treated, so much as the masses under the thralldom of prejudice against innovations.

The greatest profits in the agriculture of New England over the South and West illustrates the truth of the old saying that "there is more in the man than in the land." This is seen in our own State in the fact that our best farmers cultivate lands naturally poor, but carried up to a high state of productiveness. If nature had not been so generous to our farmers they would have adopted New England methods, but our custom of cultivating large farms, in a careless and scattering way, instead of depending upon small farms, under the rigid system of the greatest yield to the smallest space, has made farming a failure. It is time to pause and to strike for improvement and reform. If New England farming, carried on with a constant struggle against nature, accomplishes so much of profit and success, how much more profitable and successful should Southern farming be with nature on its side!

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Industrial Items.

There are 650 butter and cream factories in Iowa.

A cherry tree at Chico, Cal., is said to have yielded 1,700 pounds of fruit.

Maine's potato crop last year was worth \$8,000,000. The potato crop of the State is worth six times as much as its apple crop.

Experiments at the Michigan Agricultural College have shown that wheat sown later than September 20th, escaped injury from the Hessian fly.

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, and has 300 girls from six to eighteen years of age. The farm is over 400 acres.

California is bragging of raising Bartlett pears which weigh 1 1/2 pounds each, at an altitude of 4,500 feet above the sea level, but these monstrous pears have no more flavor than a turnip.

A willow farm in Macon, Ga., produces about a ton of switches to the acre, commanding, when dried, \$200, and as the leaves and bark sell at twenty-five cents a pound baled, the enterprise pays better than cotton.

The wonderful increase of the dairy business in Wisconsin is shown from the following figures: The value of the product in 1872 was estimated at \$1,000,000; the yearly value of the butter and cheese product is now estimated at \$20,000,000.

During the last year bees in Ohio gathered 1,731,095 pounds of honey, estimated to be worth \$276,975, while the fowls produced 32,602,321 dozen of eggs, valued at \$4,890,348. The value of the eggs was nearly equal to that of the wool produced in the State.

A "chicken ranch" has been established on Long Island, with a capital of \$60,000. Eggs are to be hatched by incubators, and the managers of the company expect to keep about 100,000 fowls of different ages, and to furnish a thousand "broilers" a day for the New York market.

In considering the power available for industries in steam and water, we find the United States takes prominent rank, with 8,152,000-horse power in steam, and 61,150,000-horse power in its rivers. The United Kingdom has 7,780,000-horse power in steam, and but 4,520,000-horse power in its rivers; Germany, 4,325,000 steam, and 6,040,000 rivers; France, 3,573,000 steam, and 6,130,000 rivers; Russia, 1,365,000 steam, and 36,115,000 rivers; Austria, 1,280,000 and 5,830,000; Italy, 480,000 and 3,960,000; Belgium, 595,000 and 370,000; Holland 216,000 steam horse power, with 640,000 rivers horse power. All Europe represents 20,917,000 steam horse power, and 75,505,000 river horse power. The steam power above represented may be considered in active use, but in the case of the rivers, less than one-tenth of the power is turned to practical account.

There is probably no section of the country in which more progress has been made in farming than in the South. The old large plantations, too unwieldy for careful management, are being broken up, and instead of the one staple, cotton, a diversified agriculture is taking its place. By growing his own pork, corn and other food products, the farmer is becoming more independent of the grocery, and his crop is no longer mortgaged for all it will bring before it is ready for market. Added to this a variety of manufacturing industries have been started, and these promises to give the Southern farmer a home market for his products like that which we in the North have long had.—American Cultivator.

Brown, Rogers & Co.

We have recently doubled the capacity of our Store Room by making an opening into the adjoining Store. This arrangement makes our Store 49x90 feet, and with Basements and Warehouses gives us every facility for displaying and handling our Large Stock. We have the

BEST ARRANGED HARDWARE STORE

in this section, and can now wait upon our Customers with greater ease and despatch. Our Stock shall be kept up to our full capacity, and we will maintain our reputation for keeping

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

We beg to call attention to the following leading Divisions of Departments of our business:

HARDWARE.

Here will be found everything for the —BUILDER AND MECHANIC,— both in Tools and Material, and a varied Assortment for everybody.

STOVES.

In this Department we have met with great success. In 185 our sales reaching in the aggregate

NEARLY A CAR LOADS.

The House-keeper looking for a Store unexcelled in Baking qualities, and to be "a joy forever," will find here the thing sought for, and a LARGER LINE OF STOVES than any house displays in Winston.

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In one or two weeks we shall offer for BOTTOM PRICES 100 PLOWS, 100 FARMERS' FRIEND PLOWS, 125 SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOCK PLOWS, ALSO 30,000 BLACK STEEL PLOWS, (our own shapes.)

OF HANDLED AND EYED HOES we will have from —100 TO 150 DOZEN,— of best quality.

Also a full line of Spades, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, Axes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers,

MOWERS AND THRESHERS.

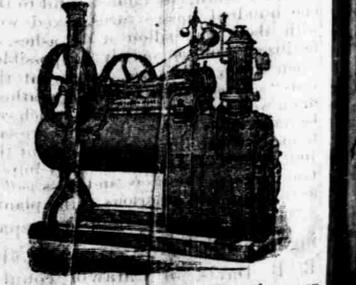
HARNESSES.

We have engaged the services of an experienced harness Maker, and will manufacture everything in that line. Will carry a full stock of Saddles, Wagon and Buggy Harness, Leather, Trimmings, Buckles, Bit Hames, &c. &c.

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We carry Lewis' White Lead, Lucas' Ready Mixed Paints, Best Grade of Color, Linseed Oil, &c. &c.

MACHINERY.



This Department is under the management of Mr. J. N. NISSEN. We are prepared to give favorable terms and prices on every kind of Machinery, Mill Supplies, Wrought Pipe, Belting, Oils, &c. We have recently put up in Farmington, Davie County, a 50 Horse Boiler and 35 Horse Engine and other Machinery, making one of the largest and finest Planing and Saw Mills in this vicinity!

Plans and estimates given at any time. Write for Prices and before buying. Best of references given a regular customer of our Machinery.

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