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when immunity from smut is practi-
cally certain from an outlay of less than
one cent a bushel, no seed should be
left untreated. Experiments show that
treated grain will always yield a little
better than untreated under like con-
ditions. This fact together with the
knowledge of the enormous loss possi-
ble should make us decide that no grain
should be sown without treatment.
Some say that one season is worse than
another. With untreated seed of low
vitality adverse seasons may have more
smut, but carefully treated seed is not
affected by climatic conditions. Ex-
periments as to the effect of treatment
on germination percentage show that
bluestone one pound to 12 gallons of
water will lower the germination test
about 10 per cent. more than formalin,
one pound to 40 gallons. This effect
is increased in lower grade seed.—Thos.
W. Wood, Man.

ALFALFA TIPS

In new localities, alfalfa is greatly
benefitted by soil inoculation, by which
is meant the spreading over the area
to be planted, of soil from any field
on which alfalfa was previously suc-
cessfully grown; or the seed may be
treated by inoculating it with nitro
culture.

When purchasing alfalfa seed, one
should insist upon well cleaned, uni-
formly-sized mature seed of a bright,
yellowish-green color. All brown, light
and shrivelled seeds should have been
removed, since they frequently con-
vey certain "damping off" diseases
which may spread to plants that would
have otherwise remained sound.

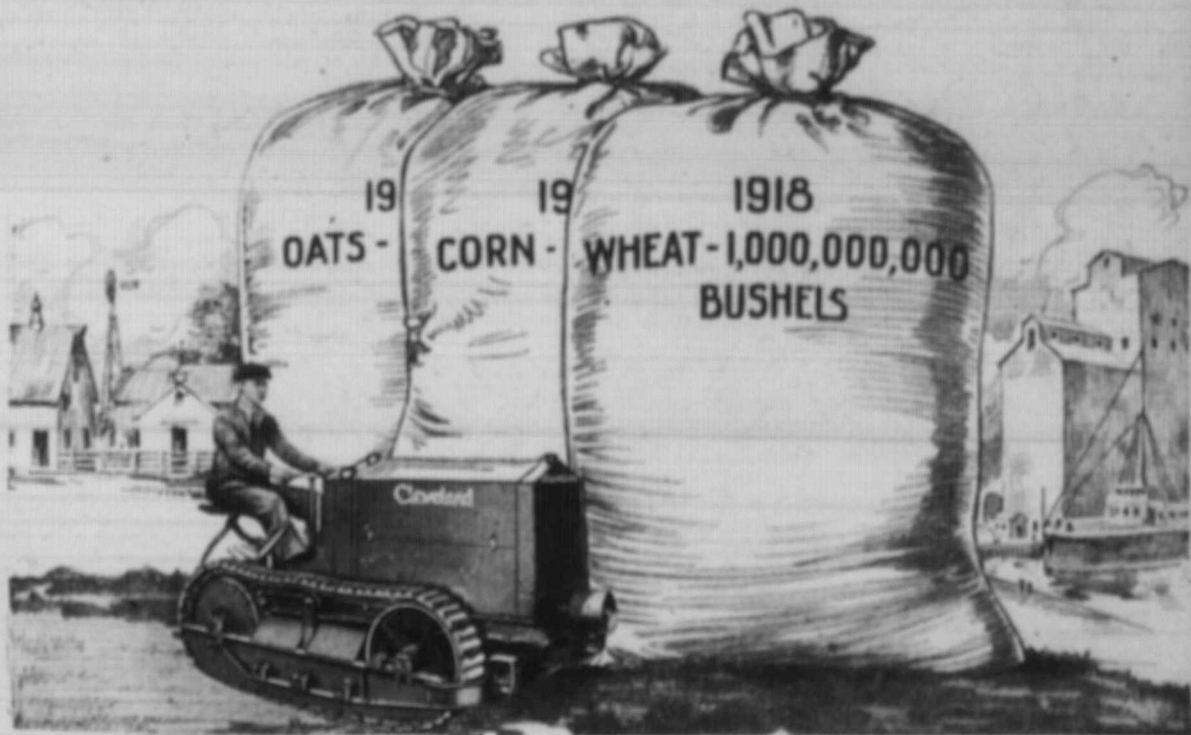
The most common trouble of alfalfa
is the leaf spot disease, which covers
the leaves with minute black dots,
causing them to turn yellow and finally
to drop off. It is best to mow the crop,
if uniformly affected, before defolia-
tion has taken place. The second
growth is invariably free from the dis-
ease, where cutting was practised early.

