

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.
Liberal inducements to clubs.
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, experience 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., July 7, 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.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

The *Germantown Enterprise*, after a suspension of six weeks, has resumed publication.

Mrs. Cleveland receives \$20,000 from the estate of her grandfather, recently deceased.

Apples, pears and grapes are now shipped from South Australia to England, in splendid condition.

The dam of one of the reservoirs which supplies Charlotte with water was washed away by the heavy rain of Thursday last.

The herd register of the American Jersey Cattle Club shows that we have in this country one Jersey cow for every 2,200 people.

Mr. Randall's tariff bill, which, however, is not likely to pass, makes an estimated reduction of \$48,000,000 in the revenue of the government.

Gov. Hugh Smith Thompson, of South Carolina, has been appointed assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by the President.

Trains are now running through from Montreal, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific railway, to Vancouver, on the Pacific; time, 136 hours.

There were nearly four hundred teachers at the Teachers' Assembly, at Black Mountain. They are talking of a big excursion to Europe next year.

Nearly all the glass factories in Pittsburgh, Pa., closed on the 1st inst. for two months. They suspend operations for a month or two every summer.

The gauge has been changed on the Spartanburg and Asheville railway. Cars now run from Charlotte to Asheville in five hours, ten to Atlanta and twelve to Charleston.

North Carolina has 1864 postoffices, and is seventh on the list of States in point of number, says the editor of the *Wilmington Star*, who took the trouble to count 'em.

Chinese opium joints are becoming so numerous, and such nuisances, in Washington that there is talk of passing an act in Congress prohibiting them within the District.

Miss Waldron, a young lady residing near Buford Station, Virginia, completed her 48th day of fasting on the 28th ult., her only nourishment in that time being small quantities of vinegar and water.

The June statement of the Secretary of the United States Treasury shows cash in the Treasury to the amount of \$492,917,000.34. The reduction of the public debt for month of June was \$9,061,898.34.

At the Judicial Convention for the 6th district, held in Goldsboro on the 30th ult., Hon. Edward J. Boykin was unanimously nominated for Judge and C. H. Allen for Solicitor.

On the 28th ult., Leroy Springs, of Charlotte in this State, but for the past few years a resident of Lancaster, S. C., shot and killed John Bell, in self defense. He was bailed in the sum of \$2,000.

Great complaint is made in some of our largest cotton growing counties of the ravages of "lice" on the plants. Should the wet weather continue for a few days more the damage will be irreparable.

The Attorney-General of the State, Theo. F. Davidson, gives it as his opinion that the words "spirituous liquors," in the local option act, "includes wine, beer and all other beverages containing alcohol in sufficient quantity to produce 'intoxication.'"

Dr. Gatling, of Gatling gun fame, has completed a sort of battery for the use of policemen in time of riots. It is a revolving gun, weighing fifty pounds, mounted on a wagon, and will throw a thousand shots a minute. Such an instrument would be rough on a riot.

The latest thing in the way of bicycles is one to run on water. It consists of two narrow boats fastened at some little distance apart. The rider sits above and by the motion of his feet works a little propeller which drives the machine at considerable speed.

James Cooper and Joseph Van Winkle, of Cary county, Texas, were mortal enemies. They accidentally met a few days ago, agreed to fight it out, measured off the ground, and stood with watch in hand waiting for the time to shoot. They were both fatally wounded.

A farmer in Vance county, on examining his cotton fields found the underside of the leaves of the plants covered with lice and other insects which were feeding upon and sucking the life out of the plant. He says from present indications the ravages of these insects will reduce his crop one-half.

CATCH IT AND STOP IT.—That report in the *News and Observer* of the 4th inst. It won't do. Mr. Upchurch, the worthy President of our State Agricultural Society, has some magnificent Jersey cows, we know, but, Bro. Olds, you are mistaken. He didn't say it. *Four hundred and seventy-seven pounds of butter from eleven cows in one week!* is just a little steep.

The annual fair of the Carolina Fair Association will be held at Charlotte during the first week in November next. Liberal cash premiums will be offered and the managers are determined to make it more attractive than ever. The following are the officers of the Association: President, S. H. Hilton; Vice-President, J. W. Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Gornley; Executive Committee, J. W. Wadsworth, Chairman; John Wilkes, Charles R. Jones, S. B. Alexander and Mr. C. Mayer.

An intelligent farmer from Abbott's Creek township, Davidson county, informs us that great damage has been done to tobacco plants in that section by a small black worm, which is about a half inch in length. It cuts through the skin of the plant and entirely around the stem about midway between the bottom leaf and root. He discovered it and showed it to several of his neighbors, who were puzzled to know why their plants did not grow. He has examined a number of farms and gives it as his opinion that there will not be more than one-fifth of a crop made in his neighborhood. "I am sure," said he, "that not more than half crop will be raised in Upper Davidson."

