

FARM MANAGEMENT

The Green Clover Harvest

QUITE a number of years ago Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., started the agricultural world with what was known as the "green clover harvest theory." The method was tried with varying success here and there, and while few have adopted it in its completion, his teachings induced many to dry their clover less and put it into mows in a greener, fresher condition, which is certainly more palatable and better relished by the stock. I asked Mr. Glendinning about this method of clover harvesting when at his farm early in the spring.

"In harvesting clover green," explained Mr. Glendinning, "we cut it in the morning or twice, rake it, and put into the barn in the afternoon. This is our procedure if weather conditions are right—that is, the ground must be dry, the hay must be cut before it is lodged, and the atmos-

the hay loose in the swath or windrows that the wind may have a free circulation through it, and to keep it from exposure to the hot sun, as far as possible.

Before the leaves and stems become dry and stiff, the hay should be raked in windrows. If it looks like rain when the hay is being raked, it should be put into well-made cocks, and, if possible, covered with cloth covers.

If the weather appears likely to continue good, the clover should be left in the windrow over night and turned once or twice the following forenoon. In good weather it should then be fit for the stack or the mow the second afternoon. If the weather is such that the hay is not fit to stack but will still go into the cock, it should be put into good-sized cocks and left for some time.

Radium Fertilizers

By R. M. Isham

THE columns of many of the magazines have recently carried advertisements of so-called "radium fertilizers," setting forth in extravagant terms the benefits to be

Better Sheep on the Road Than Weeds on the Roadside.
Notice how clean and free from weeds are the sides of this Durham Co., Ont., road. In cleaning out weeds in this manner sheep are truly farm improvers.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

pheric conditions right. A bright sun and a breeze from the north-west make hay splendidly.

"If hay is lodged and mildewed before it is cut, it will have to be dried more before it can be put in the mows safely. If the hay is put in the barn moist along with the spores of mildew, they are sure to develop and the hay become musty and bad. Again, if the hay is put in too green it will turn to silage. There is a certain point above which the hay dries out without heating, and below the same point it will turn to silage. I would like to see our experimental stations do some investigation work to find out just where that stage is. They have better facilities for such investigation work than I have."—F.E.E.

The Clover Harvest

By Andrew Boss

CLOVER for hay should be cut as soon as the first blossoms begin to turn brown. The mower before the dew has fallen or in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off; and it is not wise to cut down too much at one time.

Clover hay should be cut in the shade, and not exposed to the hot sun unless it is frequently turned. The sun quickly dries the thin leaves, causing them to become brittle and easily lost. The leaves are the most valuable part of the hay. The drying of the leaves also closes the natural channel for the moisture to get out of the stems. After the clover has been cut, it should be turned with a tedder, side-delivery rake, or hay rake, as soon as the leaves in the upper part of the swath are thoroughly wilted. The object should be to keep

derived from the use of radium as a manure.

These fertilizers are in most cases ordinary nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus fertilizers, with the addition of, at most, infinitesimal quantities of radium, derived from the residues left after the extraction of all commercially available radium from its ores. Since the present market price of radium is \$16,000 per grain, or \$70,000,000 per pound, it is readily apparent that a fertilizer cannot contain very much of it, even when sold at the high price of 25 cts. per pound.

The claims that radium aids plant growth are, at best, no means proved. Professor Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, found that the application of radium to the soil, in quantities worth as much as \$100 per acre, had no noticeable effect in increasing the crop yield. No doubt these "radium fertilizers" are of benefit to the soil, but the benefit is in all probability due rather to the nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus they contain than to any radium which may be present. Until the value of radium as a fertilizer has been actually demonstrated the economy of paying high prices for such fertilizers is decidedly questionable.

Disturbed the Censor

FROM a sailor's letter to his wife: "Dear Jane,—I am sending you a postal order for 10s, which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the Censor."—Punch.

An exchange recommends the application of tincture of iodine every day for ten days to remove warts from cow's teats.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

DOUBTLESS you intend putting in an increased acreage of Fall Wheat this season. To get the biggest possible yield per acre you must use Fertilizer and the Fertilizer that gives the best results at the lowest expenditure is Sydney Basic Slag. Write us at once and we will get our representative to call and give you the names of Ontario farmers who have grown record crops of Fall Wheat with the aid of Sydney Basic Slag. We make money by helping you to make more money, and it will not cost you anything to have our representative call on you. We want agents where we are not already represented, and if you are the means of introducing Basic Slag into your district you will be conferring a benefit on your neighbors and there will be a reasonable remuneration in the business for your trouble.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.
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