

Developing a New Clover Seed District



During the last three years Mr. Don H. Bark, Chief of the Irrigation Investigation Division of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been conducting a number of experiments in the growing of clover seed in Southern Alberta, and has met with surprising success. Before coming to Alberta in 1915, Mr. Bark was for several years connected with various irrigation enterprises in Idaho. His experienced eye noticed that the clover growing on lawns, ditch banks, and waste places in Alberta, from the boundary line to as far north as Edmonton, gave promise of good results. This promise was fully confirmed when he sowed hundreds of heads that he gathered. They revealed a large quantity of seed of unusually good quality.

The following year, therefore, he arranged for several plots to be planted on the various Demonstration Farms of the Canadian Pacific Railway situated in the Irrigation Block east of Calgary, Alberta. The results of these experiments, which have been continued ever since, have been very satisfactory. Not only have they proved that clover seed can be grown successfully in Southern Alberta, but they have also shown that the seed obtainable in an exceedingly high quality, with the yield well above the average.

One of the largest plots planted during the first year was three and a half acres, which were planted to alsike clover at Tilley, Alberta. This area produced the following year 2,417 pounds of an excellent quality of machine run seed per acre; an average yield of 748 pounds, or approximately twelve and a half bushels per acre. This seed could have been sold readily, without recleaning, to dealers at twenty cents a pound, which would have given a gross revenue of \$149.60 per acre. But such was the quality that after a thorough recleaning, there remained slightly over ten bushels per acre of the highest possible grade of seed. At this spring's retail prices each acre produced a gross revenue of upwards of \$240.

At the same place another plot, comprising almost an acre and a half, was planted to white Dutch clover in 1916. This crop had not looked very well throughout the season, the stand having been thin and the growth rather indifferent, yet a total yield of 295 pounds of seed of an excellent kind were secured from this area in 1917. The average yield was 142 pounds per acre. As this seed was worth at least fifty cents a



(1) Alsike clover at Carseland, Alberta.
(2) Field of alsike clover at Tilley, Alberta.

the returns secured were very satisfactory, despite the poor stand and indifferent growth of the clover. Last year the yield from this plot was somewhat better, 205 pounds of seed of an equally good grade being produced. On the above basis, this represents a gross return of more than \$100 an acre.

The following example related by Mr. Bark shows the prolific nature of clover under conditions in Southern Alberta: In the fall of 1917, a one-acre lawn of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover at Cassis, a small station west of Medicine Hat, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeared to contain enough ripe clover heads so that it would pay to harvest it. This accordingly was done, and the area threshed 105 pounds of White Clover seed of an excellent grade and quality. This lawn, therefore, produced over 350 worth of seed, though it was not planted for seed production purposes.

Mr. Bark has gradually extended his experiments over a larger territory with equally favorable results. Three and a half acres planted to alsike clover at Rosemary, north of Brooks, Alberta, were harvested for seed in 1918, and although the stand was only fair, an average yield of 250 pounds of seed per acre was produced. Complete records were kept of the cost of handling this area, and at the rate of forty cents per hour per man, and fifteen cents an hour per horse, worked out at \$62.07, or \$17.73 per acre. The total seed produced was 865 pounds, which at twenty cents a pound, is worth \$177. The net profit from the three acres, therefore, amounted to \$114.93, or \$36.51 per acre, not a bad return for one season from land that cost only fifty dollars an acre, although the crop was considered rather disappointing.

But much better results were secured with white clover on the same farm. Of this, three acres produced 1,144 pounds of machine run seed, which when thoroughly recleaned weighed 1,033 pounds. White clover seed is now being sold on the Calgary and Winnipeg markets at sixty-five cents a pound. The grower, therefore, might reasonably expect to receive fifty cents a pound for recleaned seed in large quantities. On this basis the gross return from the three acre plot would be no less than \$501.50. As in the case of the alsike clover, the actual cost of handling was carefully kept. It amounted to \$119.20, or \$36.73 an acre. It will be seen, therefore, that the actual net profit from these three acres was \$382.30, or over \$130 an acre. With such results it does not take many acres to provide a man with a good income.

Now that the possibilities of growing clover seed on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta have been practically demonstrated, it will not be long before every farmer in the district is growing at least a few acres. The demand for high-class seed is so great, and likely to be greater in the future, that the danger of causing a stir on the market is very remote, and the grower can rely on good prices. There is little doubt that within the next few years the industry will assume considerable proportions in Southern Alberta.

