

Agriculture.

Spanish Clover.

Editor Southern Cultivator.—I have been growing the Spanish Clover in my Orange Grove, for four years as a vegetable fertilizer. I consider it has no equal. It will grow on common ordinary pine land, from six feet in one season. Joints short, branches in every direction, and when blown down, forms a rich mat and made to the earth. It produces as much, as more hay on our pine lands here, as the Red Clover does on the same lands North.—When cut, it cures as readily as any other hay. Horses and cattle relish it. When the land is once covered down, it will maintain itself. Frost kills it down in the fall, and it is the first thing to come up from the seed in the spring. Any other crop may be grown upon the same land, that is finished working by the first of July. The clover will then come up and make a heavy crop of hay. The seed are hard, not liable to rot, and affords any quantity of feed for poultry. The bees and all kinds of butterflies suck the bloom. I am using potatoes now, as fine as I care to grow, where I mowed the clover down the first of July in drill, and covered with earth and set out my vines. And this in my grove beneath the trees, and with proper attention will crowd out all other grasses and weeds.

MATT COLEMAN.

Leesburg, Sumter Co., Fla.

The article above, headed Spanish Clover, is the same to which reference was made in a former number of the HOME. It is not in any sense a clover as it is an annual and dies out, and is reproduced from the seed shed just like the crab grass of this country. During a late visit to Florida, I learned that it is highly regarded as a forage for stock, and as a renovator of soils, for it yields an extraordinary amount of vegetable matter which can be covered with a good turning plow. In that State, the corn fields after being laid by, produce a large growth of this Spanish Clover which is relished by all stock, and if cut, makes an immense amount of forage to winter stock, or if plowed under furnishes one of the best and cheapest vegetable fertilizers for the renovation or fertilization of lands. My attention has been directed to have a seedling of it introduced to lighten the expense of feeding stock in the South, a great desideratum as most farmers rely on their fodder and husk taken from their corn to support their stock, as but few have natural meadows or any of the cultivated grasses. I have called the attention of farmers to the millet, to the pea-vine, red clover, lucerne, the orchard, and Bermuda and Guinea grasses, as sources of forage supplies, all of which are good, but still there is some labor as well as expense attending their cultivation; but this is the cheapest of all, as it will reproduce itself in our fields when once seeded, just as the crab grass of the country, but its eradication is not so difficult nor is its presence in the field so injurious to the growing crop as it has stalk roots similar to that of the cotton stalks, and does not become matted or hold the soil together in a mass when plowed up. From all I could learn about it, would advise its introduction by planters on a small scale as it might prove to be of immense value, as it can be exterminated easily if desired. Crab grass, when cured, becomes chaffy and light, losing most of the value as forage, but not with this, it still retains its nutritious qualities. There must be some new departure made in our farming operations, especially since cotton has fallen so low. We must turn our attention more to the adoption of some plan by which all our supplies can be made and then make all the cotton we can raise for money to supply our wants of things that cannot be made. If everything was made on the farm needed by the planter, then no part of the cotton money would be expended except to purchase the sugar, coffee, clothing, iron and farm implements. The price of the cotton would be higher as the amount raised would be diminished as more of the lands would be devoted to other things. Such a policy is so evident to the interest of the planters that it is a matter of surprise they do not act on it at once, as it is a self-evident and axiomatic truth, the emancipation produces conviction without an argument. Planters can make their bread, their meat, their vegetables of kinds, including Irish and sweet potatoes, pea-nuts, molasses out of the sorghum, as 100 gallons can easily be made per acre, which can be manufactured into syrup in one day with the improved mills with the evaporator, all of which can be bought at a cost of about \$80, or it can be ground at a public mill by paying a mill of 1 cent per bushel.

will accomplish much in that way. The sulky plow sold by Dr E Nye Hatchison, and the Avery plow, by J F Johnston, with three horses, and one hand will do the work of four horses and two hands, and do the work more thoroughly than any plow yet made. Its great cost is the principal objection, price \$65, which will retard its general introduction, though many are purchasing it because all vegetable matter can be effectually covered, such as pea-vines, cotton and corn stalks; in short anything on the surface of the ground, and at the same time pulverizes the soil better than most plows. There is also a recently patented plow sold by Walter Brem, which will do the work of a hillside and a subsoil plow without a change of the foot, which is reversed at the end of each row without a change of its shares. So a planter with only one horse can subsoil his land with the same plow. It can be seen at the hardware store of Walter Brem, price \$5. Much more could be said in regard to labor-saving implements, but it would extend this article too long. R. I. McD.

