

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

Crimson Clover a Valuable Plant A Fraud MAY 25, 1894.

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

Crimson Clover for Hay or Seed.

Crimson clover far floy or Seed.

Crimson clover trifolium mearnatum; is known under a variety of common names. Annual, tierman, Scarlet, and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come into quite general and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come into quite general and the research of the more value. If it Battle Direction is an annual, and consequently must be research for each erop, where the far of the more value. If it Battle Direction is an annual, and consequently must be research for each erop, where the land should always be well prepared for it, or, if not, it should be well shaded, as under a growth of cow pea rines, or in a corn or cotton crop, where the seed should be sown when the crop is laid by. Grown in this way it may be of great service in enciching 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 large can be best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or bariey, and cut all for nay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on land in the moderate conditions to the research of the more allowed and the large and the second way in a corn of cotton.

or bariey, and cut all for may 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 may shows it to be a highly nutritious food. It is so rich that for any use it may well be fell 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.

to production of milk, the addition of corn, or corn and oats, will tend to add to the good qualifies of the product. The seed distributed in 1893 by the N. C. Experiment Station is part of a crop of 2.551 pounds from 1 1-8 acres, which is at the rate of 1.256 pounds of seed in chaff per acre. We have made some tests on this, which if true for the whole lot of seed, would yield at the rate of 757-29 pounds, or 12 5-8 bushels per acre of clean seed. This seed usually sells at retail for ten cents per pound, and dealers are now paying \$5.50 per bushel for it. The long, welf-filled 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 Belaware, 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 buller is expensive, but could clean the seed of a whole township, and perhaps a whole county by moving around as a bushel to the country by moving around as a bushel to the first of the soil as the first of the country by moving around as a bushel country by moving a bush around a bush and a bush and a

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 1-3 acre. There were 15-6 persons who applied for the seed, far more than the Station could supply, unfortunately. Indeed a quantity of seed had to be purchased to send as many as was supplied. The first 455 names received were sent the seed. To others full explanation was given as well as at what points the seed could be procured. Hepiles 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 trop, and much interest has been created in its cultivation.

Just now the Experiment Station is receiving a lot of varied but interesting information in relation to growing this plant from the furmers to whom seed was distributed last year. Brief directions for every step in growth of the crop were sent with the seed and the east for this information contains specific inquiries as to the various processes which help in studying the effect of preparation of soil in different sections of the state.

That the crop has been found all the

of the state.

That the crop has been found all the Station claimed for it so far by some farmers is shown in the following re-

station claimed for it so far by some farmers is shown in the following report from Vance county:

"Grown on stiff red land in very good condition. Broken with two horse plow and harrowed with a Gayle harrow. Harrowed the seed in with same implement October 4th, or 5th, 33. The amount of seed used was a pounds cleaned, and it was put on islof an acre. No fertilizer was used except a dressing of tobacco stems after the clover came up. The clover stated well, and continued to grow off well will, and continued to grow off well mitlinjured by the March freeze. It has not been grazed but is now being fed green on the solling 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 have in a specimen which I have in

about an average stalk as it is very uniform and very thick."
The specimen was 26 inches long; the head 2 inches. 1-2 of the place or 1-2 acre like it should produce acrd enough for 3 or 10 acres, or enough if clean, to bring \$10. —F. E. Emery, Agriculturist N. 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 manure was not to the

A correspondent from Robeson coun-y sends a seed package which reads a follows:

LATE CARRAGE.

Seed Co. Jucaiusta. N. C. Price, ion rents
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
solid quantities of them throughout the
county, but they have proven to be
spurlous 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 all

April 1801.

The North Credim State Weather Service Issues the following advanced sammary of the weather for April 1894, as compared with the corresponding mouth of previous years.

Temperature. The mean temperature for the mouth was find degrees which is a 4 degrees below the normal. The highest mouthly mean was find at Southern Pines, lowest mouthly mean 4.5 at Blooking Rock. The highest temperature was 80 on the 18th at Washington lowest. 21 on the 1th at Bakersville. The warmest April during the past twenty one years occurred in 1804, mean 6.19.

