

## THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

L. L. POLK, EDITOR.  
P. F. DUFFY, ASSOCIATE  
WINSTON, N. C.

**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
\$2.00 FOR ONE YEAR. \$1.00 FOR 6 MONTHS  
POST-PAID.  
Invariably in Advance

Subscribers will be notified two weeks before their time expires and if they do not renew the paper will be stopped promptly.

Active agents wanted in every county, city town and village in the State. Write for terms. Money at our risk, if sent by registered letter or money order.

Advertising Rates quoted on application. On all matters relating to the paper, Address  
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,  
Winston, N. C.

To Correspondents.  
Write all communications, designed for publication, on one side of the paper.

Rejected communications will be numbered and filed, and the author will be notified. If not applied for in 30 days they will be destroyed. To secure their return postage must be sent with the application. Answers to enquiries will be made through our "Correspondents Column" when it can be done with propriety. 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.

Address all communications to  
THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,  
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., May 26, 1886.

[This paper entered as second class matter at the Post Office in Winston, N. C.]

## THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

## FARMERS ORGANIZING.

Send to the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Winston, N. C., and get a form of Constitution and By-Laws for organizing Farmers Clubs. Mailed to you free of charge. Every neighborhood should have a well organized Farmers' Club.

State exchanges please copy the above and we will most gladly reciprocate the favor.

## A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.

To every one who will send us a subscriber for a year, within the next 90 days, accompanied by two dollars, we will mail post paid a copy of "Passion Flower and other Poems," by Theo. H. Hill, of Raleigh, N. C. It is a book that should be in the library of every family in the State.

—The habit of smoking cigarettes is spreading among the women in Chicago.

—Somebody has been figuring on the wealth of the U. S. Senators and foots up the aggregate at \$162,000,000.

—The new pension bill which calls for \$260,000,000 out of the United States Treasury, has passed the Senate.

—The deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York have increased from \$58,000,000 in 1860 to \$437,000,000 in 1886.

—Parsons, the New England Anarchist, who was at the bottom of the bloody onslaught on the Chicago police, has a negro wife.

—The anarchists who have been judged in Chicago, New York and San Francisco, fail to make the proper distinction between liberty of speech and license.

—The fruit growers, gardeners and truckers in and around Fayetteville, held a fair May 15th, in which there was a splendid exhibit of small fruits, etc.

—The rain of last week did immense damage in Mecklenburg county, washing away bridges, growing crops, and ruining the lowlands in plantations.

—Whether President Cleveland's administration prove a success or not, 700 babies have been named after him, all the same.

—T. J. Cluverius, convicted for the murder of his cousin, Lillian Madison, in Richmond, has another chance for his life. The Supreme Court has granted him another hearing on September 10th.

—The National Viticultural Association met in Washington, D. C., last week. The bill of Hon. W. J. Green, defining fine wine, was endorsed, and also resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress to place this important industry in more close connection with the Agricultural Department, and to make appropriations for the same.

—Charlotte had no May 20 celebration this year. Reason: Subscriptions were too backward in coming forward, and as the fire boys did not feel disposed to foot the bill themselves they concluded to postpone till next year.

—The N. C. Medical Society met in New Berne last week. Dr. Henry Bahnsen, of Salem, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in the city of Charlotte on the second Wednesday in April next.

—There is little or no prospect for the passage of the Blair educational bill in the House of Representatives. It will probably hang up there as its predecessor did after it passed the Senate last session.

—The American Forestry Congress will hold its fifth annual meeting at Denver, Colorado, probably about the 16th of September. The people in the prairie States of the West are taking a lively interest in the subject of forestry.

—The freshets of the past week have done immense damage south and west of us. Reports from the Yadkin, Catawba, Deep River, Pee Dee and other streams report great destruction, growing crops being washed away and in many instances the plantations ruined.

—Scotland would not object to home rule for herself, but don't believe in extending it to Ireland. Mr. John H. A. McDonald has presented a petition in parliament against granting home rule to Ireland, which petition was signed by 106,894 Scotchmen, was one and a quarter miles long, and weighed 274 pounds.

