

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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E. T. Brumbach, Jas. E. Compton and Geo. H. Chrisman.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

[By Prof. J. F. Duggar, of Texas.]

I seldom see anything in your paper concerning the dairy industry. But believing this to be of much importance in the South, and regarding stock raising as the cheapest way to restore the fertility of our worn lands, I write this with the hope of drawing out the experience of other subscribers. Nor must your readers suppose that conditions in Texas and in North Carolina are altogether different. Eastern and Central Texas is no longer a country of ranches and unfenced prairies. This Brazos country is a farming country. Though its bottoms are rich, yet the uplands require manuring as liberal as is needed in some of the older States. Nor is our climate totally unlike yours. The yearly rainfall at this place is 35 inches, and we are not in the belt subject to protracted drought.

But to return to my subject: Two years ago there was not a creamery in Texas. Then Kansas, Illinois, New York and other Northern States furnished this article to our 2,000,000 people, taking away in exchange our cash with which to build up other States. One year ago the second creamery in the State was built here at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. During all of this season my class in dairy practice has numbered from twelve to twenty-five students. Many of these are now competent to take charge of creameries.

We use De Laval Separators, both power and hand machines. We are especially pleased with our vertical hand separator, which seems only the better for a year's wear, running easier now than at first. This cost \$150 and skims 25 to 30 gallons per hour.

This, I think, is the coming machine for the Southern small dairy farmer; one who has 15 to 50 cows can ill afford to do without it, or several families might have the milk from their several cows separated by the same machine. By so doing they would save the milk now fed to the calves; giving to them the sweet skimmed milk would make much more butter with less trouble.

Among the most apparent advantages of the separator are the saving of ice, or the entire dispensing with this, the larger yield of butter due to more complete separation of the cream than is possible by the ordinary method, and the economy of labor. Besides which, experiments at the Wisconsin and New York experiment stations have shown that when milk is allowed to stand for a quarter of an hour or more after milking and before

setting, a considerable loss of butter results. But this is not true when the separator is used. A test made here last winter showed that of two similar samples of milk, one separated immediately after milking, the other allowed to stand twelve hours, then warmed and separated, the latter gave slightly better results.

Beginning April 8th and ending May 15th, a student of the senior class has been conducting, under my surveillance, a series of ten tests to compare yield of milk set in Fair-lamb's cans with product when run through hand separator. The gain in the latter case was about 1 1/4 per cent. That is, under like conditions, the farmer who, setting his milk, makes 100 pounds of butter, could from the same milk by use of centrifugal machine make about 111 1/4 pounds. When butter is worth 25 cents per pound, the gain amounts to nearly \$3 for every hundred pounds.

A single, but similar test, made at the New Hampshire Experiment Station between the Cooley can (cold setting) and the hand separator showed a gain of about 12 per cent. from using centrifuge.

In the last few months a firm from Chicago has built several large creameries in this State, one costing \$5,500, another \$10,000. Visiting one of these a few days since, I found that the farmers set all the milk at home, the factory's wagons collecting only the cream. Its wagons run 15 or 20 miles in any direction. Of course this system, because of saving of transportation, has some advantage in a country where the cows are remote from the factory.

But where 100 or more cows can be engaged within a radius of three or four miles, the separator will be most profitable in the South. But let no community be startled at such figures as those just given. I have worked in and visited some of the creameries in Mississippi, of which there are now 15 or 20, and most of them cost less than \$1600, building equipment, and all complete. Such creameries can handle the milk of 300 cows. Bulletin No. 5, recently issued by the Texas Experiment Station, contains careful estimates, plans, and specifications for a creamery to cost less than \$2,200, with a capacity of 250 pounds of butter per day.

I have written above notes on dairying with the hope of drawing out the dairymen of North Carolina to give their experience through THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Many readers will join me in the desire to hear more of this industry which in the past has been such a source of revenue wherever practiced and on which the South must largely depend in restoring the fertility of her soil. Has not North Carolina proximity to market, a favorable climate and suitable grasses? Can any show cause why she, like Mississippi, should not enrich herself through the products of the dairy?

J. F. DUGGAR,
Agl and Mechan'l College of Texas.

EASTERN ITEMS.

