FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof -- Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



RIMSON clover has been grown in Indiana for several proved an almost absolute failure in instances. while in others very satisfactory crops have been grown. It is, at best, a rather un-

certain crop in this latitude, but it has several characteristics which make it a desirable acquisition where it can be grown successfully.

Characteristics of Crimson Clover .-It is a true clover, but earlier, smaller and usually less hardy than the common red clover. It starts promptly and more vigorously from the seed than common clover, and this feature adapts it to mid-summer seeding. It comes into full bloom at this station, early in May, and is ready to be cut for seed about the 1st of June. It is an annual, the parent plant dying when it has matured its seed.

Crimson Clover a Catch Crop.—Being an annual and unable to endure rank as a staple crop in Indiana. It | England that small lungs in proportion crop," because, under favorable conditions as to moisture, a "catch" can be secured in July and even in August, in which case it will furnish winter and early spring pasture, or if preferred, a very early crop of hay or seed. If cut for hay a crop of corn could follow the same year. Crimson clover is especially commended as an inter-crop between two crops of corn, the seed being | Thus the pig has the greatest tendency sown when "laying by" the first crop of corn and the clover turned under the following spring, with or without pasturing, as a green manure for the succeeding corn crop. In case of failure to get a stand of common red clover in wheat, crimson clover may be sown to advantage as soon as the crop of wheat is removed.

Crimson Clover as a Forage and Fertilizing Crop.-This clover has proved excellent for pasture in the late fall, winter and early spring, and judging from its chemical composition, it will doubtless prove a better food fertilizing crop than the common red clover.

Time and Manner of Sowing.-Crimson clover should be sown in July, or early in August, to insure a vigorous fall growth in which case it will probably pass the winter with slight damage. If it is to follow corn, sow just before the last cultivation, using a fine tooth cultivator to bury the seed. If it is to follow wheat burn the stubble if possible, pulverize the ground thoroughly with disk or spading harrow, sow, harrow again with a tooth harrow and roll.

The methods described above were successfully used last year in sowing crimson clover on the station farm.

It is well to sow thickly-say ten pounds to the acre-as many plants not brought to their present state of may be killed by drouth and frost.

> W. C. Latta, Indiana Experiment Station

Turnips for Early Use.

Market gardeners make much larger profits out of the turnip crop than do farmers. If they did not they could not grow them at all. The reason is that they grow the turnip early, having it ready for use, sweet and good by midsummer, at which time the farmer is just ready to sow his crop. The gardener sells most of his turnips done up in bunches for a few cents each, but making a price per bushel that would make a farmer's eye bulge out. Why is it that farmers do not grow more early turnips? We don't mean every farmer, of course, or we should have a worse glut of turnips than there was of potatces last year, when Secretary Morton urged all farmers to go into potato growing. Still, more farmers might begin in a small way the growing of early turnips in amounts that they could easily market. To do this, they must do as the gardeners do, fertilize the early sown roots with some available nitrogenous manure. The turnip needs a good deal of nitrogen to make a quick growth. The late sown turnips find this nitrogen in all cultivated farm land after midsummer. That is probably the reason why turnips are so generally sown late and as a catch crop, and why, also, the price of late turnips is always so low that there is very little profit in growing them for market .-

Mulching.

A builetin of the Minnesota Experiment Station says:

It is not generally understood that a mulch may with benefit be applied to cultivated ground. The usual method of applying coarse litter and manure to trees and small fruits is falling into disrepute with some of our best horticulturists, This method causes the root system to form too near the surface of the ground, so that when the mulching becomes thin or a protracted drought ensues, the trees quickly succumb. Moreover, cultivation is not possible with the thick mulch, and consequently coarse weeds grow up, and quack grass finally takes possession, to the total destruction of the trees or small fruits. Many horticulturists are now advising the abandonment of the thick-litter mulch and prescribing instead only cultivation or the dry-earth mulch. But this method has disadvantages also. Under it the bird, or insect. Whether it is possible land becomes impoverished owing to on a large scale, depends upon the cirthe exposure of the bare soil to the cumstances.—Ex.