—The apple crop of Orleans, Niagara, Chautauqua and Genesee, four of the fruit counties of New York, is worth \$2,166,300, averaging over half a million dollars a county. The apple crop of North Carolina, if properly handled, would be worth millions.

—There were four Bishops elected by the recent M. E. Church, South, Conference, at Richmond, Va.: Rev. W. W. Duncan, of South Carolina, 47 years old; Rev. Chas. B. Galloway, of Mississippi, 37 years old; Rev. E. R. Hendricks, of Missouri, 39 years old, and Rev. J. S. Key, of South Georgia, 57 years old.

—In 1870 there were invested in manufacturing enterprises in Raleigh \$225,000; the number of hands employed was 315, value of products \$425,000. In 1885 the amount of capital was \$791,000, hands employed 825, value of products \$1,160,000, an increase of over 350 per cent. There are four times as many manufacturing factories now as in 1870. This a pretty fair showing for the "City of Oaks."

—There have been introduced in the House of Representatives the present session 8,740 bills and 171 joint resolutions. The number of public bills passed is 172, of private bills, 651. Of these, 49 public and 170 private bills have passed the Senate. The Senate has passed and sent to the House 129 public and 252 private bills, of which the House has passed 33, public and 57 private.

—An anonymous article published in the local paper led to a street pistol fight in Martinsville, Va., Monday, 17th inst., in which Jacob Terry was killed, his brothers J. K. and Ben Terry dangerously wounded, Col. P. D. Spencer, Tarleton Brown, R. L. Jones, R. L. Gregory and a colored man, Sandy Martin, also seriously wounded. Spencer was the author of the offensive article, and he was attacked by W. K. Terry, the subject of it.

—The farmer should study farming as a business. He should devote to it as much thought and as much brain work as does the merchant to his business. It is a great mistake to claim that the money you receive for a thousand pounds of tobacco, or for a ton of hay, is "clear" money. First, know what it has cost you to produce it. We have known many a farmer to receive a dollar for some product of the farm that cost him one dollar and fifty cents to get it.

—There is a rumor going the rounds of the papers that Col. A. B. Andrews has been removed from the presidency of the Western North Carolina Railroad. This must be a mistake, for the Richmond & Danville syndicate would hardly take a step that would result in serious detriment to its interests on that end of the line, for it is a conceded fact that to Col. Andrews' energy and executive ability is due the rapid completion of that line and its gratifying success since. As a successful railroad man he has no superior, if he has an equal, in the South.

—A correspondent of the Asheville Citizen says that in the neighborhood of Alexanders, in Buncombe county, the cut worms have destroyed the first setting of tobacco plants.

—At the election in Asheville Tuesday, 18th inst., the proposition to incur a bonded debt of \$100,000 for water works, streets and lights, was carried. The mountain city is pushing ahead.

—While Mrs. Goe. H. Pendleton, wife of the Minister to Berlin, and her daughter, were out driving in Central Park, New York, last Thursday, the horse became frightened, and bounding suddenly, dragged the driver from his seat. The ladies attempted to jump from the vehicle. The daughter jumped first and struck the ground where she lay in an unconscious condition. The mother followed. People running to the rescue found the mother dead and the daughter seriously, though not fatally, injured.

—From a private letter we learn that Mr. A. H. Lenon, of Orton, Columbus county, is making some experiments with what he terms the wooly Angora goat, and with most satisfactory results. They are larger and more prolific than our ordinary goat—will clip as much wool as a sheep, which commands a better price. Last year eight ewes of the ordinary breed, and bred to the same stock, brought eight kids—this year the same ewes crossed on the Angora, brought seventeen kids. This grade he says will pay to shear. Several attempts in a small way, have been made in our State to breed the Angora goat to profit, but we are not aware that it has been thoroughly tested. We would be glad to hear from those who have tried it. If we can find some animal that will supply us with wool, and which can live in peace and safety with the ever-present and inevitable cur dog, let us have it.