Submarines.
In spite of the fact that the British have some steam-driven 2,700-ton submarines, capable of a surface speed of from twenty-three to twenty-five knots, the submarine, as a weapon of war, is too slow and too blind when it is submerged to be considered a serious weapon of naval warfare. When it can see, electrical-ly, to a distance of ten to fifteen miles, while it is submerged so deeply as to be invisible to the air scout, and when it can steam twenty knots submerged it will dominate the naval situation. — Scientific American.

The Bridegroom.
In a lesson on the significance of colors a Sunday school teacher used as an illustration the wearing of white by brides, a wedding, he explained, being an occasion of joy and happiness. He had previously told the class that black signified grief and mourning, which accounted for the question asked by one of the little boys. "Then why?" said the little chap, "does a bridegroom always wear black?"

They Had Forgotten Something.
They had been dining in state in the dining car. Husband, who is a teacher of English, was glad that little daughter had behaved so perfectly. Mother also was in a happy frame of mind. There were numerous other diners in the car and the parents were proud of their child. Not a single thing had happened to mar the serenity of the occasion. Finally the meal was over and they started to leave the car. Their way took them past all the other tables. Suddenly the little girl felt impelled to ask a question. "Mother," she called in a shrill voice, "aren't we going to wash the dishes?"

Chinese Gardeners.
Chinese gardeners sometimes plant statues of tiny men firmly in pots, just like real plants, and then train live evergreens to grow up over these statues. The vines thus form a kind of robe for the statuette men, their white faces and hands protruding from the green leaves.

Kikuyu Grass.
As the demand for kikuyu grass in South Africa is increasing the Union Government has issued a pamphlet dealing with its characteristics and advantages as a cattle fodder.

Come Men and Save Ten

I Put The "V" in "Value" And Took The "X" Out Of "Expense"

---M. C. Robinson

If I had to operate my coast-to-coast chain of stores as most merchants do—burdened down with high-rent expenses, and a large force of fancy-salaried salesmen, it stands to reason I would be in the same boat as they are, and would be forced to get an extra \$10 on every Robinson Suit or Topcoat I sell!

But nothing like that goes with me! I have reduced the cost of selling by lowering the cost of operating. I side-step excessive rent, sell for cash, make no deliveries and wipe out all other unnecessary old-time methods of doing business.

In every Coast-to-Coast city, in which my stores are located, I have taught level-headed men how to cut down the high cost of clothes. I want you men who are tired of paying the long price, and also you men, who are keen to have styles of the second, to come in and see the extensive variety I am now showing for Spring in



Regular \$35 Robinson Suits and Topcoats



Every Robinson garment is tailored strong to last long, and is scientifically designed to fit to perfection. Due to my watchful eye upon all style centres I show nothing but the most modern models, such as are favored in the big cities by the smart-dressers. I have converted thousands upon thousands of men throughout the Dominion of Canada to the "Robinson Habit." So why don't you get curious and investigate my claims?

Here's My Proposition

If you can duplicate Robinson's Clothes elsewhere, for less than \$10 MORE—Come and get your money back.

My Super-Styles including my famous "Boulevard" Clothes, at \$32 and \$38, put the "Art" in Smart.

Robinson's Clothes Shops

SUITS, OVERCOATS \$25 TOP-COATS

The Largest Exclusive Clothiers in Canada

79 Princess Street Kingston

OPEN SAT. TILL 10 P.M.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Special Discount to Discharged Soldiers

Special Values in Odd Pants \$3.50 and \$5

If You Want to Change from Tea or Coffee—consider the delightful table beverage which so many are now using—

INSTANT POSTUM

It has a decidedly coffee-like aroma, taste and appearance, but contains no caffeine. Consequently those with whom tea or coffee disagrees find the new drink free from all tea or coffee objections. No increase in price of Postum! Economical!

DIED AT CAPE VINCENT.
John B. Fitzgerald Passes Away at Cape Vincent. April 22.—John B. Fitzgerald, sixty-six years of age, died at his home on Friday after a short illness. Mr. Fitzgerald suffered a stroke last year and he has not been in good health since that time. Mr. Fitzgerald was born in the town of Clayton, Aug. 24th, 1852. From 1878 until 1917 he resided

on Grenadier Island, off Cape Vincent, having a farm there. He came to the village to reside two years ago. He is survived by his widow, one son, Frank D., of Ussanier Island; two daughters, Mrs. Leo B. Dermady, of Grenadier Island, and Mrs. Henry Peacock, of Detroit, Mich.; four brothers, Daniel L., of Cape Vincent; William H., of Pamela; Morris G. and Eugene C., of Cape Vincent; and by one sister, Mrs. Everston Snyder, of Clayton.