

Lee's Last Serenade.

In your issue of Tuesday, is an article purporting to give a description of the serenade given to Gen. Lee by the band of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, on the night before the troops stacked arms, and left Appomattox for their homes, and having been "an eye witness" I would like to have the privilege of making some amendments to said article, as well as correcting some of its statements.

The serenade took place about 9 o'clock p.m. We were accompanied by a number of the officers of the brigade (Cox's) and an arriving at Gen. Lee's tent we played two pieces one of which was "When the Swallow Homeward Fly." Gen. Lee came to the door of his tent, and after inquiring to whom he was indebted for the music, thanked the band and the officers for the compliment. Hethen said in substance: In the providence of God we have been obliged to surrender to overwhelming numbers. It is not your fault that we have been brought to this for you have done your duty nobly—and I don't think it has been my fault; but there is an overruling Providence that guides and controls us, and we must submit. I might have massed our troops and broken through the enemy's lines, but it would have been a useless sacrifice of life, and after consultation with my generals we have chosen this as the only proper course left us. And now I have only one request to make—go home and make as good citizens as you have made soldiers; this is all I ask of you." While he spoke tears were streaming down his cheeks, and every person present was deeply touched by his emotion. The officers and men then shook hands with him before he retired within his tent, and then it was that he said, "God bless you, my boys, God bless you."

I have thought that this episode was worthy of being preserved, and believing you will think so I send it with the hope that you will give it a place in your paper.

E. B. NEAVE,
Leader Fourth N. C. Band.—
Charlotte Observer.

State News.

Walter Busbee, of Raleigh, committed suicide last week.

Geo. Vanderbilt employs 400 men in his forest at Biltmore and pays them \$20.00 per month.

Stanley News says a hail in that part of the country last week, was very destructive.

Judge Walter Clarke is spoken of as successor to Dr. Crowell president of Trinity College.

The Augusta Chronicle praises Senator Jarvis' speech before the immigration congress, to the highest.

Gen. Wm. P. Roberts, of Gates, gets an appointment as consul to Victoria, British Columbia. Salary and fees, \$4,000.

The liquor dealers held their annual meeting last Wednesday, June 5th, at Wilmington. A large attendance was on hand.

Wilmington Messenger says: The shipment of Irish potatoes from along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad is beginning to be very heavy.

John Beatt's grand father was once Sheriff of Mecklenburg county and sued Daniel Boone on account for gun powder.

Senator E. C. Walthall has written a letter to the democrats of Miss., urging them to support the Cleveland administration.

The Western Sentinel says: Judge Whitaker, the philosopher and humorist who adorns the bench, has been marked for slanderous attacks which found their way into the Union Republican. People don't believe what was said against him.

Solicitor Parker, of Alamance county, recently address an indignant crowd of citizens and saved the lynching of a negro who had outraged a woman.

The brilliant and versatile writer, John R. Morris, has written an article on Hon. Thomas Mason as an orator, which is a valuable piece of literature.

The Elkin Times says A. Chatham has a cow with a four days record as follows: first, 7 gallons, 1 quart; second, 7 gallons, 3 quarts; third, 8 gallons, and fourth, 8 gallons, one half quart.

At Asheville the body of Senator Vance was removed June 7th, from part of ground purchased by Mrs. Vance to the highest point in Riverside cemetery, where the monument it to be erected.

The Hon. Hoke Smith deliver a fine oration at the closing exercises at Chapel Hill, June 6th, to an audience of more than 3,000. He was heartily cheered throughout the speech.

The records made by North Carolina boys in the institutions of the North within the past year have been highly honorable to them and have reflected the utmost credit upon the State.—Charlotte Observer.

The Charlotte Observer says: The deserved tribute paid by the Wil-

mington Messenger, to the brilliancy of John R. Morris is strikingly true and leaves nothing to be added. It is surely high praise to say that Mr. Morris is "our most remarkable man," but who that knows the man, and the men of the State, can undertake to gainsay it? None.

Gorman Hill and Brice are advance agents to the Republican party.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION



At Raleigh, N. C. Presents Some Matters of Interest.

Crimson Clover a Valuable Plant—A Fraud Exposed.

MAY 25, 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletin. The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the Station to all the State who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on post card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Crimson Clover for Hay or Seed.