The unprecedented amount of rain that fell during last month, has greatly damaged our crops. Much of the wheat, (a short crop at best) has sprouted in the shock; oats could not be cut, or if cut, proved very difficult to save; corn and tobacco both poorly worked; fruits—especially grapes and peaches, are rotting. Should the apprehensions of many, that a drought is to follow, be realized, it will surely cut the corn crop short. It behooves our farmers, therefore, to avail themselves of every chance to repair as far as possible, these real and prospective damages. They should sow early and prolific varieties of peas—these will mature in time to supply both grain and rough forage—plant millet, which will come to early maturity and look well to root crops, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., and wherever hay can be saved it should not be neglected.

TO THE FARMERS OF FORSYTH COUNTY—A COUNTY CONVENTION.

Co-operation is the watch-word of the age. It is the great power that moves the world. Every interest of any magnitude known to civilization is fostered, encouraged, strengthened, sustained and protected by it except one. And that one—Agriculture—is the foundation upon which all the others rest. Should not the farmers talk together, think together, act together? This can be done only by organizing. As many as seven farmers' clubs have already been organized in the county. These clubs desire to have a county organization. For that purpose they propose to hold a meeting in Winston on the first Saturday in August next. They want every township and section of our county well represented in that meeting. Will you not put forth some effort to organize at once in your township, and see that one delegate to every five members is sent to the meeting to aid us in the work?

If you find it impracticable to organize a club, get good representative farmers in your neighborhood to come and take part in the meeting. Matters of importance to our interests, as farmers, will be considered in that meeting and we trust that such measures may be instituted as will be of great benefit to us in the future. There is a general movement in this direction "all along the lines," and especially throughout our Southern sister States, and we, as farmers, cannot afford to be left behind in the good work.

Let us have your active and earnest co-operation. Organize the club. Send your delegates and come yourself.

Our county bore off the palm at our grand State Exposition, and it is fitting that it should lead in the movement for the general advancement of the agricultural interests of our State.

Remember the day—the first Saturday in August.

The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock sharp. Be on hand.
A. D. HEWLIN,
Pleasant Ridge.
THOMAS RING,
Mt. Tabor.
T. J. KETNER,
Lewisville.
C. A. PHILLIPS,
Cedar Grove.
J. H. REICH,
Sandy Ridge.
P. G. PFAFF,
Spanish Grove.

The *Republican*, *Weekly Sentinel*, and the *Peoples' Press* are respectfully requested to publish.

"FALSE IDEAS" THAT MUST BE OBLITERATED.

In his recent speech at Furman University, S. C., Mr. F. H. Busbee gave it as his candid belief that one of the great obstacles in the path of Southern Progress is "false views upon the subject of manual labor."

And it is our candid belief, that with all his unquestioned ability as a writer and speaker, Mr. Busbee, in all his life, never uttered a more important truth in fewer words. These "ideas" were deeply implanted in our institution of slavery. Their poisonous fruits were propagated, nurtured and developed under social and educational systems founded on that institution. These systems encouraged and developed only one department of human effort—conquest on the forum, or in professional life.

It was boldly charged that honorable labor was degrading in the South, and it was as boldly denied by us. And we agree with Mr. B.—that we have not yet entirely recovered from the disease. It is an eating canker that is sapping our manhood and vitality.

What are we doing to remedy this great evil? Where are our schools in which our children may be practically trained for the vocations which they are to follow? What proportion of our young men graduates hang their diplomas in their counting room, their laboratory, their machine shop, their art gallery, or farm house?

Where are our young lady graduates, skilled and proficient in the refined arts and accomplishments of life, who could or would boast, and without blushing, of equal skill and proficiency in the management of the household and the flower garden?

Why is it that we find so many able-bodied young men seeking and

accepting positions in anything and everything—anywhere and everywhere—where they may escape manual labor, and at prices which confine them to the border land of semi-starvation? Why do we find so many able-bodied young men at depots, cross-road stores, villages and towns, sedulously employed in wearing out their pants—in whittling goods boxes and cursing negroes "because they won't work!" "False ideas on the subject of manual labor" is the trouble.

PULL OUT THE STUMPS.

One of the growing needs of the Southern farmer, with the unreliable labor, and low prices of products, is labor saving machinery. But labor saving machinery cannot be worked to advantage in fields where stumps are in the way, and where they are a nuisance even if labor saving machinery is not in question. They are unsightly. They add much to the labor of plowing and cultivation for man and beast. They make propagating places for weeds and noxious plants which cannot be conveniently reached with the plow. They are convenient refuges for rats, mice, and other destructive vermin. They do no good, but much harm, and there is not one of them left standing in the field which does not cost the farmer more to let stand than it would to pull it out. To do this it is not necessary to spend much money for expensive stump pullers. With a good stout lever ten or twelve feet long, a couple men, a little digging and root cutting, any ordinary stump can be easily and speedily removed. Those who have not tried it would be surprised at the number that may thus be cleared away in a few days, and at a trifling cost, too.

