

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 10, 1886.

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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.

Read our advertisements. And you will do us a great favor when you speak or write of them, to mention THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

The Democrats had forty-three majority in the forty-ninth Congress.

The State Baptist Convention convenes in Wilmington on 17th inst.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of New York, bequeathed \$75,000 to her servants.

We want a letter from each Farmers' Club in the State once every month at least.

Harvest times in South Carolina. A short corn and cotton crop make it rough for the farmer.

There has been a reduction of \$37,000,000 on the U. S. public debt within the past four months.

The President is said to have contributed \$1,500 to the Democratic campaign fund in his State.

The President has issued his proclamation designating the 25th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Gov. Seales has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, 25th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

G. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, has an income of \$1,000 a day. This is not the case, however, with the average newspaper man.

Among the callers on the President last week was a young man from Kentucky who measured seven feet and two inches in height.

Henry George, the Labor candidate for Mayor of New York City, received 67,000 votes, which is a factor in the politics of the Empire State not to be despised.

Messrs. Louis Bagger & Co., solicitors of patents, Washington, write us that twenty-five patents, bearing date of November 2, 1886, were issued to citizens of Southern States.

A disease of fatal type has broken out among the cattle in Lafayette and Grant counties, in Wisconsin, from which many have died. The farmers don't know what it is.

The records of the proceedings of the trials of the Anarchists in Chicago transmitted to the Supreme Court make a pile of volumes the size of Webster's dictionary and four feet high.

Bob Taylor, Democrat, beat his brother Alf, Republican, in the race for the Governorship of Tennessee by about 30,000. Alf has the consolation of knowing that it is all in the family.

The earthquake shocks of last Friday were felt more or less through the region extending from Charleston to Detroit, Michigan. In some localities the shake was severe enough to fracture glass in windows.

In order to get time to properly discharge his duties, the President has given notice that he will receive no callers, except upon important public business, between the 10th inst. and the meeting of Congress.

The umbrella must soon be classed among deadly weapons. Last week a man was killed in Philadelphia by being punched in the eye with one, making the third or fourth case of the kind recently recorded.

The oleomargarine law went into effect on the 1st inst. Commissioner Miller thinks there is a hundred millions of pounds manufactured annually for home consumption, not counting what goes out of the country.

Four negroes assaulted and beat J. J. Cutting and Henry Plowman, special policemen, in Lexington the night of the 2nd inst., fracturing the skull of Cutting so badly that he died from the effects that night. The negroes were arrested and are in jail.

Mrs. Hetty Green of New York is worth \$30,000,000, \$13,000,000 of which she inherited, the balance she made in speculating in stocks on Wall street. She is bold but sagacious and makes things lively for the stock dealers sometimes.

Three thousand car loads of wheat are being delivered at Minneapolis, Minn. There are already in store there 3,579,080 bushels; in Duluth 7,405,305 bushels; in St. Paul 223,000 bushels. There are now 32,953,324 in store in Minnesota and Dakota.

A foolish rumor of a contemplated negro insurrection in Randolph county was telegraphed to Raleigh from High Point on the 4th inst. There was no foundation for it further than the assembling in a certain locality of a gang of negroes on a drunken frolic.

Congressmen were voted on in thirty-five States on the 2d inst. Three hundred and eighteen out of three hundred and twenty-five in the House were voted for. Elections had been previously held in Maine, with four representatives, Vermont with two and Oregon with one.

The scientists have not yet fully explained the cause of the earthquake shocks which were felt throughout the country on the 31st of August and have been felt more or less extensively at intervals since. Neither have the politicians fully explained the cause of the political shake up which occurred throughout the country on the 2d inst.

If the farmer showed one-half the earnestness in looking after his interests in the political field and in the legislative hall that the manufacturer does, perhaps the farm might receive a portion of the attention which the manufactory does. The manufacturer shows good sense in looking after his own interest, and we hope to see the day when the farmer will follow his example.

We saw a splendid lot of corn at the Carolina Fair, of which the enterprising farmer who owned it said he produced 63 bushels "on old up-land" per acre. He promised to tell us how he did it. This is one of the many ways in which your paper can be made useful to the farmers. Write for it—give facts and write them briefly. Write for your paper.

The November number of *The Southern Cultivator and Disc Farmer*, published at Atlanta, Ga., comes to us in an entire new outfit, and makes one of the handsomest, as it is one of the best agricultural journals in the country. It is an excellent publication in every respect and well deserves its liberal support. We congratulate it on its prosperity and the farmers of the South on having such an able instructor and advocate.

We publish elsewhere a lively letter from one of the progressive farmers of Pitt county, taking the liberty, however, of withholding that portion of it referring to the editor of this paper. While we appreciate the motives, and are grateful to the writer for his kind words, he will excuse us for refraining from publishing tributes of a personal character to ourself. Our purpose is to make this paper the advocate and friend of the farmers of the State, to benefit them, to whom its columns are always open. If we do this we shall be content to let others enjoy honors claimed whether won or appropriated.