Chufas.

In a discussion before the Georgia State Agricultural Society, a member said: I have been planting Chufas for eight or ten years and sent them to different portions of the State. Some have been afraid to plant them; but they are very easy to get rid of and easily cultivated. But I cannot endorse what a gentleman wrote in the Georgia Grange about a year ago. He says one acre is worth perhaps ten of Tennessee corn. I would like to know his plan, if that is so. Also, I think that paper stated that on uplands where you could raise ten bushels of corn you could make one hundred bushels of chufas. You cannot do it. But on land that will make twenty bushels of corn, you can make sixty bushels of chufas by two cultivations, if you will keep the crab grass out of them. Let your chufas field lie out for a year, and you will get rid of them. They are a good crop to turn your hogs upon. By planting them early, they will mature and make a good crop. They cut bearing as soon as the tops turn yellow. They do not make good hay for me. Stock will feed on them when green. On extra land they will make 100 per cent under corn; some say they are worth as much as corn. I think a bushel worth more than a bushel of peas. I do not think they are worth \$5 to 100 per cent of corn. I cannot say over fifty per cent. They are not easy to gather; I have paid freedmen \$1 a day to gather them. If a man gathers them slowly, with the string and roots on them they will pay very well, but not when cleaned. They are very easy to spoil; easy to rot. If you gather them and garden them in the sun, they will be very sweet. If you put them in contact with salt it will rot them. They are like potatoes or peas, the salt atmosphere of a smoke house will rot them. Any part of Georgia will do to plant them in. They make best on light soil; do not do so well on stiff land. I believe you could plant them as late as June and by October you would have as many as if planted in the spring. They will make from fifty to seventy five and one hundred chufas to the hill. Eating off the tops does not injure them. You need never stop to uncover them, or care if you cut off the top; it does not injure them. I would not like to put stock on them though, to tramp them, as that would injure the root. I have cut it for hay while it is as late as late as when a man can get nothing better, but on the same field a man can do better. I think a bushel of chufas is worth two bushels of green peas in the hill. I would as soon have a bushel of peas out of the hill as chufas. If gathered now and kept over till spring, they may not come up. The oil gets rancid. Put them in water, and those that float will not come up, if they are dry. I believe it could be a good plan to have them in the ground till next spring. I heard a gentleman say he dug them up, bunched and all, and packed them away like potatoes.—Southern Cultivator.

Tall Meadow Cat Grass.

(By George of France.) This grass excels as a winter pasture grass, and is also an excellent hay grass. The best soil for it is that best suited for orchard grass, described above. It produces a large supply of foliage, and has been especially recommended for milking purposes on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It matures rapidly, and after being mown it affords a very thick sward. It is peculiar in ripening its seed when the stalk is green, so that seed and hay can be obtained from the same crop. It shatters easily, like orchard grass, and to save the seed it is best to cut the heads with a cradle, and tie in bundles as with grain. It resembles orchard grass in having light and chaffy seed, and requires the same quantity of seed per acre. This is also a tussock or bunch grass, not spreading from the roots. It should be treated in all respects as to grazing, &c., like orchard grass. This grass blossoms at the same time as red clover and orchard grass, and is therefore a good one to mix with these where hay is an object. If farmers would keep them longer in grass, it will enable them to keep more stock, and thus make more manure. A practical writer on this subject of grasses, says: "Farmers should remember that a good grass and clover turned under is equal in value to a costly application of either potassium or purchased manure."—W. C. Cooke, in Southern Planter and Farmer.

Bill Arp on Contentment.

Atlanta Constitution.

As long as a man tries to do right, it don't matter much whether he is rich or poor, lucky or unlucky, whether he is a member of congress or a Methodist preacher, nor where he lives. His share of happiness will measure out about the same number of quarts, though I don't pretend to say that the quality of it would be just alike in every instance. I believe like Swedenborg, that Moses has a better kind than Lazarus, though both of em have just as much as they can enjoy accorda to capacity. It don't matter much what a man's business is, or how much schoolin he had, or whether his daddy was a well digger or a Vadderbilt, the law of compensation comes in and levels him with everybody else. If he's poor and humble, the more comfort he takes in his wife and children, his pipe and tobacco, his bacon and beans. If he's rich or great, the more care and trouble, the more envy and slander, and it takes truckes and tonics, and liver medicine, New York city, and mighty nigh a whole drug store to keep him in tolerable health.