Then the field is open for plowing without obstruction, for good, clean cultivation, with one-half the labor and one-half the time it took before. With improved cultivators the ground can be gone over rapidly and grass and weeds kept down, and the crop that needs working be worked well and quickly, and when cutting time comes there is a clear sweep for the reaper and mower in the wheat, oats and grass fields, lessening the labor and also the cost of saving the crop when grown. With stumpless fields the farmer can, with suitable machinery, cultivate twice the number of acres that he can when he has to encounter multitudes of stumps, and work in the old, laborious way.

X SENSIBLE AND PERTINENT.

In the *Sav' Chronicle* of last week appears an able article from the pen of that public spirited North Carolinian and sterling friend of Industrial Education, Mr. W. S. Primrose, of Raleigh.

An important and pertinent question he thus puts:

"Is it not time to cry a halt, to yield some of our fixed and deep rooted prejudices and to assume what must be a reasonable attitude to the all important subject of fitting our sons for real life?"

He wants to see schools established where our boys may be taught how to make a living—where the "training shall not be merely an incidental course and overshadowed by mental courses of study. The school for this purpose should not be an annex of anything or anybody."

Our readers will readily see how thoroughly and entirely the views of this gentleman accord with those expressed and advocated by the PROGRESSIVE FARMER since its first issue. And the day is not far distant when this feature will be engrafted on our system of education. It is the great and permanent need of our State. Let the boys and girls of the masses learn how to make an honest living and it is the imperative duty of the State to provide the means for it.

HONEST MEN ARE IN THE MAJORITY—THE WHOLE MATTER IS IN THEIR HANDS.

The following sensible and pointed remarks are taken from the *Farmers' Friend and Advocate*, and are as applicable to North Carolina as to Pennsylvania. We earnestly commend it to those who stay away from primary conventions and then complain that their rights and interests are ignored by the action of these bodies. If you want good, true and patriotic men in office, go and help put them there.

"If the people act with ordinary discretion and intelligence the men sent as Representatives to the Legislature will reflect the sentiment of the majority, and there ought not to

be any just cause for complaint; and if they do not so act they are remiss in the highest and most sacred duties of citizenship, and can blame only themselves for whatever of evil results from their carelessness and negligence. The whole matter is in the hands of the voters, and if they will do their duty there is likely to be but little complaint. To get good men, men who will never by word or deed cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of a single member of the community, it is not necessary to cut loose from party affiliations, or do anything not in accordance with the strictest justice. All that is required is for the good and honest voters to attend the primary elections, and see that none but the right kind of men are allowed to get on the ticket. Honest men are in the majority in every party and in every community, and can control party action if they will. Now is the time to move in the matter, and make your influence felt. Will you act?"

A LIVE OLD FOGY.

He Loads Up and Fires a Few Scattering Shots.

ASHLAND, CASWELL CO., N. C.,
July 1, 1886.

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE FARMER:—To write for a newspaper at this day and time is no small job, particularly for an old fogy farmer, and especially when water is running so high and politics in the same line, it is difficult to tell where to begin, and, I believe, more difficult where to end. However, at a *center*, I believe I will give you a few shots, scattering though they be.

In the first place, we are nearly washed away by the hard and continuous rains. For years I have been trying to get our people to raise more grass and clover and not disgrace our county by buying West Virginia and Pennsylvania broom straw hay, when we can raise as fine grass and clover as any county in the land. Now, it seems an allwise Providence is about to put us in grass without our consent, in all probability to save our lands from destruction in this county of king tobacco.

In Caswell I think we have no cause to complain of our wheat crop, provided we can get it housed before injury. It is all harvested but is still in the fields exposed to the damaging rains. The oat crop, I don't think I ever saw much better, but should the rains continue much longer it will certainly be injured by falling, as I discover some already disposed to tangle.

The corn on uplands where it has been well worked is looking well.

The bottoms this year I think will prove a failure. So much for crops.

Now our country. What is to become of that? Politics at high tide, everybody interested therein, hunting for something to complain of. They blame the Democratic party for the hard times, as it is called, (the scarcity of money); are disposed (some at least) to blame President Cleveland for not turning all the rascals out, but not one word do they say or complain of his turning the rascals in.

Well, you know people will grumble, at least some will. Didn't they find fault with Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and every other good President we ever had? So much under that head.

Well, thirdly, as the preacher said, (somewhat in the same line.) I saw a notice a few days ago in some of my papers that our petticoat General, appointed, I suppose, to take care of our Governor, had arrived in Raleigh, the next day would have an interview with some of his Colonels, the day after would see the Governor in regard to our encampment. Now, it strikes me, as it cost last year over \$4,000 to make the trip, our Governor is not the man I take him to be if he can't find a better place to put that over \$4,000, at this particular time, than in another encampment splurge.

Well, now, what is to be done? My advice, to such fellows as you and I, is to behave ourselves as best we can, and wish others to do the same.

Enough, I guess, for one time at least, to let you know I am still on *terra firma*.
A. G.

—Prof. Edward Alexander, of the Knoxville, Tenn., University, has been elected Professor of Greek for the State University at Chapel Hill.

—The streets and a number of stores in Charlotte are now lighted by electricity, and the people are delighted with it.