

## The Agricultural Value of Sweet Clover in its Culture

(Continued from page 3.)

the young clover seedlings. Sweet clover may not do well on soil that has never produced it before, because of the lack of the nodule forming bacteria. In this case it would be advisable to inoculate the seed by means of a culture, or with soil from a place which has been or is producing sweet clover.

When to Cut.

"Sweet clover must, like alfalfa, be cut at the proper time, or else it becomes too woody and stemmy for first

class hay. The proper stage for cutting seems to be about the time the first blossom is ready to appear. The growth of the first year produces the best hay, as in its first season's growth this plant does not produce bloom and has not the same tendency to become fibrous as it has in the second year but the second year's growth will give good hay if taken in time. Two crops can be secured the second year. However, in taking off the first crop, there must be exercised not to cut too low, but to raise the cutting bar to such a height that some of the lower branches will be left uncut, otherwise the second crop will be

either destroyed or greatly interfered with. If cut for hay the fall of the first season, it should in no case be mown until the crown sprouts begin to appear on top of the roots about an inch below the surface of the soil. Sweet clover is hard to cure on account of the fairly large stems and because of the fact that it has to be cut at a time when there is a considerable amount of moisture present in it. Furthermore, if care be not exercised during the curing process a greater part of the leaves will be lost, and in this way the better part of the hay be wasted. Any severe handling at this time, such as treading

raking, should be done, therefore, when the hay is still quite damp. However, any one familiar with the process of curing alfalfa will understand this thoroughly for this plant is much like sweet clover in these respects, being hard to cure and difficult to handle without considerable loss of leaves.

### Rules for Pasturing.

"To be used successfully for pasturage sweet clover must be pastured sufficiently heavy and close to keep from getting too far advanced, and to keep abundance of fresh and tender growth coming on at all times. If it gets ahead of the stock it becomes so coarse and fibrous it be relished. Should such happen it is a wise plan to clip it back to a height of six to eight inches. Some men of experience claim that stock should be turned on when the plants have reached a height of about four inches. For permanent pasture some plants must, however, be allowed to go to seed the second year, enough to reseed the field; or seed must be sown. If this is not done the plants being biennial, will run out at the end of that time.

"For the production of seed the first crop of the second year can be allowed

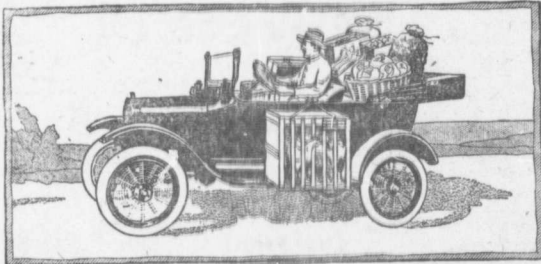
### ENDORSES SWEET CLOVER.

"In Farm and Dairy I noticed a request for experience with sweet clover. I had a lot of it last fall and I think it a twin sister to alfalfa, both for milk and beef production. Some claim that cattle have to cultivate a taste for sweet clover, but I must differ with them as my cattle enjoyed it from the first. In feeding value I consider it equal to alfalfa and much easier grown. A farmer can make no mistake in sowing sweet clover. —W. F. Fisher, Algoma Dist. Ont.

ed to go to maturity, although it would perhaps be more economical and practical to take the first cutting off for hay and to allow only the second crop to mature for seed. It should be harvested when three-quarters of the seed pods become dark. Harvesting can be done with a binder and further operations carried on the same as with other grain crops. Handling should be avoided when the straw is very dry, as the seed will shell out as such a time and much would be lost. Threshing and hulling should be carried on, however, when thoroughly dry. A yield of from two to eight bushels per acre can be obtained.

Go Slow. Mr. Fulmer's closing word is one of caution. He writes: "Although there appears to be no question as to the value of sweet clover, conservatism is to be urged. It is better wise to take up a new thing in a hurry. Everything has to be learned in regard to this new plant and failure might be the result of some very simple mistake due to inexperience. If failure results, the logical outcome, of course, is condemnation, and condemnation under these conditions is very often undeserved. It is desirable, therefore, that small areas only be seeded to this plant in the beginning until its management and value be determined, and then it can be gone into with greater assurance or discarded altogether, as the farmer concerned may see fit."

Successful treatment of cattle affected with blackleg is not possible, as the disease is so rapidly fatal. Happily, however, the cattle can be protected by vaccination, and the operation may be performed by anyone accustomed to the handling of cattle. The Government prepares blackleg vaccine for distribution, at a small charge, to cattle owners.



## Quick Hauling To Market

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### Feeding Val

**W**HAT is the reason for the failure of mangels, turnips, and other root crops for feeding? I note that in any quantity of alfalfa, but can I afford to use it? I note that in any quantity of alfalfa, but can I afford to use it? I note that in any quantity of alfalfa, but can I afford to use it?

Recent experiments of the Central Experiment Station shown mangels to be eight per cent. better production than turnips. In addition to this, of favoring the milk with turnip feeding. I found that one pound of alfalfa contained in roots approximately one pound of alfalfa, that is, 100 pounds of alfalfa would be equivalent to ten pounds of roots. I found that one pound of roots is worth five per cent. less than one pound of alfalfa. In good corn 100 pounds of roots is about equal to 100 pounds of alfalfa. In Ontario corn is cheaply per ton than mangels, hence good alfalfa would be very valuable for the feeding of roots for the feeders. However, variety is of good selection of rule, a mixture of roots will give greatest variety of roots containing depending largely on raising. Undoubtedly the production of milk is preferred mangels will play a very large role for the food value compared to the fact that the appetite for meals and also keep the digestive system in good working condition. The qualities, apart from analysis of roots, is such great value in —E. S. A.

### Pig Feeding

**W**HAT is best to put to keep them clean and healthy? What best when milk is scarce? Portions should be made of ground bone and ash in a box where they get it? —Mrs. W. A. L. Ont.

In order to keep young from vermin, it is necessary to keep them clean and well fed and allowed to exercise. It is usually also they have some tonic prescribed below. To rid the lice, they might be smeared with kerosene emulsion or a warm solution of such as creolin, seneolium or tar products. In order in the feeding of young of digester tanks separately as a thin mixture with the other successfully used. A composed of corn, four parts, two parts; short tallow, one part may be used in rearing young of milk. A very good to young pigs might be