These observations sime altogether original with me. King Solomon made similar remarks a long time ago, and now that I am growing old, I find that he and I have purty much the same views on a great many subjects. The trouble is, that nobody is going to believe either me or Solomon until they have been bumped around for a half a century and are most ready to step off this unobnoxious stage, and then it don't matter much, practically, whether they believe or not. Everybody has a very high respect for Solomon and all his glory, but they will do just as they darn please, anyhow, and they pay about as much attention to his observations on the vanity of riches as they do to givin a man a cloak because he took their coat away. It does look like a pity that folks sime born to take in much sense, when they get too old to enjoy life, and the last pitiful grins broken, and the grasshopper seems to weigh about a pound and a half or two pounds. They go off on the wild-goose after money and offs just like a man gittin up in the night to go on a fox hunt. He runs the fox all day and tires himself down, and his nag down, and the doge down, and the poor brute sime worth a cent after he catches him.

And the same day I come across a couple of good, healthy young men who said they lived in Fanning, and had apples to sell. They said it was the first time they ever were out of their country, and had never seen a steamboat or a train, and made their clothes, and the blankets and quilts, and the wagon sheet. Pap made their shoes, and the wagon gear, and most of the wagon, and they raised the mules themselves, and done the crappin. When Mr McWilliams told them to walk back, and he would settle for the two bushels of apples he had bought, the youngest one said he couldn't do that, for it wasn't the trade he made, that he must have the money. Mr Mack explained, and the young man said he thought settlin was takin a note, and pap told him not to take anybody's note. I ax'd him what he was going to do with his money, and he said he was going to take it home, except enough to pay for the salt. Says I, "don't you want some sugar, and coffee, and calico, and tobacco, and snuff, and soda, and some store clothes, to go a courtain?" and he said: "We don't drink coffee. Pap says milk is better. Milk is the scriptures, but coffee aint; and Angelica says calico wouldn't last a year, and tobacco makes a man love like. I've done done my courtain in this here jeans, and I reckon its good as any—give to me married Christmas, anyhow. Pap said a young man ought to spiles as soon as he fit took him, if the gal was alackord to nature and sorrier; that it was alackord to nature and sorrier, and kept a feller from dancing and rannin around. I found out that they could read and write, but they didn't have any books but the Bible, for pap said it was enough, and didn't have any lies in it. Pap had sent on a jury. "You are all contented?" said I. "Yes, sir, I reckon, we don't want nothin that I know of except about 20 acres of Joe Mullines land."

Next I met a Methodist preacher on the exrs, a goin to conference. Contentment don't nigh fit his case, for he was biarsed only happy. From the way he talked his opinion that the Methodist conference should be the next biggest thing to heaven. When I ventured to alackord to the Georgia legislature as he was in session, he said yes, but he supposed it was an average crowd, but he supposed it was no means an assembly of men met together for divine worship. Jesus. He didn't have any house, and hardly little money, and had to move somewhere before Christmas, he didn't know where, and if two move is equal to one fire, he had been burnt out nine times. He had preached all over the State—had lived like a king and like a beggar. He had preached for Bob Tombs, and thought well of the general —for he was a good man inside, notwithstanding his occasional outside cussedness—that he had faith, and was a better respecer of religion—that he had a better dog that always come to church about 50 yards ahead of the general, and if the general's seat was occupied the occupant re-

Which is better, to die eating or di-et?

ETERNAL VIGILANCE is the price of salvation. The western wits now call bigamy Utah-lizing the female sex. It is a wise man who profits by his own experience—but it is a good deal wiser one who lets the rattlesnake bite the other phellow. The sagacious Josh Billings observes: "Kung man, set down, and keep still, you will have plenty of chances yet to make a phool of yourself before you die." "He," said a thoughtful boy, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear, what could have put that into your head?" "Why, the Bible says he slept with his father; and I think if he had been so rich he would have had a bed of his own." Snodgrass doesn't believe early rising to be at all natural. He thinks it's with men as with peas, early rising is a matter of forcing. "Love is blind," and that's the reason why it can get along with one small lamp, turned down as low as it will burn, as under a blazing chandelier of fifty tapers. It is related of Judge Walter T. Colquitt, an old-time Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Brigadier General, Methodist preacher, and U S Senator, that he once condemned a man, reviewed the militia, married two couples, and then conducted an animated prayer meeting—all in one day. I have finally cum to the konklusshun that if I kint prove a thing without bettin' 5 dollars on it, the thing haz got a dreephal weak spot sunewhere.—Josh Billings.