PRECEPTIATION—Average for the mouth. 1.73 inches, which is 1702 inches amount was 2.13 at lept-on 1702 least least amount was 2.13 at lept-on 1702 least le

In mattering a crop of scedeare 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 out-ting, and handle as little as possible. Pitch up into cooks from the swath and draw in from the cocks in tight wagons. If tough, the cocks may be turned over from the bottom a baif hour before drawing to shelter. House on a tight floor and thresh out at the first opportunity after the straw has dried out enough to thresh well. F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Crimson Clover seed Distributed in 1805.

The Experiment Station having on hand last year in 1803 (Frimson clover seed which had been grown on the exact and she are of ordinary to shelter. The experiment farm, offered through the press of the state to distribute to applicable and can be seen as a secondary of the plants when good that is recommended as a cheep substitute for it, and at far less cost. It has not hand last year in 1803 (Frimson clover seed which had been grown on the experiment farm, offered through the press of the state to distribute to appropriate the first opportunity affects the peans all over the peans and pods have turned agoiden nuc. They can be stated out when dry. If our many the lost of the ward when dry to prick the peans purpose the state of the state to distribute to appropriate and three commended as a cheep substitute for it, and at far less cost. It has not hand last year in 1803 (Frimson clover seed below the peans of the state of the state to distribute to appropriate the first opportunity affects of the state of the state to distribute to appropriate the first opportunity affects of the state o

of this crop-Directions for Cooking Soy Beaus or Peak

Why submit to heavy losses from this disease? Up to April, two, this disease had not been on the Experiment Farm to our knowledge. Early in that month han became sick and mampled with dark comby all food and water refused. dark comb; all field and water refused.
It was thought useless to treat this case,
but Epoin salts were administered and
this was followed with copious watering put in the mouth with a spoon. The
ben was piaced his warm summy place,
wolated from usual runs, and recovered
very slowly.

Another hen died in a few days
and then another and a cockerel, and experie persons which had

Another hen fied in a few days and then another and a cockerel, and several persons who had had experience with cholera pronounced this disease to be cholera. The hen and cockered lide near night, and next morning two other hens were dead and eight more were in different stages of the disease.

Treatment was begun at once. Two hens were killed and buried as those previously dead had been. The six were brought out into the similght and green saits and water.

The house and yard were thoroughly disinfected with 1 pint of strong sulphuric acid to 8 gallons of water, as suggested in poultry isoles. The hens themselves were sprayed with this. Their dranking water was charged with carbolic acid i teraposonful to half gallon water and assafestida was put in their food at the rate of 1 heaping lablespoon to the food of 50 chickens.

The next morning aix hens could not

tablespoon to the food of 30 chickens. The next morning six hens could not get off the roost, though all but two had gone up as usual the night previous, after their treatment. These shows as before and pat outside the yard. Refore night all but four locus were walking about pecking grass. After three days of isolation these four were returned to the yard error, and all have been in good health since. Six hens and a cockerel were lost before the health of the flock was restored by the treatment as riven was restored by the treatment as given

above.

Had we known the disease at first, it is doubtful if a single bird need to have been lost. Promptness to disinfect and treat the slek birds will save many losses. The doses of salts, not before recommended to my knowledge, doubtless helped rid the birds of the cholera bacilli sooner than if it had not been given, and so hastened the eradication of the disease. The assfortials acts as a diffusible stimulant to help keep the birds warm.

probably just as good and in some ca-ies better thin the low grades of coffee after being adulterated with reas or beans with a value less than the soy to explain the various bits of history conspoons, forks, pipes, &c. While driving The old fellow didn't hesitate a moment, but answered "Well, I speet you kin git 'em most about oberywlar sence Guyner Tillman was knocked out."-

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be is also provided with a safe-guard days kept charged with carbolic acid, and all that is now needed to secure immosty from another attack is a second thorough disinfection and to continue for some time the addition of carbolic acid to the drinking water. F. E. Emery, Agriculturiat. N. C. Experiment Station.

Questions and Replies.

The Station will be glad to receive The Station will be glad to receive A L. STAINBACK, Agent, Weldon, N. C.

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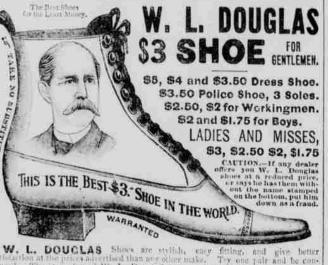
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