

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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AGRICULTURE

HARRY FARMER'S TALKS.

XCII.

Editor of The Progressive Farmer:

How much feed must I give my hogs to make them gain a pound in weight?

This question is continually coming up and is so important that it should be discussed until every farmer is familiar with the subject.

Take corn as a basis and these figures are about correct. A good thrifty pig of an average breed of hogs will gain in the summer ten pounds in weight for every bushel of corn consumed. When the weather gets cold it will gain about eight pounds if the average temperature does not fall below 45 degrees. When it goes below that point and the pig is left out in an open pen so that it does not have any protection, excepting a little straw for bedding, it will not gain any thing at all when the temperature falls below 28 degrees F., and will only gain about one pound for every 2 degrees F. above that point.

Farmers have long ago learned that hogs kept during hard freezing weather do not gain but oftentimes actually lose in weight. We have often noticed this and have abandoned the plan of keeping our bacon hogs later than the 10th of January.

So any one can tell about whether it pays to buy corn or meat. If corn is worth 65 cents a bushel in Chicago hogs will sell on the same market for 7½ to 8 cents per pound live weight. This is the main reason why meat was so high the past summer. With a large crop of corn we may expect lower prices for meat.

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We want some tobacco raisers to give their experience with the different kinds of tobacco. Mr. Moyer might give his experience along this line. He lives in what might be termed the new tobacco belt.

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Do you send your children to school? If not, why do you keep them at home? You know John and Mary are growing very fast and soon will be grown. How would you like to see John treated like the negroes last fall when they could not register because they could not read and write? He will be treated the same way. The grandfather clause may be upset by the courts, but that will only make matters worse for the ignorant.

This is only a very small reason why we should educate our children. We have resolved to give our children an education if we do not have anything else to give them. Our lot so far has been less easy for the lack of education, and we know that of our children will be far worse if they are left to grow into manhood more ignorant than we.

HARRY FARMER.
Columbus Co., N. C.

More About the High Point Poultry Show.

Editor of The Progressive Farmer:

We herewith hand you premium list of the Second Annual Show of The North Carolina Poultry Association to be held in High Point, N. C., January 16-20, 1903.

While the management has thought proper to make the entry fees on single birds 50 cents and on pens \$2.00, yet we would call your attention to the greatly increased regular premiums, and the most splendid list of specials.

We have secured the Cox Hall in which to hold our show, located on corner of North Main and Washington Streets which is right in the heart of the city. This hall has large windows on all sides and is undoubtedly the best lighted show room in the State. The hall will be brilliantly lighted with electricity at night, and we have arranged for musical and other attractions for each evening. This will be the last show of the season, and here will be assembled the many prize winners of other shows to fight to a finish the last battle.

Our judges, G. O. Brown and Dr. S. T. Lea, are of national reputation, and the ribbons received from these noted judges at this great show will be worth many dollars to the owner of birds winning them.

All birds on exhibition at Charlotte Show can leave there the morning of 16th and arrive at High Point at noon, and will be admitted to Show Room provided they have been properly entered prior to January 12. We take great pleasure in stating that Gov. Charles B. Aycock will deliver an address on the night of the 16th, which we feel sure will be highly entertaining.

The annual meeting of The North Carolina Poultry Association will be held Saturday night, 17th, and every North Carolina poultryman not already a member should be present and join the Association and thus help us bring the Old North State to the front as a poultry producing State.

A. E. TATE, President.
JAS. P. KERR, Secretary.

Good Farming in Halifax.

Editor of The Progressive Farmer:

Well, Mr. Editor, as I have read so many letters in The Progressive Farmer about good farming in different parts of the State, I would like for you to know what some of our farmers are doing in old Halifax County. I will mention two of them:

First, Mr. J. E. Glasgow, who started a poor boy with no capital. Now he owns 1,000 or 1,200 acres of good land. It would do any one good to go with Mr. Glasgow over his farm I went with him to look at his hogs Christmas day. He has 27 head in his low grounds that would have made between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of pork if killed then, and they were not half done eating up the peas. Mr. Glasgow is a progressive farmer, and makes a plenty of everything to eat—he told me that he cleared \$7,000 on his farm in 1901, and last year (1902) about \$1,000.

Next, Mr. J. D. Brown, who has a one-horse farm. He made 10 bales of cotton, \$700 of tobacco sold at barn door, not strips, 75 bushels of field peas, 100 bushels peanuts, 25 gallons syrup, 30 barrels corn, 6 stacks of fodder, and of peavine hay he doesn't know how much. How is that for a bad crop year? If this escapes the waste basket you will hear from me again.

LEONIDAS.

Halifax Co., N. C.

From Guilford.

Editor of The Progressive Farmer:

Wheat has a fine stand here; some think it is rather too thick. It looks well in Chatham where I saw it and it was well put in, lands were well prepared. Fine turnips every where heard from, and all vegetables have been abundant except Irish potatoes. Our people do not plant extensively. The seasons are so unfavorable some years that they are cut short so much that many people do not like to take the risk. But the man that has large quantities of old straw or pine or oak leaves can grow potatoes almost any year if he will plant at the proper time and then, as they begin to come through, let them be covered very deep when there is a good season in the land. The potatoes planted for cultivation should not be plowed deep but scrape the top surface lightly. Be sure in all cases to give them a plenty of feed, say 800 to 1,000 pounds of good high-grade guano to the acre, well stirred. Give

good food and plentiful with the proper attention.

You may think this statement too soon, but let your plans be in your mind long before the time for execution. Now is the time to get all things ready. Haul in and pile your litter near by. As a class, farmers study their calling in all its parts very little, and I am often surprised at the questions asked—how to do this and when to plant. Brains and labor must go in concert to succeed.

R. R. MOORE.

Guilford Co., N. C.

Agricultural Movement Toward Canada.

American farmers are going to Canada by the thousand. "Free land," once the brightest attraction to the United States, may no longer serve to attract the industrious here, and Canada has become indeed the land of promise. In two great movements settlers from this country are going to the dominion. One of these movements is towards the province of Ontario, where 25,000,000 acres of good farming lands await settlement. The American Company, of which W. H. Utt, of Chicago, is solicitor, is being established to take advantage of this. The other great movement is into Manitoba. The first is intended to draw the farmers of the middle West. The second to attract the grain raisers of the far West. Here is a view of the situation as set forth by a Canadian official, and it is most suggestive of changing conditions here: "The United States, with reference particularly to the middle West, is composed of tenant farmers. It is impossible for these farmers to obtain the land they cultivate. This land is held by the few, the men of wealth. The farmer, even though he were able, cannot purchase the land, because the wealthy few will not sell. He cannot own his home if he continue to live in the United States. He cannot go elsewhere in the country and obtain land. All the government properties have been taken. There is no available farm land in America, so-called."—Chicago Rural-Voice.

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "I wouldn't like to be an editor, after all. I sometimes wonder why they don't come out with a line printed across the first page: 'We don't know anything about it, an' we don't care, an' what business it ye'ers is it, anyhow?'" "I shud think th' wurruk wuld kill thim," said Mr. Henessy, sadly. "It does," said Mr. Dooley. "Manny gr-reat editors is dead."