Crimson clover (*trifolium incarnatum*) is known under a variety of common names—Annual, German, Scarlet, and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come in well and early in the autumn, and consequently must be sown for each crop, which makes it important to grow seed at home. Seed may be sown from July to October, but the land should always be well prepared for it, or, if not, it should be well shaded, as under a growth of cover vines, or in a corn or cotton crop, where the seed will soon ripen when the crop is laid by. Growth is thin, it may be of great service in enriching and holding the land from washing. Its growth is made in the cool, wet part of the year, and it is ready to be made into hay at a season when planters are waiting for cotton to vegetate for first working. This is often a dry time, and the hay can be quickly and easily cured. It may often be best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or barley, and cut all for hay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on land in moderate condition, but like some other forage plants, will pay best where given a rich soil. The composition of crimson clover hay shows it to be a highly nutritious food. It is so rich that for any use it may well be fed with some such fodder as straw, meadow hay, or cotton seed hulls. When fed for production of milk, the addition of corn, or corn and oats, will tend to add to the good qualities of the product. The seed distributed in 1892 by the N. C. Experiment Station was part of a crop of 2,687 pounds from 13.5 acres, which is at the rate of 1,956 pounds of seed in shaff per acre. We have made some tests on this, which if true for the whole lot of seed, would yield at the rate of 735.95 pounds, or 12 5/8 bushels per acre of clean seed. This seed usually sells at retail for ten cents per pound, and the cost of growing 50,000 bushels would be \$1,000. The long, well dried heads warrant this a good cash crop where a good stand can be secured on land in fair condition. It can be grown in orchards for the improvement of the soil, as in Delaware, where it has come to be a standard crop. The one drawback is that a special machine must be used to clean the seed. A clover seed huller is expensive, but could clean the seed of a whole township, and perhaps a whole county by means around as is usual with threshing machines.

There are several advantages in growing annual clover sufficient to induce its cultivation from purchased seed; but if, instead of buying seed, it can be grown at a profit and add one more to the cash crops, how much better it would take such steps will insure its general planting.

In maturing a crop of seed care should be exercised to pull out weeds and foreign plants, and so keep the seed clean. Let the clover get ripe, but not so as to shell out too freely before cutting, and handle as little as possible. Pitch up into cocks from the swath and draw in from the cocks in tight wagons. If tough, the cocks may be turned over from the bottom a half hour before drawing to shelter. House on a tight floor and thresh out at the earliest opportunity after the straw has dried out enough to thresh well.—H. B. Battle, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Crimson Clover Seed Distributed in 1892.

The Experiment Station having on hand 2,687 pounds of crimson clover seed which had been grown on the experiment farm, offered through the press of the state to distribute to applicants who would pay transportation charges and who would make careful trial of same, enough seed to plant 1.5 acre. There were 1,956 persons who applied for the seed, far more than the Station could supply, unfortunately.

In a quantity of seed had to be purchased to as much as was supplied. The first 100 names received were sent the seed. To others full plantation was given as well as at what points the seed could be procured. Replies regarding the test are now coming in and tend to show that wide-spread information has been given in regard to this most valuable forage crop, and much interest has been created in its cultivation.

Experiences With Crimson Clover.

Just now the Experiment Station is receiving a lot of varied but interesting information in relation to growing this plant from the farmers to whom seed was distributed last year. Brief directions for every step in growth of the crop are given, with the information specific inquiries as to the various seeds which help in studying the value of preparation of soil in different sections of the state.

That the crop has been found all the stations claimed for it so far by some farmers is shown in the following report of Vance county:

"Own seed sown in a very good condition. Broken with two horses, plow and harrowed with a Gayle harrow. Harrowed the seed in with same implement October 4th, or 5th, '93. The amount of seed used was 3 pounds cleaned, and it was put on 1-3 of an acre. No fertilizer was used except a dressing of tobacco stems after the clover came up. The clover started well, and continued to grow off until injured by the March freeze. It has not been grazed but is now being fed green on the soiling system. I think it a splendid feed and will sow several acres this fall if I can get the seed. Think it would be better sown in August or September. I send herewith a specimen which I think is

about an average stalk as it is very uniform and very thick."

The specimen was 26 inches long; the head 2 inches. 1-3 of the piece or 1-9 acre like it should produce seed enough for 5 or 10 acres, or enough if clean, to bring \$10.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist C. Experiment Station.