## SOUND TALK.

The Danbury Reporter is doing a good work in calling the attention of the farmers of Stokes to the policy of giving sole attention to tobacco and neglecting wheat, oats, corn, the grasses, &c. The editor urgently protests against the stupid policy of selling tobacco and buying home supplies and hay, hauling them sometimes a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and this too, in a county where the cereals yield abundantly, and much of the time of the farmer is devoted to killing better grass than the bailed stuff they pay \$1.00 or \$1.25 a hundred for. He concludes a vigorous editorial on the subject as follows, which we endorse as applying not only to Stokes county, but to every other tobacco producing county in the State. We quote:

"Now, gentlemen, people of Stokes or any other county who are acting in the same way, we are talking to you—we have said and stick to it, that the people of middle Western North Carolina possess as good, natural, sound horse sense as any people under the sun, but in this fertilizer and tobacco business they are not using the judgment God has given in selling tobacco at one dollar per hundred, and paying \$1.25 for hay when the work required to grow and market 100 lbs. of tobacco will make 2,000 pounds of good clover and timothy hay. Fellows, use the judgment you have, make less tobacco but make it better; and make your home supplies at home. You answer, 'but tobacco is our only money crop.' But are you sure of that? Just let your neighbors know that you have five hundred bushels of wheat, rye, or oats to sell, or a thousand bushels of corn that you will let go for cash, and you will not have to haul it twenty or forty miles and pay somebody to sell it, but men with money will drive their teams to your house and take it away. Good hay is almost as current in paying a debt in this county as the old dollar with the buzzard on it. Only stick to it and you will surely find this fertilizer and tobacco business (one crop system) will put you through. Yes, let's stick to it and it will not be long until the fertilizer man will come round and turn over our lands to some one who can make a living on thiers. No, we don't object to making tobacco, but we say make less tobacco and make it better, and raise something else. It is believed that if there never had been a pound of fertilizer brought into this county, and the amount of money that has been spent for commercial fertilizer had been used in making home-made manures Stokes would have been the richest agricultural county in the State to-day."

## THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ASSOCIATION

In many of the States the farmers have a State organization, and in many others they have instituted steps looking to the same end. The interest evinced by many of our most intelligent and thinking farmers indicates that a similar movement will not long be delayed in North Carolina.

We have always favored a thorough and permanent organization of the farmers—an organization that should embrace townships, counties and States. First organize township clubs, and from these organize county clubs, and from these, State associations, and from these, a National association. Let the township clubs meet at least once a month—let the county clubs meet at least three times a year—let the State association meet once a year, and let the National association meet once in two years. Every other interest of any importance or magnitude in this country is advanced and protected by the fostering care of organization. And why should not this great interest—the ground-work—the foundation of all other interests?

The agricultural classes form fifty-one per cent. of our entire population. They pay eighty per cent. of all the taxes. Of all our domestic exports, amounting last year to \$726,000,000, seventy-three per cent., or \$530,000,000, were the product of the farmers, and how is this mighty factor in the productive wealth of this country regarded? A brief comparison with other countries will show:

Last year France appropriated for the advancement of her agricultural interests the sum of \$20,000,000; Brazil gave \$12,000,000; Russia gave \$11,000,000; Austria, \$5,000,000; Japan \$1,000,000, and the United States gave \$650,000! The farmers in North Carolina constitute 76 per cent. of her population, and pay certainly not less than three-fourths of all the taxes, and yet it is undeniable that they have but little voice in shaping the policy which is to affect their interests.

We would be pleased to have the views of our farmers in regard to this highly important matter. We know that many of the clubs that are being organized are highly in favor of a thorough and perfect organization. There are a thousand valid reasons why it should be done.

## A GOOD SIGN.

We learn from our exchanges from the western and central portions of the State that the low price of tobacco has resulted in causing a number of farmers to reduce the acreage of tobacco and increase proportionately the acreage in corn. So also in some of the tobacco counties in Virginia. This is wise. If the tobacco acreage were reduced one-half it would be money in the pockets of the farmers, provided they gave more care to the reduced acreage and raised a quality of tobacco, which does and will continue to command a fair price. In tobacco, as in everything else, it is better for a man to cultivate one acre well than two poorly. It means less work and more money, a more remunerative crop, though less in quantity, perhaps, with less outlay of muscular exertion and cash. With the small crop he can cultivate well, sort and pack well, bring to market in good, presentable shape, and get the highest price, and go home feeling that his work has not been for nothing, which is not the case with the man who tries to run too many acres and does it in a shiftless, slovenly, senseless way.