flerce, direct heat of the sun's rays. Nitrification is retarded since it progresses more favorably when the surface of the ground is partly shaded. Again, the cultivation method, to be effective, must be frequent and thorough-conditions not always easy to meet. Earth-litter mulching as practiced by this writer obviates most of the difficulties named. Short-fibred manure or litter is spread evenly over the surface of the ground to a depth of one or two inches. In a few days the ground is cultivated, thoroughly mixing the mulch with fine surface earth. In the case of small patches, this may be done with a hoe, but in the majority of cases it is best done with a cultivator. After some time, when the appearance of weeds or when other causes make it necessary, the cultivation is repeated. The advantages of this method are:

1. The moisture is more effectually conserved, and the root system takes its proper position.

2. The soil is better protected from the direct heat of the sun. The earthlitter mulch is a good non-conductor. 3. The manure thus applied keeps intact the supply of humus, thus increasing the soil capacity for moisture and maintaining fertility. Nitrifica-

4. The best features of both old systems are retained, and the method is applicable not only to trees and small fruits, but to any cultivated crop.

tion is also favored.

5. Labor is saved, the required cultivation being materially reduced.

Small v. Large Lungs.

Professor Playfair said recently bewinters, crimson clover cannot take fore the Royal Agricultural Society of is, however, well fited to be a "catch to the total bulk, are helpful to the fattening of animals. The order of the smallness of the lungs of our domestic animals is: 1, pig; 2, sheep; 3, ox; 4, horse, and as a remarkable proof of the importance of small lungs as indicative of a tendency to fatten, the order of the aptitude to fatten of the animals just named is exactly the same as the order of the smallness of the lungs. and the horse the least tendency to fatten of all our domestic animals. Thus, for instance, a Chinese pig has small lungs, an Irish one large; the Chinese pig fattens much more quickly than the Irish. The "disappearance" of food from the system of an animal is owing to the combustion of the food by means of the air inspired by the lungs. The oxygen which has once entered the system never again escapes from it without being united either with part of the body or of the food. This statement may be quite correct with reference to the deposit of pure fat. But the health and constitutional vigor of any animal depend very much healthy and regular waste through the skin and lungs. Excess of fatty deposit in proportion to lean fibre is the very thing to which pork curers object. The same thing holds good for over-fed beef.

Developing New Plants.

We select seeds of certain plants which come the nearest to our standard of perfection. No two breeders of any kind of stock have the same ideal standard in all particulars, so with those who improve plants. Our choice shorthorns, draft horses, Merino sheep, Essex swine, light Brahma fowls were perfection by mere good luck or accident, but by the long and patient study and experience of able men. The same is true of many plants, more especially of plants which are raised for the beauty of their flowers or foliage. is not by accident that our green houses and gardens are so well sup plied with choice roses, orchids, rhododendrons, azalias, camelias, pansies petunias, phloxes, dahlias, gladiola hyacinths, tulips, pelargoniums, calceolarias, asters, fuchsias, chrysanthemums. These and many others have been produced by judicious labor in breeding and cultivation. The poorest and those of medium quality were weeded out; only a few of the choicest were saved. The work was divided One man devotes years of patient work to certain strains of pelargonlums; another to asters, roses or pansies, and so on through the long list of "Flora's sweetest treasures." Burbridge says: "From a houseful of fuchsias, Mr. H. Cannel, who is well known for his new varieties of this favorite plant, only obtains about a quarter of an ounce of perfect seed, the value of which cannot be calculated, as it is never sold." One man raises 10,000 pelargoniums, and each year for ten years or more, and only gets half a dozen a year fit to send out under a name, and many of these are soon replaced by others. Choice strains of cineraria and calceolaria and primula seeds are worth \$50 or \$75 an ounce, or \$900 or even \$1,500 per pound.-Professor W. J. Beal.

Bagging Grapes. Correspondent of "Green's Fruit-Grower" asks for information on this subject. We have purchased paper bags, he says, such as are used in groceries and sold by the thousand at 30 to 40 cents. These bags are longer and larger around than the largest cluster of grapes when matured. We have placed these bags over a cluster grapes when the fruit was about the size of bird shot, or sometimes when the grapes were as large as peas, pinning the mouth of the bag around the base of the stem of the fruit as closely as possible. No great skill is required in this operation. It is not necessary to arrange for the entrance of air in the bag, but it is well to pick a pin hole in the bottom of the bag to allow water to escape. The clusters of grapes that we have bagged seemed to ripen earlier than those not so operated upon, and the clusters were of marvelous beauty, father of modern illustration, has made coloring beautifully, the bloom, course, being undisturbed by wind, or

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

ASTRONOMICAL INFLUENCE THAT WILL FOLLOW IT.