Another Fraud Exposed.

This time it is a seed fraud. The Station last month reported the serious adulteration of bran with cockle, cheat and other weed seed, and the inevitable result of feeding the bran, by which a clean field would rapidly become seeded with these obnoxious weeds, wherever the mixture was put on the land.

A correspondent from Robeson county sends a seed package which reads as follows:

LATE CABBAGE.

Recommended by U. S. Agricultural Department as the best cabbage for the Southern States. Grown and marketed by the Junaluska Seed Co., Junaluska, N. C. Price, ten cents.

Our correspondent writes: "Sometime in the early part of this spring, an unknown man passed through this part of the state selling garden seed, and sold quantities of them throughout the county, but they have proven to be spurious and of no value to those who purchased them. Inclosed you will find one of the papers, also one of the plants. Can you tell us what it is? Thinking or believing that it was the right name of the seed, I send his name, and his address. The man who sold him was apparently the European wild cabbage used often to adulterate cabbage seed. A communication was at once sent to a reputable seed house in western North Carolina, and a reply was promptly received saying: 'We hope you can help us run the rascals down. We have heard nothing from them this season, but last year we had many complaints of the same sort of seed.' The seed was printed Cabbage Seed, grown by the Reems' Creek Seed Garden Co. We investigated the matter and found the parties had lived near Asheville, N. C., but could not get their names to publish them. We think the Junaluska concern the same party that swindled the people last year."

"The rascals are smart because they do not give their names, and the post offices Junaluska, N. C., and Reems' Creek, N. C. are purely fictitious, for there are not now, and never have been post offices by those names.

The penitentiary is the best place for them. All persons are warned not to buy from such parties, and in fact let travelling salesmen go. They are not reliable, well established dealers in the business, who cannot afford to misrepresent knowingly anything they sell. They count their reputation of far more value.—H. B. Battle, Director N. C. Experiment Station.

Advanced Monthly Summary of Meteorological Reports for North Carolina, April 1894.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for April, 1894, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years:

TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature for the month was 51.5 degrees, which is 0.4 degrees below the normal. Mean monthly mean 61.6 degrees. Southern Plains: lowest monthly mean, 45.5 at Blowing Rock. The highest temperature was 89 on the 28th at Washington; lowest, 22 on the 7th, at Bakersville. The warmest April during the past twenty-one years occurred in 1886, mean, 60.8; the coldest was in 1881, mean, 53.9.

PRECIPITATION.—Average for the month, 1.75 inches, which is 2.09 inches below the normal. The greatest amount was 3.15 at Bryson City, least 0.65 at Sloan. The wettest April occurred in 1874, average 7.96 inches; the driest, in 1888; average 1.74 inches.

WIND.—Prevailing direction southwest, which is the normal direction for April. Average velocity, 9.8 miles per hour. Highest velocity, 46 miles per hour from southeast, on 10th, at Kitty Hawk.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Thunderstorms occurred at various places on the 1st, 4th, 10th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. L. B. hit hard on 19th, 20th, 23rd. Frosts occurred on 2nd and 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th.

The month was unusually dry.

Distribution of Soy (Soja) Beans.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, desiring to extend the distribution of Soja Beans, has proposed to distribute a quantity of seed to careful planters desiring to test their merits. The only condition is that each applicant send 10 cents in postage stamp to pay cost of transportation by mail. Enough seed will be sent to each applicant to plant 1-10 acre. The first 400 applications will be filled in the order received.

The Station regards this as a very valuable forage plant. It is of upright growth 3 to 5 feet, and is a legume, and adds nitrogen to the air to the soil in which it grows. It is planted in hills or drills 3 to 5 to 10 feet apart according to richness of soil, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the row. It can be planted any time from March to July, either alone or in the corn row between the corn and 2 to 4 beans are usually planted in each hill. Soil suitable to the same for corn. When planted for the first time, it is a legume, and adds nitrogen to the air to the soil in which it grows. It is planted in hills or drills 3 to 5 to 10 feet apart according to richness of soil, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the row. It can be planted any time from March to July, either alone or in the corn row between the corn and 2 to 4 beans are usually planted in each hill. Soil suitable to the same for corn. 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