NOVEMBER 26, 1908

0

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Insects Infesting Clover-seed Crop. stored for the winter, would be to place

at the Indiana Experiment Station, from be air-tight, if possible), and then treat the north-eastern part of the State, con- it with carbon bisulphide, by placing cerning certain insects which were said to be doing considerable injury to the clover-seed crop. Reports are still coming, showing very conclusively that the greater portion of the clover-growing sections of the State have been visited. The trouble was found to be due to the presence of one and perhaps two species of insects which are often found infesting the seed of the red, white, alsike and crimson clovers, and one of them at least also works on alfalfa. As the same trouble is likely to occur gain next year, a brief description of the habits, and some sugge tions con- our farm has done better, or held their cerning preventive measures which may be employed, are here given.

THE CLOVER-FLOWER MIDGE, AND THE CLOVER-SEED CHALCIS.

The two species indicated above are the Clover-flower midge (Dasyneura leguminicola, Lint.) and the Clover-seed chalcis (Bruchophagus funebris, How.). Both are very small flies. The first is a near relative to the wheat midge, and resembles it quite closely, both in form The other belongs to the and color. family Chalcidides, a parasitic family, the members of which usually feed upon and destroy other insects. The species mentioned here, however, is an exception bury, England, have selected and shipped to the rule.

These two species, although belonging to different families, are often found together, and as their habits and time of working are so nearly identical, they may be treated together. They may be one male. They comprise three Trojan found working together in the same head, but not in the same flower, as the midge appears a few days earlier than the chalcis, and its larvæ feed upon and destroy the young ovules, thus precluding the presence of the other, which feeds only upon the growing seeds. In either case, however, the eggs are deposited in the head of the clover, but the midge places hers upon the forming florets and the young larvæ make their own way into the ovaries, while the chalcis places her eggs directly into the already forming seeds, which the young larvæ, as soon as hatched, proceed to "hollow out" by feeding upon the inside. (This has been the condition of most of the seed sent to us this fall.)

In this section there are two broods of each species in a season; the first brood of the midge appearing the latter part of May, and the second the last of The first brood of the chalcis fly appears the fore part of June and the the second the last of July and first of August. In both cases the first brood attack the first bloom, or hay crop, and the second the seed crop.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

apply to both species, so far as we now know. Early cutting of the clover-hay

Early in September word was received the sacks in a tight box or bin (it should open dishes, filled with the material, on the sacks and then closing the bin and leaving it for a couple of days. A half pound would be sufficient for ten or fif teen bushels. J. TROOP,

Horticulturist and Entomologist. Purdue Agricultural Exp. Station.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shropshire sheep, write "We just want to say that nothing on own during the dry fall better than our sheep. Our ewes have done remarkably well, and without any grain have improved in condition on very short grass We have some excellent young ewes left for sale yet that are bred to one of our best rams, and should any of your readers wish to add new blood to their flocks, or start new ones, we believe we have material to suit them, and have confidence that next spring will show by the crop of lambs that we have made no mistake in mating."

Messrs. A. Mansell & Co., of Shrewsa very valuable consignment of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the Maisemore herd of Mr. Cridlan for their client, Mr. J. D. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., the selection consisting of ten females and and one Kildonan Erica, three Pride of Aberdeen, one Jilt, one Rose of Advie, and one Queen Mother; also the promising bull calf Rosard, whose dam, Opening Rose (Rose of Westerton tribe), has been 'a frequent prizewinner, and the grandam, Blooming Rose, was twice champion cow at the Highland and Agricultural Shows. The sire of Rosard is that fine stock-getter, Wizard of Maisemore 21465, winner of two champion gold medals, two silver champion medals, and many first prizes. The fine cham pion cow, Mabel 8th of Knapperna, is included in the purchase.