THE DEPARTMENT BULLETIN AGAIN.

We take the following from our worthy contemporary, the *News and Observer*:

The *Field and Farm* thinks it strange that the agricultural journals of the State should object to the Agricultural Department Bulletin in its present form and gives the following good reasons for its opinion: "In order to bring this publication under the U. S. postal regulations, and thereby effect a considerable and perfectly legitimate saving in postage expense, a nominal subscription price of twenty-five cents per annum was placed upon the Bulletin and as the space required from month to month for the record of the station's work was not always uniform; in order to avoid sending out a lot of blank paper, the vacancies were filled with matters of general agricultural interest, though not directly relating to the station's work. One would have supposed that such a publication would be cordially welcomed by the agricultural press of the State as affording a convenient and seasonable record of the station's operations, from which such portions might be republished as seemed to suit the requirements of each journal's patronage."

As the PROGRESSIVE FARMER was the first of the agricultural journals of the State to object to the publication of the Agricultural Department Bulletin in its present form and as the *News and Observer* endorses the views expressed by the *Field and Farm* above quoted, we reiterate our reasons for the consideration of our State contemporary and ask it to answer the following questions:

First—Is it right for the Department to publish an agricultural journal at the expense of the farmers of the State and charge them a subscription price for it?

Second—If the Department does not collect the subscription but puts it on simply to evade the requirements of the Post Office Department is it right?

Third—Is it right for the State government to enter into direct competition with private labor and private enterprise?

No one would object to a convenient and seasonable record of the proceedings of the station's operations—on the contrary the PROGRESSIVE FARMER and every paper in the State and every man in the State would welcome such a publication, but the January number of the Bulletin announced that "it would embrace the whole field of agriculture—everything within the domain of rural economy," and it has attempted to do it.

The excuse given in the extract quoted above from the *Field and Farm* is entirely new to us and we italicize it to remark that it shows a familiarity on the part of this Ohio journal with not only the details of the actual operations of our Department but with its very purposes and policy which is highly creditable to the enterprise of that journal. If our State papers and people were so fortunate as to enjoy a similar familiar knowledge of the Department it would, perhaps, be better.

DISGUSTING.

Several days ago a report was telegraphed from High Point that a negro insurrection was imminent in Randolph county, and the people were very much excited and some timid ones very badly scared. A military company tendered its services to suppress the "insurrection" and many citizens volunteered for the same purpose. There was no insurrection nor no foundation whatever for it more than a party of negroes started from one of the mines to Thomasville to vote camped on the way over night, got full of benzine and made much noise. And out of this some nervous person worked up an insurrection. A year or so ago there was another impending "insurrection" observed in Chatham county, and several military companies tendered their services, for which there was no use for investigation showed that all this insurrectionary business was made out of a letter that one negro wrote another, which was seen by an ignorant, timorous white man who misconstrued it and thus the report of that insurrection started. More recently, last summer, another "insurrection" was discovered in Richmond county, which upon investigation panned out just like the others, but not until a great many peo-

ple had been much alarmed and a great amount of wild talk had been indulged in. These insurrections are not confined to this State for nearly all of the Southern States have had more or less of them, and not one of them so far as we know has had any real foundation. If it were not for the mischief these reports do by erroneous ideas they give abroad of the condition of affairs in the South, and the uneasiness they create in the minds of the timid and credulous people they would be ridiculous, but aside from this they are foolish and disgusting. The idea of a negro insurrection in the South is simply absurd. The negroes are not anxious for any amusement of that kind and if they were they would not have the temerity to engage in it. It must be amusing to them, however, to see how easily some people become scared and what terror the unsophisticated, take-the-world-easy negro can inspire when fools paint him as a savage thirsty for carnage and gore. With the exception of the mule he drives there is not, as a rule, a more docile creature in the land we live in than the Southern negro, who, whatever his failings or peculiarities may be, is not given to "stratagems or spoils" and has no ambition to achieve distinction as an insurrectionist.

THE ELECTION.

There were elections held in thirty-five states on the 2d inst. For Congressmen there were Democratic gains in some States, Republican gains in others, but the Republican gains were enough to cut down the Democratic majority of 43 in the present Congress to about 12, and perhaps less.

In Virginia and North Carolina the result was a surprise, the Democrats in Virginia losing four Congressmen, while in this State, the Republicans gained two Congressmen, one in the 4th and one in the 5th Districts, in the first of which Nichols, Republican, beat Graham, Democrat, and in the latter Brower, Republican, beat Reid, Democrat, but lost the second District when Simmons, Democrat, has a plurality of 1853 over O'Hara and Abbott, both colored Republicans.