Many Troubles in Store-A Prediction of Wars and Physical Disturbances and Other Evils - Ancienta' View of Such Events.

cause the Chinese and their neighbors and recent foes, the Japanese, are stations of certain planets, which at among the nations most interested in the subject matter of what is to follow, to wit, the astrological meaning and influence of the total eclipse of the sun which will take place August 9.

The studies in "manners and customs," as taught us in the geographies of our early childhood, gave special weight, so far as the Chinese were concerned, to the announcement that they were accustomed to beat gongs to scare away eclipses, which they thought were the result of the intrusion of evil spirits between the earth and the luminary ocean. The line of totality will run eclipsed. This curious custom, it was through northern Norway and Finland, explained to us by enlightened modern | Siberia, Yezo (the northern island of civilization through its school teachers, Japan), Nova Zembla and the Sandwas the result of gross ignorance, stu- | wich islands. In casting the horoscope pidity and superstition in which the of the exact totality of the eclipse I average Chinaman dwelt and had his have chosen the island of Yezo (or being. Later discoveries led people to Yesso, or Yeddo), Japan, where an asbelieve that a race which had produced | tronomical party will be located, and Confucius and Lao-Tse, two of the four | where it occurs at two hours and twengreatest philosophers the world has ty-eight minutes p. m., local time, in ever known (the other two being Plato | 17 deg. 3 min. of the zodiacal sign Leo, and Socrates) could hardly be properly and only 37 deg. 51 min. from the zensubject to just this line of criticism. Ith, or mid-heaven, of the horoscope, On the contrary, it grew to be demon- thus fulfilling one of the conditions of strated that the Chinese were among Ptolemy. Under the general rulings of the most intelligent and best informed astrology, which take into considerapeople of antiquity; that they used tion the square and opposition of the

who transmitted to modern times his great knowledge of ancient astrology. The art of reading the effects of the stars and the zodiacal signs upon the earth and upon human life, as derived from him, includes the influence of comets and of eclipses. Ptolemy says as to predictions based upon these latter phenomena: "One part of the observations required in forming predictions relates to the locality of the event, and points out the cities or countries I begin this writing with China be- liable to be influenced by particular eclipses, or by occasional continued times remain for a certain period in one situation. These planets are Saturn, Jupiter and Mars, and they furnish portentious indications."

The eclipse of August 9 ccve 's a space on the earth extending spirally from 65 deg. 13 min. north latitude to 3 deg. 34 min, above the Equator, and from 0 deg. 3 min. west longtitude to 153 deg. 36 min, east longtitude. It will be visible to the Arctic regions, Eastern Europe, the northern half of Asia and the western portion of the North Pacific gunpowder and the magnetic needle | place of the eclipse, that of August 9

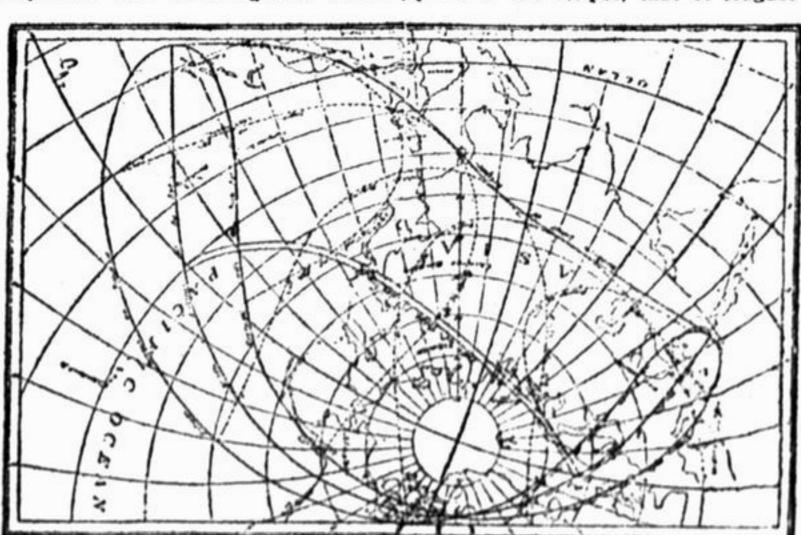


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PATH OF THE ECLIPSE.

