

AGRICULTURE

Crimson Clover a Valuable Soil Improver, But Liable to Winter Kill in Northern Climate—Fine Cover Crop.

Crimson clover also known as "Scarlet clover," "German clover," "Incarnate clover," "Annual clover," etc., occurs wild in England and in the southern part of Europe. It has long been grown there as a soil renovator and as a forage crop. It was not introduced into America until early in 1893, but was not grown to any extent until 1898.

Since its introduction into America it has made rapid gains as a soil improver, and as a cover crop in the orchard and in the field. It is quite hardy in the north, but it is quite likely to winter kill, though it sometimes comes through. For many purposes this winter-killing may be no disadvantage, for the clover will enrich the soil with its nitrogen content, and it will add much to the growth in the orchard—the purpose sought.

Crimson clover is a winter annual, that is it ordinarily makes its growth in the autumn, passes the winter in a somewhat dormant but green state, makes a very early spring growth, and matures its seed and early crops in summer. It makes little or no growth in very hot weather and therefore should be sown in the spring, except in the extreme north, where it may make a satisfactory growth by autumn, so that a hay crop may be taken from it at that time. Its life history, as outlined above, is of course, only where winter killing does not occur.

Crimson clover is not suited to heavy clay, but on sandy soil, where rainfall is normal, it does well. It may be sown quickly or continue its rapid growth. The lack of timely rains in late summer is responsible for the most of the failures. A hot sun, coupled with lack of moisture at germination time is likely to kill the young seedling. Briefly speaking, crimson clover should be sown in shallow on a moist, reasonably fertile, well-drained, well-settled seed bed. Inoculation should be provided when seeding on an area where the crop has not before been sown.

Where crimson clover follows a crop such as potatoes, where much fertilizer has been supplied, further application of chemicals is not necessary for the clover; but on poor land where the clover is being sown as a soil renovator, it will be found necessary to use 400 or 500 pounds of fertilizer composed of equal parts of acid phosphate and kainite. As a rule nitrogen will not be found necessary, as the clover under conditions of seedling will take its nitrogen supply from the air.

As has been pointed out inoculation may or may not be necessary depending on local conditions. The seed of crimson clover is of a light brown color. Neither will do any harm, and may or may not be essential to success. Crimson clover may be seeded as early as the first of May, and may be sown in the fall. It may be seeded alone, following any farm crop, which can be removed from the field in the early summer, so that the seed can be sown in late summer. It may also be sown in mixture for hay, but this has not been a great success in the north. In the corn field has come in very common practice in the corn section. The seed is applied

at the time of the last cultivation. In the south it has been found possible to cut the clover for hay, and then break up the land and obtain a crop of corn in a normal season. This two crops are obtained instead of one and the soil improves at the same time. In the north such procedure is not possible from the standpoint of the hay, but the plowed down clover enriches the soil at little cost, other than the cost of the seed.

It is almost impossible to get a field in proper condition for seeding after the grain crop on account of its dry cloudy condition at that time, but an ideal seed bed is usually obtained where early plowing has been done, peas, beans or other early crops. It should be remembered that the seed may be sown with every prospect of success, where a friable soil, in a very fine state of division, can be secured, but without that very little may be hoped for.

At Macdonald college crimson clover was found to be one of the best cover crops tried out in the orchard and for such purposes is destined to become more generally used.

MARKET TIMOTHY SEED EARLY

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Large shipments of American timothy seed of the 1912 and 1913 crops are being handled by the Toronto market. It is probable that the Canadian supply for the ensuing season will be approximately 50 per cent of the 1912 and 90 per cent of the 1913 crop. In an average year nearly three-quarters of the timothy seed used in Canada is obtained from Chicago and is American grown. Because of the unfavorable weather in western Ontario and western Quebec last spring, little timothy seed was saved this year. Considerable has been held over and is still in the farmers' hands. Their knowledge of local conditions induces them to hold out for higher prices.

The farmers of eastern Canada do not have a rule market for timothy at the most opportune time. During the last few years retail dealers in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys have purchased their supplies from agents of American firms before any considerable quantity of local seed had been threshed. Seven years ago farmers could thresh their seed in April and make it available to the local retail dealer in plenty of time for seeding. Now the seed is not available until June or July.

Control act requires this seed to be properly cleaned and graded. This can be done by the farmer himself if he has a good cleaning mill, equipped with a full set of timothy seed screens, and takes the precaution to send accurate samples to the Ottawa seed laboratory for test and grading. The seed of commercial grass and clover seeds, however, is cleaned by power mills operated by seed houses. When local dealers obtain their supplies direct from cleaning plants, they escape much of the responsibility entailed by the Seed Control act. In effect, therefore, the timothy farmer who holds tight to his timothy seed will find in the season finds little demand for it. The main channels of commerce having been supplied from other districts.