HOUSE AND FARM.

A tablespoonful of cayenne pepper given to a dozen hens with their food every other day, winter and summer, will nearly double the yield of eggs. Bone Felson's Pain Expeller is small incision showed the pain appears greatest. Applying ether will allay the pain. The after treatment is to cover the wound with lint and carbolic acid; and bathe morning and evening in tepid water.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES. Sick Headache.—Wet with camphor, a piece of red flannel, sprinkle with black pepper, and bind it on the head.

For Boils.—Boil an egg peel it carefully, wet the skin thus, and apply it to the boil. It will draw off the matter and relieve.

Neuralgia.—Horse-radish grated slightly and moistened with vinegar, put between cloths, the same as mustard plaster. Apply to the seat of the pain, taking care not to bring it too near the eyes, or nostrils.

To Make a Mustard Plaster.—In making a plaster, never use water, but mix the mustard with white of an egg; it will draw well, yet not blister.

Nervousness.—Take one teaspoon of white sugar, add sufficient water to make a thick syrup. To the syrup add one ounce nervine root, cover, let stand a week. Take before eating one teaspoonful three times a day.

Earache.—Put about three drops of almond oil in a spoon, the same of molasses and laudanum, warming together. Absorb some of the mixture in wool or cotton, put it in the ear, with a piece of the cotton outside to keep the cool air out, repeating the thing if necessary. A roset onion heart dipped in this and surrounded with cotton is also often very efficacious.

A Pulaski farmer, gives the following receipt as a certain cure for blind staggers in horses: First, bleed the horse as long as he can well stand it, and then pour one tablespoonful spirits of turpentine and the same quantity of the root of garlic, well powdered, in each ear. Then stick corn cobs in each ear, and tie them securely, in order that the cobs may not be shaken out. After which smoke the nostrils of the horse, severely, with tar, feathers and hags twice a day. Keep the animal in a warm stable.

A singular remedy for indigestion recommended by an English Magazine, is chewing different kinds of green leaves, when out of doors, and swallowing the juice. Any leaves not nauseous or poisonous are recommended. The benefit is derived partly from the increased flow of the salivary fluid, and partly from the tonic action of the green leaves. A better time to try the remedy is after the writer gives a list of the leaves most likely to be beneficial, among them being those of the pine, spruce or blackthorn trees, currant and rose bushmint, the petals of flowers, and the stalks of mountain hanes, and the tender portions of the stalks of grains or grasses.

Poor but proud.

Young men out of business are frequently sadly hampered by pride. Many young men who go west take more pride than money at all. A young man who works for his board, no matter what honest work he does, has no reason for shame. A young man who eats the bread of idleness, no matter how much money he has, is disgraced. Young men starting in life ought to aim first of all to find a place where they can earn their bread and butter with hoe, rake, spade, wheelbarrow, carry-comb, blacking brush—no matter how. Independence first. The bread and butter question settled, let the young man perform his duty so faithfully as to attract attention, and let him constantly keep his eyes open for a better chance. About half the poor, proud, young men, and two-thirds of the poor, discouraged young men are always out of work. The young man who pockets his pride, and carries an upper lip as stiff as a cast-iron door-step scraper, need not starve, and stands a good chance to become rich. The wise man placeth the stock of his gun to his shoulder before he fires, but the fool looketh down the barrel to see the ball start.

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The merchant who now believes he can make money by charging big profits, will find himself deceived. It is not a wise policy for any one to buy more goods than they can conveniently pay for, and we do not encourage any one to do so. It is our desire to continue business with all our old customers, and we hope to add many new ones to our list. It is with pride and satisfaction that we announce more new customers this season than ever before. It is of daily occurrence that new faces are seen in our house. Hence our cash trade has increased over past seasons. People will go where goods are cheap, and we are determined now that our goods shall be sold cheap. Every piece of goods sold goes out as an advertisement—we hear of it from all quarters. As an evidence of the appreciation of our prices, and our mode of doing business, we have been compelled to purchase a second stock this season, besides our arrivals almost every day. We buy exclusively for cash—discounting our bills immediately upon receipt of them, which gives the profits accruing from discounts; and we make from five to ten per cent on our purchases over those who cannot take advantage of discounts. Every one knows that cash customers are looked after in New York, and other northern cities, and every advantage given them in low prices. If any body in this country has any doubts about the above statement, call and you will be convinced of the truth of what we say.

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