MAY 20, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—While we have been pleased to read the many friendly letters and animating reports of brethren in other counties of our State, we would have been more than gratified to have seen a single letter from the noble county of Columbus—the land that is lovely and fair, with a soil that is as fertile and varied as the best, having encompassed within its bounds the largest fresh water lake in the State, a vast sheet of water clear, sweet and glittering, abounding in fish and water-birds of the finest kind; a most pleasant resort for summer excursionists. But suffice it to say that I have been appointed Corresponding Secretary of Cheerful Hope Alliance, No. 1,053, and while it is cheering for my people to hear through the columns of your valuable paper the noble Alliance work and consecration to her equitable and inalienable principles from brethren of other counties, they no doubt would like to have it reciprocated, especially when it can be done in the strongest terms of friendship and union of sentiments and action. Our officers are zealous and efficient in the Alliance doctrines and principles; in fact we have about 39 members, male and female, who have been run in the Alliance molds. When we count rank and file, we are behind many of our sister Alliances in the State, but though we are few in number, we are firm and unyielding in the principles of our order, and our actions and resolutions shall stand out in bold relief against all organized capital combines and trusts, believing as we do

that the incentive that actuated the originators of the order was the outgrowth of pure philanthropy, we want our comrades over this broad land to know that we are in sympathy with them in every good work. Believing in things essential there should be unity, let us stand shoulder to shoulder and never falter until reforms may be accomplished and the reformers respected.

Much success to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and Farmers' Alliance.
Fraternally yours,
M. W. BORDEAUX.

FROM NOBLE OLD SAMPSON.

ALLIANCE, No. 577, Hebron, N. C., May 20, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting May 4th, an Act to incorporate the State Alliance of North Carolina and Sub Alliances, ratified by the Legislature March 7th, 1889, was read in open Alliance and unanimously adopted. I also read a circular from the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance and received a subscription of \$6.25, and aim to leave nothing undone until a handsome amount is secured by the first of next November. It is a dull season now to raise cash, but I am hopeful of securing it in the near future.

Every member of my Alliance seems willing to be assessed 70 cents per capita, provided it was made universal by the State Alliance. I have heretofore collected and forwarded to the proper authorities \$85.75. We have a wide-awake and working President, H. C. Giddens, whose head and heart are fully imbued with true Allianceism, and he assists me at every meeting in endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the members the necessity and paramount importance of raising the State Business Agency Fund. This Alliance discusses queries and has other highly important Alliance business that keeps it in session three and four hours at each meeting, of which we have two per month, which makes a crippled Secretary's work pleasant and agreeable. He was also appointed Corresponding Secretary for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER when this Alliance was organized.

We have at present 63 members. We are surrounded by lodges, but notwithstanding, initiated three brand new members at the last regular meeting. All true members will stick to their beloved order "through thick and thin." The members are busy on the farm—working like Trojans, and should kind Providence smile upon them their labor will be richly rewarded.

Excuse imperfections, for this scribe has been sick a week.
W. J. CRADDOCK, Sec'y.

GOOD NEWS FROM MERRY HILL.

MERRY HILL ALLIANCE, No. 1,351.

MR. EDITOR:—I see but little Alliance news from our county in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and it might be inferred that we are not progressing in the work of the fraternity, but I can assure you our County Alliance is offered by such farmers that no good work undertaken can ever fail to go forward while under their care and guidance, and from the reports of the various Sub-Alliances our cause is progressing with much zeal and harmony throughout the county.

The Alliance arrangements for purchasing fertilizers have saved our farmers quite a sum, and other arrangements and co-operative plans for selling and building are being perfected and systematized by competent committees to be reported on at the next meeting of the County Alliance.

Our Alliance, "Merry Hill," No. 1,351, was chartered the 12th of December last, and we now number over fifty, whose interest is shown by an almost universal attendance at our regular meetings, the first and third Saturdays of every month. None of us aspire towards leading in any movement, but feel safe in following the plans and management of our efficient State and county officials. Our membership consists almost entirely of laboring men, who are poor, but a majority have contributed one dollar each to the State Business Agency Fund, and we expect soon to build an Alliance Hall and probably establish a cotton yard on our lot, and these requirements only, precludes the using of any of our treasury funds towards the State Business Agency.

Much credit is due THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for the work it is doing and has done for the farmers of our State. May Heaven's blessings attend you.
Fraternally yours,
J. C. FREEMAN.

NOTES FROM DOWN EAST.

GOOSE CREEK ISLAND, N. C., May 21, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been elected Corresponding Secretary of Unity Alliance, No. 1,445, and the brethren being anxious to see something in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER from our Alliance, I will endeavor to write a little.

Our lodge was organized on the 20th day of December, 1888, with seventeen charter members. We now have a membership of fifty-seven, thirty-five of them males, some of whom are as energetic and successful farmers as there are in the county. We are moving on with the work about as fast as could be expected, considering our pecuniary circumstances. We have cut and hauled the timber to build a large and commodious house for school room and Alliance hall.

We are also making a strenuous effort to raise our quota of the State Business Agency Fund.