Alfalfa's value to the dairy farmer
and to the stock raising farmer in gen-
eral is being demonstrated more forc-
ibly than ever just now, when it is
essential that such forage crops are
grown as are likely to produce the
heaviest yields of the highest feeding
value at the least cost of production.
It is no exaggeration to state that,
under present conditions, alfalfa comes
closer to the ideal forage crop than
any other. It is a wartime crop.

One of the impurities to be guarded
against in alfalfa is the seed of dodder.
This is a parasitic flowering plant
which often spoils a considerable area
of alfalfa before it is checked. Alfalfa
seed should be guaranteed to be free
from dodder. This weed is easily re-
cognized in the field, because of its
resemblance to the "silk" of the corn
tassels. As soon as this parasite is
observed in the field, all affected plants
should be dug up immediately and
burned. The spot should then be
watched for a week or two lest the
dodder should become re-established.

Being a perennial plant, alfalfa
should be watched for root diseases.
Alfalfa wilt is perhaps the more com-
mon of the two to be mentioned. This
wilt takes plants very suddenly in
spring after first growth has been
made. As yet the disease is not very
serious in Canada and should be very
carefully watched for, lest it becomes
established as it has in Europe, where
it causes so called "clover (or alfalfa)
sickness" of the land. The disease
generally appears in patches, one or
more plants begin suddenly to wilt,
turn yellow and later on black. Where
this is observed, the dying plants
should be dug up at once, root and all,
and be destroyed.

To the dairy farmer alfalfa is one
of the most valuable crops ever devel-
oped. Its importance to dairying is
being recognized, slowly but surely, all
over the Dominion as the dairy end of
farming is gradually being brought to
the front. Leaving aside the value of
alfalfa as an excellent soiling crop, it
is a fact that wherever alfalfa can be
grown successfully it returns heavier
crops of hay or pasture than any other
forage crop commonly grown in the



The Task Before the Dominion's Farmers

Over a billion bushels of wheat must be produced
in Canada and the States this year.

An enormous increase in the yield of corn and
oats is necessary.

Thousands of extra acres must be cultivated. Each
individual farmer must produce about one-third
more grain than last year.

The task before the Dominion's farmers is stupen-
dous. Intensive methods of every kind must be em-
ployed. Machinery must take the place of muscle
wherever possible.

In the face of this emergency the Cleveland
Tractor becomes an absolute necessity. Its tre-
mendous value to the farmer
is emphasized more than ever.

The Cleveland Tractor not
only conserves time and labor
—it does far cheaper and
better work. And by doing better work it makes
possible the production of larger and better crops
—enabling you to do your part for the government
—and make more money for yourself.

The Cleveland Tractor shows the way. It plows
3½ miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. It travels
on its own tracks like the great "tanks" of Europe.
It will go practically anywhere—through ditches,
gumbo, sand and gravel. It is steered by the power
of its own engine—simply and easily, and will turn
completely around in a twelve-foot circle.

It will not pack the soil, will not mire, will not slip

or flounder. It has 600 square inches of traction
surface. The track is designed for long service. The
sections are constructed to prevent filling or packing
with mud, and protection is provided to prevent dirt
and mud from falling into the track. The sections
are joined with hardened steel pins which have their
bearings in hardened steel bushings. The Cleveland
weighs less than 3200 pounds. It can be housed in
less space than is required for one horse.

The Cleveland develops 12 h.p. at the drawbar for
hauling and gives 20 h.p. at the pulley belt—plenty
for stationary work of all kinds.

But in spite of its unusual
power, the Cleveland is small
and can readily be used in
orchards and under and
among small fruit trees.

Rollin H. White, the famous motor truck engineer,
designed the Cleveland Tractor. He has used only
the best materials. Gears are protected by dust-
proof, dirt-proof cases and are of the same high
quality as those of the finest trucks.

Prepare now to produce the enormous crops which
we must have—and incidentally make more money
for yourself. Get ready now for the great tasks
before you. Order your Cleveland Tractor now.

Write to us for complete information and the name
of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

Cleveland Tractor

Western Distributors

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NORMAN COX, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Dept. BO., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

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