As a matter of fact, there is too much tobacco raised now. The area for tobacco culture is extending every year. Not many years ago it was confined, practically, to a half dozen States, and was a limited crop in these. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, had almost a monopoly of it, and in some of these States the tobacco area was confined to a comparatively small number of counties. In some of these the area and product has been doubled and trebled, while the cultivation has extended to Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and even as far West as Dakota, which now claims that she can rival Wisconsin (which has made considerable progress) in the quantity and quality per acre. Thus we see that an extensive section of country which not many years ago depended upon the original tobacco belt for its supplies, now raises its own tobacco,

and will in future raise more of it, thus becoming not only non-purchasers but competitors in the markets of the world. The tobacco they raise, however, like the Kentucky and Missouri leaf, is a strong, heavy-bodied leaf, lacking the attractive qualities of the finer and lighter leaf raised in the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina, the bright tobacco belt proper, the leaf of which, when properly handled and cured, commands such good, and sometimes such incredibly high prices. It is this kind of tobacco the North Carolina farmer should aim to raise, for in this he has practically no competition and there is no danger of the market being overstocked with it. The way to do this, unless he has ample means to cultivate largely, is to limit his acres so that he can give it attention in the field and proper care in the barn. If this course be pursued our planters will have no competition to fear and may feel reasonably sure of prices that will pay them well for their toil.

## BETTER THAN KANSAS.

Reuben G. Greer, who some time ago left Watauga county to seek his fortune in the West, writes to the Lenoir Topix that he intends to return to North Carolina, being sufficiently educated as to Western attractions. He says Kansas is a beautiful country, and a good farming country, for a man who has ample means, but not for a poor man; that \$500 in the section of North Carolina which he left, is equivalent to \$5,000 in Kansas, where he then was.

This is the experience and testimony of many a North Carolinian who left North Carolina to seek a home in the West under the delusion that making a fortune there was an easy matter, that it came almost at the calling. For years this drain upon North Carolina has gone on until the descendants of North Carolinians in the Western states number over 300,000. Some of those who have gone have prospered and remained, others have remained and not prospered, and others have returned to their old homes better satisfied, but having paid dearly for their experience in the meantime. For years Western immigrant agents scattered countless publications as advertisements throughout North Carolina, painting in exaggerated colors the attractions of the West, and the railroad corporations put down the fare at very low figures, and thus thousands of people, many of them doing measurably well were induced to break up their homes and try their fortunes in the new States.

Twenty-five years ago there was more and better reason for this migratory movement than there is now. Then land was cheap and easily gotten in almost any of the Western States; now it is not, for the cheap lands have been occupied and the rest is held for high prices. Then large farms were the order of the day in North Carolina, as well as in other Southern States, and it was not an easy matter for young people to purchase farms for homesteads; but it is not so now. The big farm day has passed with the institution upon which it was based, and anyone who wishes to and has a little money can buy a home place at reasonable figures. Then there were but few railroads in North Carolina, now there are many and the number is being constantly added to. The situation is changed and all for the better for North Carolina. If her people will work as hard, work as judiciously, practice the economy that the man who succeeds in the West is compelled to do, they will have more money, enjoy life more, and be in every way better off than the men of the West who have to work early and late, through hot summers and suffer through bitter cold winters, and see but little real pleasure or comfort while they are struggling as but few in this favored climate ever struggle.

## WORK ON THE FARM.

North Carolina produced in 1870 2,859,879 bushels of wheat, and 18,454,216 bushels of corn. In 1880 she raised 3,307,393 bushels of wheat, and 28,019,839 bushels of corn; an increase of 20 per cent. in wheat and nearly 50 per cent. in corn.

In 1870 she raised 144,935 bales of cotton; in 1880, 389,598 bales; an increase of 175 per cent.

In 1870 she raised 11,150,087 lbs. of tobacco, in 1880 26,986,213; an increase of 150 per cent. This gives some idea of what our farmers are doing. We have no figures to show the increase since 1880, which would doubtless make a good showing.