I would say to the brethren, let us stand by the Alliance, not falter in our duty, carry out the principles of the order, and let it never be again truthfully said the farmers will not stick together. If we fail this time, what will be our condition? Where will our oppressors stop? No, brethren; let us know no such word as fail. Let us stick by this organization and carry its principles on to a glorious and grand success. Learn to subdue your passions, practice self-denial and live within your income.

This is a land of mosquitoes, curlew bugs and bad water, and if we can stand the strain, we think you fellows up there ought to.
C. LEWIS,
Cor. Sec'y.

THE IMPENDING EVIL.

CASWELL CO., N. C., May 22, '89.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been much surprised and disappointed to see, among the able contributions to our organ, so little stress laid upon the importance of inaugurating a better system of public schools in North Carolina. I conceive this to be of greater importance than any question that can be considered by the Alliance; it is also a question which cannot be much longer held in abeyance.

Politicians, in order to delude the masses of the people and effect legislation, ever so detrimental to the interests of the farmers, have only to cry: "If you don't stand by your party (that is, us, the politicians, and such measures as we propose) social equality will be forced upon you." This is the whip with which they lash us back into ranks and quell any spirit of insubordination manifested against their despotic rule or hurtful measures. No doubt our members at this time are smarting under the defeat of the Railroad Commission bill in the last Senate, and many Alliances are publishing resolutions condemnatory thereof. There is also no doubt but that these same politicians who effected its defeat, are laughing in their sleeves, well knowing that but one kind of paper bullets can penetrate their skins, and they have to be fired from the ballot-box, of which they have not the least fear, having only to raise their old war cry of "nigger equality" and the political surface will at once become calm and placid. The truth is, General Grant, if living, with an army, could not force social equality upon us. How absurd, then, to suppose any political party, by civil process, could be more successful. No; it cannot and never will be forced upon us, but there is great danger of its accomplishment, and that, too, at no distant day. The process by which it is being brought about is so gradual, like the minute hand of a chronometer, its movement is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, still each circuit around the dial denotes the rapid progress of time. So each year marks the downward mental progress of the county children in our State, all that is necessary to bring them to the bottom of the social ladder is for us to fold our hands in apathy and indifference in the next twenty-five years as we have done in the twenty-five past and the bottom round will have been reached by them. Poverty and ignorance laugh at all cast distinctions, break down all social barriers, and force all their victims to one common plane, from which self-respect is banished and all social shades and colors are blended together into one mass of degradation and crime. This, my brothers, is the thing for you to fear. Fear your own apathy and indifference. You realize you are growing poorer and poorer, and that under

the miserable apoplexy of a free school system, your children, year by year, are growing up more ignorant. What then, I ask you, is to prevent that dire calamity, "social equality," from becoming an accomplished fact? But you say, "How can we help it? We are too poor to pay any more tax for this purpose." Do you reason thus, when these same politicians, in the interest of some railroad scheme, asking you by public tax to produce a subsidy fund, paid in annual installments, perhaps as long as you live, and afterward to be entailed as a curse upon your children, for which, what recompense do you farmers receive, save that you have but added another span to the fetters of steel the monopolists are riveting around your limbs? And this serpent, hatched by the heat of your bosom, will, from your halls of legislation and justice, bury its poisonous fangs into that very bosom that gave it existence. Are you poorer than the Virginians? Is it not an acknowledged fact that the State of North Carolina is financially better off than is the State of Virginia? Let us compare the condition of the border counties of Halifax and Pittsylvania, Va., and Person and Caswell, N. C.—composed of the same kind of population and engaged in the same agricultural pursuits. From close observation, if any financial difference exists, I should say it is in favor of the two North Carolina counties. Yet I find their tax on the \$100 worth of property is double that levied in the North Carolina counties. I find the two Virginia counties also dotted over with neat farms, school houses, nicely painted and lathed and plastered and comfortably furnished inside. Many of them have two rooms and a regular graded course of instruction, the school terms averaging not less than seven months in a year. Contrast this with the shabby uncomfortable school houses in Person and Caswell, N. C., and the length of sessions in Caswell, averaging about three months. What does this teach us? What will be the result? No wonder Virginia boys and girls are proud of their old Virginia, and when grown men and women have some State pride. Would I could write the same about the State that gave me birth and in whose defense I gave freely the four most important years of my youth, and if necessary would give four more to help lift the dear old State into a position worthy to be occupied among the sisterhood of States. But to do this, the truth had better be told, that the error may be seen and corrected, and this it is: That so far as its soil and climate, and the virtue, courage and industry of its inhabitants are concerned, North Carolina stands second to no State. But the rank of a State or nation in the estimation of the world is fixed by the rank of its representative men. Thus while love of State prompts some of our best writers to labor to prove the greatness of her sons at the bench, bar, pulpit and council chambers of the nation, and by school histories to impress State pride upon the minds of her children. Yet it is like the "Ostrich sticking its head into the sand," thinking because we thus delude ourselves that the unsparring eyes of the historian can be averted by so shallow a subterfuge. Do his orators, deserving the name, gather material from local histories or draw estimates of character from Fourth of July panygerics? Are the records of State and national council chambers denied them and the annals of current events a sealed book unto them. Oh, my fellow-Carolinians, is it not wiser, is it not better to acknowledge that, in the past, with a few notable exceptions, North Carolina has been an unappreciative mother to her children, and that most of those who have positions of respect and honor assigned them in the chronicles of the nation were those who were expatriated? All know "it takes love to beget love." And love is an essential factor in the problem of State pride.