many thousand years ago, and their will affect, primarily, Japan, China, Kohistorical records show that 2,000 years | res. Eastern Siberia, the country about before Christ a Chinese emperor causastronomers for not predicting an

The astrological theory of a total eclipse of the sun contends that it exercises an inimical influence over the earth and its inhabitants. A score of coincidences have been found between solar eclipses and California earthquakes from 1850 to 1888. The influence is thus supposed to be at least physical by modern scientific observers. Xenophon alleges that the cap-Tigris, was caused by an eclipse. The ushered in the first year of the Peloeclipse coincided with the death Romulus. The derivation of the word eclipse is from a Greek origin signifying "abandonment."

omer and geographer, who was an in the countries named will be notable Egyptian, and flourished in the second | for events of the most unfortunate char century A. D., was also the authority acter.

the Danube, Egypt, Armenia, Western ed to be put to death his two chief Russia and the Northeastern part of Scandinavia, Brazil, Venezuela and eclipse of the sun which then occurred. Guiana, New England, Newfoundland and Eastern Labrador, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska, Of these China, Japan and Russia will feel its evil influences the most, beginning not later than April. 1897, and culminating not later than February, 1898.

It happens, most unfortunately, that at the time of the eclipse there are congregated in the sign Leo, besides the ture of the city of Larissa, on the River | sun and moon, the planets Jupiter, Venus and Mercury, all practically in aseclipse of Athens August 3, B. C. 431, trological conjunction. Unfortunately, because, while these planets unafflicted ponnesian war. Julius Cassar crossed would greatly tend to mitigate the evil the Rubicon while the annular eclipse influence of the eclipse, they are actuof the sun of B. C. 49 was progressing, ally in square with the evil planet Long prior to that, in B. C. 715, an Mars on the one hand, and on the other, also in square with the no less evil planets Herschel and Saturn, in practical (astrological) conjunction. With this combination confronting me, I am Claudius Ptolemy, the great astron- bound to predict that the period named

AN INFANT MADE A PEERESS. Queen Victoria Revives a Barony That

Was in Abeyance.

There is in England a small preress for whom the queen has gone out of her way and done a remarkable thing in order that this little girl may enjoy her full rights when she gets bigger. She is Mona Josephine Tempest Stapleton, elder daughter of the late Baron Beaumont, who was accidentally killed in the hunting field about a year ago. The peeress is a year and ten months old, and after the death of her father the barony fell into abeyance. The queen, however, has very graciously revived it. This is not the first time the Beaumont barony has been in abeyance. Once before, in the reign of Henry VII., it fell into abeyance, and so remained for 333 years, and was then revived, so that this is the second time the queen of England has taken the same action for the same family. The diminutive peeress comes of one of the oldest families in England. It started with Henry de Beanmont, who is supposed to be a grandson of John de Brienne, the last King of Jerusalem. Henry de Beaumont went to England and became a favorite with Edward I. The crown made him king of the Isle of Man for life, and March 4, 1309, he was summoned to parliament as baron of England.

LITERARY NOTES

If quantity could make up for shortcomings in quality Mme, Irma Fedossova, the Russian writer of more than 19,000 poems, might take rank as the greatest poet in the world.

Vierge, who is sometimes called the twenty-five drawings to accompany the opening installment of A. F. Jaccaci's amusing narrative, "On the Trail of Don Quixote," which is begun in the action number of Scribner's.

A Unique Overcost.

S. N. Malterner of Spokane wears an overcoat that is bound to attract attention, no matter where it is seen. This coat is made out of fur of an unborn musk ox. The coat is light in weight and, were it not for the weight of the lining, would seem as though made of the softent down. The color is a light silver gray when the light is upon it from one direction and as soon as the light is shifted it turns to a clear gray. When seen under a light not very bright it has the appearance of jet black. Mr. Malterner says that it has attracted so much attention in the eastern cities that he had to lay it aside to keep from being bothered answering questions as to what it was and where he got it. - Spokane Review.