The official returns have not yet been received, but the Republicans are claiming the legislature, with the independents added, by a majority of about 30 in the lower house, with a small Democratic majority in the Senate. They also claim to have carried the Judicial ticket, but the indications are that the Democrats have elected the judges. The Democratic vote was very light showing much apathy and indifference with a result that surprised both the victors and the vanquished.

"BEAT THE LONG ROLL."

The interest in the election diverted the attention of our farmers for the time from their clubs and many other important matters. But it is all over now, and we hope to hear from all parts of the State that the long roll is sounding and that the members are rallying to the good work with increased zeal and interest. We hope also to be able, in the near future, to chronicle the organization of many new clubs all over the State. The long winter evenings present a most favorable time for the formation and work of clubs and we trust our farmer friends throughout the State will go actively to work. We believe that they should have each county thoroughly organized, and then they should have a State organization and meet once a year and consult together for the advancement of their mutual interests.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

The farmers are trying to turn a penny wherever they can. It is not unusual to see cotton wagons on the streets have a bucket of butter, a basket of eggs, a bushel of walnuts, a bag of dried fruit, a package of sassafras roots, a coop of chickens, a couple of shoats. Cotton is too low and they have to realize money from what they can rake and scrape together.—*Charlotte Chronicle*.

This is pretty rough on the cotton planter, but perhaps in the long run it may increase to his benefit by teaching him that he must not place his sole dependence on cotton, that he must diversify his crops and have something else to market than cotton. The Southern farmer in the cotton belt must, of necessity, give his attention to other crops as well as cotton.

THE CAROLINA FAIR.

Notwithstanding the financial depression among our people, and the short crops of the present season, it is a most gratifying and hopeful fact that the Fairs which thus far have been held in our State, as a rule, are better than any of former years.

Notably is this true of the Carolina Fair held in Charlotte last week, and we heartily congratulate the management and all concerned on their success. The exhibit of stock was by far superior to anything we have ever seen on the grounds before.

R. P. Reinhardt's horses and magnificent Shorthorns, S. B. Alexander's Jerseys, thoroughbred horses, mares, colts and Southdown sheep, L. Banks Holt's beautiful herd of South Devon cattle and Poland China hogs, C. T. Wadsworth's Yorkshire hogs, R. B. Cochran's Jersey herd of cattle, J. R. Holland's herd of Holsteins, Kerr Bros' Merinos and Essex hogs, were among the largest exhibits, while there were numbers of colts, saddle and draft and carriage horses, mules, cattle, hogs and poultry of decided excellence and merit.

The Ladies Department, of course, was among the most creditable of all. They never fail to do their duty. The display of Machinery, as at the State Fair, was inferior.

There were rather too many traps on the grounds for catching the dimes of the unsuspecting and rustic youth, though it was gratifying to note an improvement even in this respect. We hope to see the time when games of amusement, healthful, lively, innocent amusement, will take the place of games and tricks of chance on our fair grounds.

We know of no place in the State, nor indeed in the South, whose facilities for a first class annual agricultural fair excel those of the city of Charlotte. With a pushing, enterprising public spirit—with railways reaching out in every direction and traversing one of the finest agricultural regions in the whole country, with good, commodious grounds easily accessible, we see no reason why the Carolina Fair should not be to the South what the Williams Grove Fair is to the North-Central States. And we trust that the encouraging success which attended their efforts last week will stimulate the friends of the enterprise to renewed effort, and that the Fair of 1887 will eclipse any effort in the previous history of the association. If the farmers of Mecklenburg will organize into subordinate clubs and then have a county club the fair can easily be made a grand success and a great benefit to our people. Co-operation is indispensable to success.

While the display of field products was excellent in quality, it was too small for the area that is tributary to Charlotte. It shows that the farmers are not interested. Many important items in the list of farm products were blank. We looked, but looked in vain, for a good "old North Carolina ham." The idea of having an agricultural fair, in any county in this glorious old State, and not have some of our world-renowned North Carolina hams on exhibition! Are they to be superceded and supplanted by "Chicago Short Ribs"? We trust not, nor shall it ever be done with our consent.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

A writer in the *Louisville Home and Farm* gives the following which he calls a never failing remedy for chicken cholera:

Give the sick fowls twenty drops of laudanum in a teaspoonful of coal-oil. One dose is sufficient to cure the worst case. After giving the fowl the medicine put in a coop for a day or two, until well. Sometimes I have given two doses but rarely.

A SURPRISE.

Never in the history of our State has an election created more genuine surprises than the one held last week. The victors were surprised, the vanquished were surprised, and all the calculations of our wisest political prognosticators were literally knocked up. The State is now full of political Wiggenses.

The potato crop—Sweet and Irish—made excellent yields this year, and they are about the only ones we can report as having done so.—*Monroe Enquirer*.