What think you will avail the lessons from school history in producing State pride in the North Carolinian, when upon threshold of manhood, he meets the Virginia boy so much better equipped for the battles of life? No, no. If we want to inculcate the lesson of State pride within the bosoms of our children, the first step will be for the State to take some pride in them and in herself, and also stop playing second fiddle to every other State; and if our statesmen have not the brains and force of character to command respect abroad for her, let her endeavor to raise up some who can and will.

Fraternally,
CASWELL.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CANA.

MR. EDITOR:—At the last meeting of Cana Alliance, No. 801, I was appointed Corresponding Secretary and ordered to write your paper, giving you the state of health of our Alliance and other news in keeping with the good of the order.

Our Alliance is now about a year old; we number about fifty members and have taken in about all the available material in our territory and are now getting down to solid work. Our Alliance is made up of good men; while we cannot boast of any great wealth among us, yet none of us are run by any man or set of men. Our smoke-houses and corn-cribs are at home; our mules and horses are raised on our farms; our fertilizer factories are mainly in our barn yards; true, we are buying some chemicals and making our fertilizer for tobacco, but we are getting them through the Alliance, at greatly reduced prices to what we have had to pay for them heretofore. I do not know of a single bag of commercial fertilizer used this season by any member of our Alliance; besides this, we not only raise our own "hog and hominy" but we raise our own molasses; there are thousands of gallons of sorghum raised by members of our Alliance—enough for home use, and some to sell. One member of our Alliance will plant ten acres of sorghum this season; then, too, as coffee goes up in price, we use less and less of it, substituting in its place milk and rye coffee, sassafras and sage tea, &c., in a measure restoring our old war habits; "living at home within ourselves"—a sure way to destroy all trusts. Then our crop prospects were never better; wheat is fine indeed, with a large acreage sowed. We are getting out more manure on corn this year than ever before; sowing twice the amount of clover and grass and planting less tobacco, and our Alliance, at our last meeting, contributed \$10 to the Business Agency Fund and appointed a committee to secure private subscriptions to the Fund. So you see, Mr. Editor, that our health as an Alliance is good, and we intend, as time rolls on, to be able to give better and better reports. While our Alliance is not affected by the jute bagging trust, being in a tobacco section, yet we are oppressed by the tobacco ring, which is equal to a trust, and we know how to sympathize with our brethren in the cotton section, and they hereby have our sympathy and shall have our help until all these burdens are lifted from us; then each of us can sit under our own vine and fig tree and no one to molest us.

In our Alliance we have a standing committee whose duty it is to select questions for discussion. At our last meeting the question for discussion was the "Best Mode of Farming." The Alliance agreed that rotation of crops, thorough cultivation and manure was the best mode of farming, and that mode of farming would lead to the intensive system of farming; urged that our members follow that plan, doing away with the one-crop system; cut down our farms to small ones; raise our own "hog and hominy" and make ourselves independent of these men who run so many of our brethren through the long hot summer months, overtaking them just as they are about to bale their last bag of cotton or market their last load of tobacco as the case may be. After the discussion we remembered THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Cana Alliance, No. 801, heartily endorse THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER as the organ of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance and commend the zeal of Col. L. L. Polk, its editor, in advertising the principles of the Alliance and the interest of the great farming brotherhood.

Resolved, That an Alliance man is a better Alliance man by reading its organ, and that we urge our members to subscribe for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication.

Now, Mr. Editor, you remember that you visited Cana in 1886 and '87 and made us a speech and was gladly welcomed among us, but if you will come again, sometime this summer, we will give you a welcome that you did not dream of before. What say you? Will you come? More anon.

HELP FREE.
Every time I speak cross and impetuously I'm weakening my nerve-power, and adding misery to some one.