BURGLAR DON'TS.

Don't leave the house unoccupied. Don't yearn to encounter a burglar, Don't entertain a burglar unawares. Don't boast of your personal cour-

Don't live in the country without a

Don't get rattled at a critical mo-Don't boast of your "burglar-proof"

Don't shoot unless your revolver is

Don't trust in the wisdom of a new servant. Don't keep your diamonds up the

chimney. Don't get frightened if you find a door open.

Don't forget to close the door when you go out. Don't rely altogether upon your dog

for warning. Don't hide your pocketbook under he mattress.

BPOT WHERE CORNWALLIS WAS SOUNDLY WHIPPED.

Flight of the British-They Left the Wounded and Dying and Found Safety Under the Guns at Wilmington Fourth of July Celebration.

(Special Letter.)



HE sections of the South which have begun to feel in a marked degree the effects of the spirit of development and progress, yet linger a little reluctantly on the threshold of a new cra, loth to give up old ways and old traditions,

remind one of the unfortunate Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," who had "jac. yesterday and jam to-morrow, but nev er jam to-day."

The Piedmont section of North Caro lint is fast passing into the "jam today" period, and one need not ask the reason why, if he but looks for a moment at its natural advantages.

Lying to the south of and sheltered by the Blue Ridge and Sauratown ranges of mountains which divide Virginia and North Carolina, and to the east of the extension of the same Blue Ridge range which separate the state from Tennessee, the sunny Piedmont section seems to have received the most lavish kindness of nature.

The days of old plantation life are fast becoming a mere fascinating tale to the new generation, and the spirit of the times is manifesting itself in the building of new railroads, the opening of mines, the crection of manufactories of all sorts and the busy hum of industries in every direction.

The glamour of the old regime still lingers like the scent of the roses over some of the North Carolina towns, but it is fast fading. One could find no better illustration of this fact than Greensboro (named after General Greene of revolutionary fame) the county seat of Guilford county.

Within two or three hours' ride of matchless mountain scenery, and with a climate of unquestioned healthfulness, this little "city of flowers" forms an attractive gateway through which the tourist to the palmy tropic land of the far South passes and oftlimes lin-

As one passes through the wide elmcovered streets of the town, he notices here and there noble specimens of the classic architecture of aute-bellum days. The simple, graceful columns gleam out with time-chastened beauty from the green foliage, and here and there are the remains of old slave quarters, weather-beaten and moss-covered, but made beautiful by a luxuriant growth of ivy.

One still sees a few specimens of the "real old Southern gentleman," and now and then comes across a venerable "uncle" or "mammy" who can tell those tales of "'fo' de wah" which will never cease to play upon one's sympathy and imagination. The practical mind sees with pride the many evidences of Northern "push" in the town, but from a purely aesthetic standpoint one can but sigh for the days that are not and say with a certain old darkey who was found sunning himself on a street corner under a great elm that had on its shaggy bark the name of the street nailed upside down: "It cer-'n'ly does beat me up like to see you all in sech a hurry all de time."

Just as all roads lead to Rome, however, all minor points of interest give way to the culminating point of attraction, Guilford battle-ground, five miles northwest of Greensboro, where in 1781 was fought the battle of Guilford Court House, in which the British army under Cornwallis received at the hands of the untrained troops of General Greene the blow under which it staggered until it fell at Yorktown.

The intervening years should not efface that tragic record from our minds. Cornwallis, eager to meet the Amerifor ten months through mud and rain, had marched out with flying colors to accept the challenge of the American



TO THE UNKNOWN.

general, that "old cock, Nathaniel Greene." He looked with pride upon his trained soldiers; the half-elad and untrained militia of the opposing army were contemptible in his eyes. The scene at Camden was to be repeated: the militia would fiee, the Continentals would be crushed, Tarleton would avenge the defeat of Cowpens by putting the retreating masses to the sword; Greene would be vanquished and the royal government would be restored in the old North State, but alas for the "best-laid plans of mice and men!"

