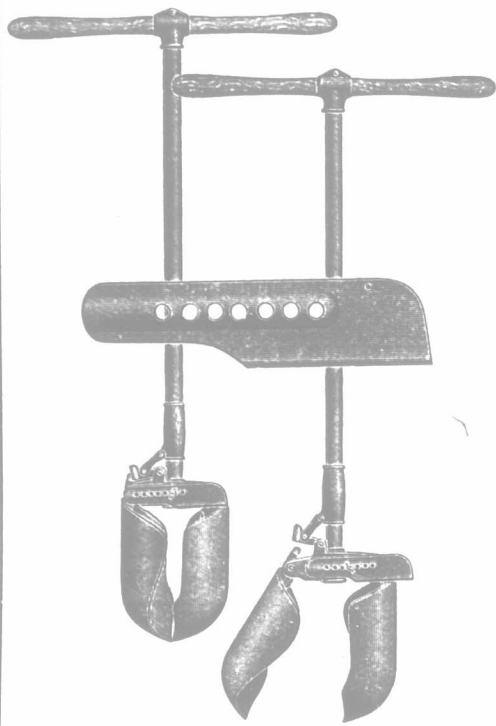


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Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SWEET CLOVER FOR FORAGE.

1. What is the feed value of Bokhara (sweet) clover; first, as pasture, when small; second, as hay, when cut early?
2. Is it in any respect similar to alfalfa?
3. Would it approach or equal in any respect alfalfa for hay, if cut at the right time?

The reason I ask this question is because I have seen advertised in an American farm journal, sweet clover seed and how to grow it for hay. Now, I would not think of sowing the seed for that purpose, as I know something about it, but as I have a considerable quantity of it growing now, would like to know if it could be used profitably for hay if cut early.

R. J. McG.

Ans.—1. There has been considerable published in the American Agricultural Press of late regarding Bokhara, or sweet clover, as a crop for pasture and hay. Its foremost advocate is a man named Frank Coverdale, whose communications we have noticed in such high-class papers as Hoard's Dairyman and Wallace's Farmer. Mr. Coverdale, who has had considerable experience with sweet clover, recommends it highly as a productive pasture and hay crop, and claims that cattle soon learn to like it, and do well upon it. He has fattened steers on it with excellent results. It is a matter of observation that cattle driven along highways will come to eat with apparent relish the slender young shoots of sweet clover, though after it has become rank and old they will not readily eat it. For our own part, we have no doubt that sweet clover would be capable of profitable utilization as a bee pasture, and as a means of improving very poor hard land. No doubt, also, it could be utilized as forage, but under ordinary conditions we consider it less desirable than common clover and alfalfa.

2 and 3. Sweet clover and alfalfa leave considerable in common. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria which work on the roots of sweet clover are the same as those which work on the roots of alfalfa. In composition the two plants are rather similar, comparing as follows, according to Henry, in respect to digestible nutrients:

	Carbo- Protein. hydrates.	Fat.
	Per C.	Per C.
Alfalfa	11.7	40.9
Sweet clover ...	11.9	36.7

The sweet clover is, however, more bitter, more coarse, and less palatable, than alfalfa or red clover, especially to unaccustomed palates.

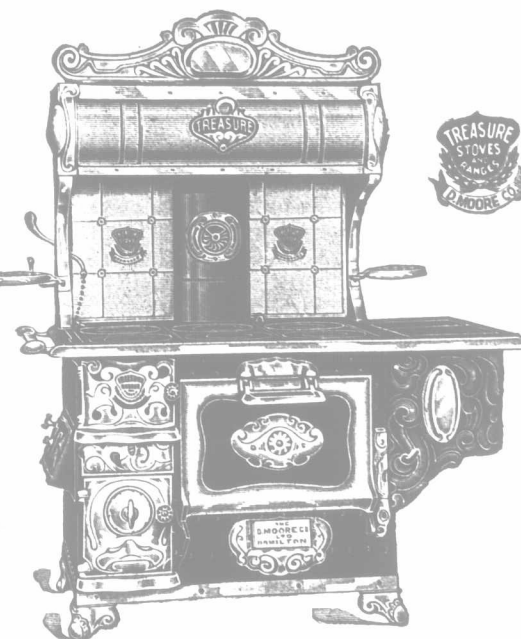
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Read what James L. Hill, of Fredericton, Junction, P.E.I., wrote us on February 15th:

I think International Stock Food is a great thing for stock. We wouldn't be without it for anything. It keeps our horses in the best condition; in fact, every person admires them. I have such a good horse and always look well. I have such a good cow and pigs and find it well worth the money. I have the Poultry Food and sell it in a very good way. Our hens have been laying most of the winter and cannot say too much for your food for the birds.

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DYER, The Fence Man
Dept. C., TORONTO

GREEN MANURING—CUTWORMS

1. We have a 20-acre field at the back of farm which has been cropped for a number of years, and it needs summer-fallowing, as there are a lot of thistles and other weeds in it. It was not plowed last fall, and we have no manure to put on it. We are thinking of plowing something down for manure and sowing fall wheat. We have 25 bushels of peas. What should we mix with them? Would oats do? How would buckwheat or rape do, as peas and oats are very dear this year? Would wheat do well if we plow a crop of this kind under? I have heard it makes the ground too warm, and rots the roots of fall wheat.

2. Last year some of our corn seemed to be cut off at the root. You could go along and pull the corn out with your fingers. Would this be the cutworm, wireworm, or the May beetle? Could we do anything to kill them, or to stop them cutting the corn off this year?

W. S.

Ans.—1. From a fertilizing standpoint, the peas and oats would be the better crop to plow down, while from the standpoint of cultivation, perhaps the buckwheat would be the better, as the lateness of sowing would permit of thorough cultivation previous, which would kill the weeds. It would also be a much cheaper seeding. Peas and oats might be tried on part of the field, and buckwheat on the remainder. We have seen good crops of wheat follow the plowing down of a green crop, and if the land is in reasonably good tilth, you need have no hesitation about the results. Of course, there are many other factors entering into crop production which must be reckoned with many over which we have no control.

2. It is rather difficult to decide, from the description given, whether the injury was done by white grubs, wireworms, or cutworms, but likely the last named. Poisoned bran mash is the most effective remedy against cutworms. This is made by mixing half a pound of Paris green with fifty pounds of slightly moistened bran. Double the amount of the poison may be used. A little of this material is sprinkled around the plants. For white grubs and wireworms, cultural methods are all that can be recommended. The practice of leaving land seeded down for several years should be discouraged, as this old sod fosters these pests. A rotation of crops, with thorough and clean cultivation, are the remedies. When farming is advised to combat the cutworm also, as rubbish forms a good breeding ground for these insects.

NO USE FOR THEM.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torrens, "did you say that man stole a case?"

"Yes, that's what I said."

"Well, I'm glad of it. There were more than our men seemed able to do anything with."