It has been said that the enormous prices which from time to time Argentine buyers give for specially selected bulls, make it impossible for such prices to be remunerative. Following sale of five nonpedigree bulls, which were sold in Buenos Ayres at the recent Palermo Show, is enlightening on this point. These bulls were sired by Chewton Victor and out of cows by Celt. The top price was £354 7s. 6d., and two bottom £166 5s., giving an average of £286 2s. 6d. for five unregistered bulls, a notable instance Practically the same remedies will of the value of the produce of sires of the highest value. Mr. G. Kennedy, of Buenos Ayres, has in former years had crop as soon as it is in full bloom will many successful sales, but few, if any, destroy most of the larvæ. This can be more so than that of nine bulls, the done where clover is grown alone for prices of which come to hand. A noted seed, and not mixed with timothy. Irish prizewinning pedigree Shorthorn Early cutting will also tend to hasten bull made the top price, namely, $\pounds 1,746$, the blooming period of the seed crop so (\$8,730), paid by Mr. J. L. Ocampo. Messrs. Jorge Andant & Co. gave £612 vanced to receive much injury from the 10s. for Dean Sceptre, and Mr. A. G. Gutierrez £437 10s. for Scottish Primate. The average was £477 10s. Messrs. J. & J. Raws had also a good sale. These importers sold thirteen at prices from £315 to £78 15s., giving an average of £165 7s. 6d.



Shropshires, Cotswolds OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM.

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont station, C. P. R.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS. MILTON P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. and G.T.R. **HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP!**

Yearling rams and yearling ewes. All bred from imp. sire and dams. Price reasonable. L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN, ONTARIO.

Bell 'Phone. P. O. and Stn (G. T. R.) OXFORD DOWN RAMS For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs. Also two choice Yorkshire boars fit for WILLS, They can be the service at close prices for quick buyers. W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT. Buena Vista Farm.

We have 50 yearling ewes, all bred to our im-ported ram, champion at Toronto Exhibition, 1908, which we will sell at especially reduced prices for the next thirty days, in lots to suit purchaser. Also a few yearling rams and ram lambs by imported sires. Terms reasonable.

MENRY ARKELL &. SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

Maple VIIIa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes. A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all agres. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. A. Cerswell. Bend Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.

Leicesters Two-shear ram, 2 shearlings, ram lambs, ewe lambs and shearling eves. They are all well covered. Bred from im-ported stock, and in good field condition. Stiffac-tion guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Dimmet tion guaranteed. Prices Bros., Clanbrassil, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cat Nogs.—Present offering : Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to Buena Vista Farm. Harriston, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS 10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding AND COLLIES. ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced. Long-distance Telephone. ROBT. MCEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.



1823

that the blossoms will be too far adsecond brood, especially of the midge. Then, too, all volunteer clover should be clipped in the early stages of its blossoming period.

Fall plowing the clover field for corn the next spring, is also a good practice.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

These two species, like the most of our nsect enemies, have parasitic enemies which feed upon them, and which conibute very largely towards holding Saem in check. However, it is not well to depend upon these entirely, as it sometimes requires a couple of years for the parasites to develop in sufficient numbers to be able to make themselves felt. In the meantime these species will, in all probability, continue to increase, so that, for another year at least, it will be well to practice early cutting.

WINTER TREATMENT OF SEED.

emerge from the seed stored in the barn, 919.161 lbs. estimated butter, giving her according to Professor Folsom, of Ur- an average of 52.81 lbs. milk per day bana, Ill. The larva will continue to for 274 days, and a fraction over 102 work, therefore, in stored seed, until it lbs. butter per month. Her last year's has reached its pupa stage. The proper record was 931.6 lbs. estimated butter, treatment of the seed which has been from 14.254 lbs. milk.

TEST OF JACOBA IRENE.

The Jersey cow Jacoba Irene (property of Anten Farm, Jerseyville, Ill.), whose photograph appears on another page in this issue, is now under authenticated test, and promising to make a new world's record. Her best day's yield of milk is 69.8 lbs. Best seven days, 467.5 lbs. milk. Best seven days' butter estimate, 29.3 lbs., 85 per cent. fat. First eight months' of present year, 13,349.3 lbs. milk, 833.889 lbs. estimated butter. In the nihth month of her year's test her milk yield was 1,122 lbs., average test 6.46 per cent. For her full nine The clover-seed chalcis winters as a months she has a total of 14,471.3 lbs. larva or pupa inside the seed, and will milk, 781.238379 lbs. fat, equal to