The Toronto market is now purchasing its re-cleaned timothy seed for the ensuing season at from 50 to 80 per hundred pounds. It is anticipated that the seed of the new crop now in the farmers' hands in eastern Canada will again find a dull market at the time of year they have been accustomed to. Which is at least six weeks too late under present conditions.

GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Commissioner.

1,200, comprising more than 4,000 specimens.

Dr. Hornaday, the well known director of the New York Zoological Society, writes in regard to this animal that it is very rare and that it has never had an opportunity of acquiring a specimen, much as they would like to see one. Unfortunately the park is not without means to provide artificially heated buildings for tropical animals and therefore it is thought best to exchange this animal for a couple of days in the meanwhile for a couple of days this interesting animal may be seen in one of the park's windows. W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

The young people are still showing their interest in the park by giving contributions of some of the park's animals, rabbits, white mice, etc. Among these donors are Masters Terry, of Somerset Street, Francis Barry, of the Park Hotel, Walter Bell, of Union street, and Roy Parlee.

The roofs of the cages for the animals now in the park have been covered with canvas to afford some protection from the rain and sun. The extension of the collection of animals in the park is still in its experimental stage. The management feel much encouraged by the fact that persons having animals in captivity which they are willing to dispose of will communicate with the manager of the St. John Horticultural Association.

The management have now sufficient bears, raccoons, wolves, coyotes, rabbits and foxes, but would like to acquire wild cats, minks, weasels, martens, mink, porcupine and other hardy native animals, as well as a few partridge, owls and hawks.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 28.—Zero weather or last night visited some parts of the Canadian prairie west, for the first time this season. Swift Current reports the degrees below, and other Saskatchewan points a few degrees above zero. It was a good deal milder in Alberta. A cold snap visited this city last night, accompanied by a driving snowstorm, which began in the afternoon, with rain and sleet, and turned to snow with a bitter north wind. October, however, has been a new record for mild weather, and most people are well prepared.

The harder weather will facilitate the uncompleted threshing operations particularly in parts of Saskatchewan, where little progress has been made during the past fortnight, owing to wet weather.

When the children's books have become soiled, the pages can be cleaned by rubbing with powdered pumice stone.

FRESNO JAN'S REAL RECORD VOTE IN LONG LOST BROTHER

Master's Report Names Him as Genuine Cohair to Russell Fortune

CLIMAX OF BITTER FIGHT

Dakota Dan, First Claimant, is Declared to Be Jim Rousseau.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Fresno Dan Russell has been declared to be the true heir of the late Senator D. B. Russell by Attorney Gilbert A. A. Percy, sitting as master in the Daniel Blake Russell identity case.

Fresno Dan wins the decision over Dakota Dan after a legal fight which has been waged constantly since September 20, 1912.

Percy finds that Dakota Dan is Jim Rousseau, whose home was in northern New York until he became a rancher in North Dakota. He has none of the Russell family characteristics, whereas Fresno Dan exhibits family traits to a marked degree, Mr. Percy decides.

The estate, estimated at \$500,000, has been diminished at least \$100,000 by the litigation, it is believed.

The Russell will case, with its two "Duns," its conspiracy charges, innuendoes, and its many twists and turns, involving the highest officers of the Woodmen of the World, Pinkerton detectives and members of the Massachusetts bar, rivals the famous Tichborne case of England in bewildering details and dramatic interest.

The man who made the will was State Senator Daniel Russell, of Melrose (Mass.). He had two sons, William C. and Daniel Blake Russell. Daniel, a quiet young man of 23, quarrelled with his father in 1885 and disappeared. The American firm before any considerable quantity of local seed had been threshed. Seven years ago farmers could thresh their seed in April and make it available to the local retail dealer in plenty of time for seeding. Now the seed is not available until June or July.

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He Felt Annoyed.

Self-control, dashed along, the platform in search of a penny-in-the-slot punching machine.

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When George III. Canvassed.

A Secret.

My laddie's the world to me!

The Liberal Policy.

Why Do Women Suffer

When They Could Be Well?

Big Lorraine.

Putting It Plainly.

Gum and Religion.

Dominion Pride Range

Buy from the Factory

When George III. Canvassed.

A Secret.

My laddie's the world to me!

The Liberal Policy.

Why Do Women Suffer

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