He formed the militia "forty paces," with their rifles resting on the rails and aiming with nicest precision at his line. To the right he saw the Highlanders drop, in the valley his Guards were weltering in blood; O'Hara was bleed ing at his side; General Howard wounded and carried to the rear; Tarleton was met by Greene and Washington and hurled back with disordered ranks, and the truth was forced upon the Eng- | She-I have seen is a mutrien lish commander that the victor of the

battle was not always the man held the field, for he dared not tarry, Greene had lost but 230 men and be the evening of the 17th of March 1

found still around him 1,850 Continental soldiers, 1,500 militia and 600 riflemen. On the British side 570 were killed and wounded. Cornwallis made a hurried flight through the country, leaving dying and bleeding soldiers behind him, and only found safety under his guns at Wilmington. The proud hearts of the North State were never to be

humbled before the British Throne. The fatal wound to royal authority from which it lingered, and lingering died on the 19th of October, 1781, was given at Guilford Court House on the 15th day of March, 1781. On the 6th of May, 1887, a number of the patriotic citizens of North Carolina, headed by the Hon. David Schenk, of Greensboro. organized what is known as the Guilford Battle Ground Company.

They purchased the ground, about eighty acres, on which the battle was fought, and have spent a great deal of money in reclaiming it. They have restored roads, planted trees, erectes monuments (one of the finest being that of Major Joseph Winston, of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House fame, donated by the late ex-Goy. Thomas W. Holt, They have also erected a museum containing many valuable revolutionary relics. The government has not been called upon to contribute, all money having been given by private individuals. All honor is due to the Hon. David



THE WINSTON STATUE

Schenk, who has been the and front of the enterprise, and has persevered in it under difficulties which others would have deemed insurmountable. Each Fourth of July the patriotic citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding towns assemble at the battle ground with speeches and music appropriate to the occasion.

Not long ago when the old Independence Bell was making its triumplus return trip from Atlanta there was a stop made at Greensboro, and the veteran bell, with cheers and song, was taken out to the spot where the heroes who had been inspired by its peaks on that memorable day in 1776, had afterward fought and died for the liberty men hold so dear. Appropriate, indeed, was this little journey, for it is # matter of history that the first Declaration of independence was signed on North Carolina soil. What wonder if the dead, who had lain for so many years under the blood-stained sol should have "waked and wondered and understood." Greensbore, by the way, is where the scene of the "Fools Errand" was laid, Judge Tourgee having lived in the town during the recenstruction period, and the delightful drive to the battle-ground is the same that was supposed to have been taken by Lilly Servosse.

Not long ago, the writer, with a little party of ladies, after a pleasant drive through the pines, stood upon the place "where the battle was fought," undulating ground, mostly covered with forest. Guilford Court House is no more having been moved to Greensboro 1809, and the old town which once sarrounded it has gone to decay. Nothing remains to mark the place where once can army, which he had been pursuing lived the Lindsays, Whitingdons, Berills and Hamiltons, though many tradftions still linger, prominent among them that of "Uncle Mose," a curfoun old negro who worked in the coppersmith shop and was allowed a quart of whisky a day to counteract the fumes of the heated copper. Among the handsome monuments on the battle-ground are many rude headstones which mark the unknown graves. Not until the great roll call of Eternity will the names of the occupants of those graves be revealed.

As we stood listening to the stories of our negro guide a sudden storm came up, and Judge Schenk, who often seeks recreation in the keeper's ledge from his professional duties, came out and with true Southern hospitality offered us shelter. An old-time muntie made us some delicious coffee and waifies, so we had cause to thank the seemingly unkind elements for a delightful hour. We left with our hands full of roses, gathered for us by our genial host from the spot where the battle had once raged most flercely fit embleme of war's great aftermath of peace.

Against Her Principles. Mrs. Archer-What do you think d the new preacher? Mrs. Bayswater like him very much. Mrs. Archer-S sorry I couldn't go to hear him. What did he preach about? Mrs. Bassware -I didn't catch the text, but it had something to do with the golden on Mr. Archer (just waking up) That settles it! I shall withdraw from t church. I can't approve of this th

He How old are you. 140 falls -- From Texas Sife

of carrying politics into the

Cleveland Leader.