

EXPERIENCE WITH SWEET CLOVER.

A friend who is interested in the introduction of sweet clover more extensively in this country has requested The Times-Herald to publish the following which is taken from the Western Farmer. It has been demonstrated that this crop is very profitable in this section and gives added value to the soil for use in seeding alfalfa or other such crop. The article follows:

To the Western Farmer:

I am requested by parties that have written to me to give some information how to grow sweet clover, how to plant it and when to plant it. As I have grown this clover many years, and will not plant one acre of grain without this clover planted with it, and have done so for years. I have in the past flattered myself that I knew all about this clover, but I do not now and never expect to.

I have been told to go according to nature. I have watched it go to seed and scatter on the ground and it seems that every seed starts growing in the spring without being scratched in. I have taken the unhulled seed and sowed it late in the fall, but sometimes I get a very poor stand that way. The unhulled seed, if sown with a crop of spring grain, invariably refuses to grow that year, but always shows up the following spring if not plowed under. I have found the old-time method of sowing it in February on fall rye or fall wheat, either hulled or unhulled seed will come every time, but it must not be harrowed in when spring opens, as so many want to do and so many more have done, and in so doing have spoiled their huckleberries.

Many are fooled by seeing sweet clover grow on unprepared ground, where they know it was not sown by anyone, but when they sow it that way themselves it is often a failure. However, planted with a crop of spring grain on fall plowed ground before the spring frosts are all over, is, nine times out of ten, a success. Broadcast it after the grain is drilled in, then give it a light harrowing and let it go at that. It does not pay to plant it by itself on account of the weeds that would have to be cut before they go to seed. It pays better to cut a crop of grain than a crop of weeds. After the grain is cut it will make fall pasture that will fatten most any kind of stock. It has to be planted late and when the weather is somewhat dry. Use a drill with a seeder attachment and let the seed run down through the drill hose, but run the drill cross-wise over the already planted grain.

It can be planted on land that does make two or three inches deep. On gravelly land plant three inches deep every time if you can, but early planting is always surest. Like alfalfa, it likes a compact subsoil, therefore, to get the best results, it should be planted on fall-plowed ground. Sweet clover requires a well-prepared seedbed, but this is not as necessary as in planting alfalfa. If planted early in the spring it is easier to get a stand than with any other legume I know of.

The spots of bad land that are so numerous in many places in the Northwest are of an alkali origin. By giving them a deep fall-plowing and planting sweet clover very early those spots will change their stubborn nature. The soil in these spots is destitute of nitrogen and humus. This clover draws millions of invisible workers that collect nitrogen from the air, and the large decaying roots furnish humus.

A great many people believe that when clover is once planted on a place it is hard to get rid of, but that is not true. The seed is hard to get and is expensive, and a great many plant it too late on spring-plowed ground, and lose their seed. One good point with sweet clover is this: If it doesn't sprout the first season, it will sprout the next; but this fact is not known, and it is usually plowed under.

We have this clover all over our place, even in the strawberry patch. A thin stand in the grain or in the potato field is no hindrance to any growing crop. You will find the best strawberries near a stock of this clover. We always fan our grain before we sell it, in order to get the clover seed out of it. In that way sometimes we get more seed than we need for our planting. Any kind of a plant, even a tree, gets some benefit from this clover, but I have never yet found one plant that is a benefit to the clover.

I have encouraged the planting of sweet clover for many years throughout eastern Montana. It is now pretty well established, but there are still large territories where they know absolutely nothing about it, and it is too windy in eastern Montana to grow a paying crop of seed, for it scatters very badly. As there are several varieties of this yellow clover it is very difficult to get the right variety. Very often, when I recom-

mend this clover, they write to some seed-house and call for yellow sweet clover. For this blunder the seedsmen is not to blame. He can let them have *Mellilotus Indica* and they will have the yellow bloom, or he can let them have yellow *Trefolium* and they will have yellow bloom, but they will also have nothing plus nothing. Be sure and call for the Large Mommoth (*Mellilotus Officinalis*), which you are not so liable to get, but better nothing than the former two.

A splendid way to get rid of a crop of wild oats is to seed the ground to *Mellilotus Officinalis* in February, then as soon as the oats begin to grow turn the stock on it. This will not hurt the young clover and the stock will not try to eat it until it gets large enough. In that way one crop of wild oats can be gotten rid of in an easy and a useful way.

Whoever grows this clover must not overlook the value of bees, for, with the clover near by they are a source of revenue. No one needs think that when this clover is cut for hay after it is in bloom for a week or two that his bee pasture is gone. In a week from the time it is out the ground is one solid carpet of yellow flowers. It blooms within an inch of the ground, and then one cannot see the bees in the bloom but can hear them, and if he can't hear them let him take off his shoes and walk through the bloom barefooted, and he can find them.

I am inclosing a photograph that was taken from the first yellow bloom field in Flathead county, seven acres. It made six stacks, or 43 loads on a 19-x88foot rack. Adjoining it with but the railroad between was a field of alfalfa, 10 acres. It made two stacks or 12 loads on the same rack.

In case this clover is pastured the second season it will take some stock to keep it down. If less than three head of stock is turned on per acre, they will not keep it down in a normal season, unless they are turned on it very early. The second season you may expect a lot of hay or a lot of pasture. If planted to grain the following season, you will then see, as soon as the grain comes up, and its dark green color will give you some idea of the value of nitrogen and humus. At present the Department of Agriculture is selling nitrate at cost, \$81 per short ton, f. o. b. cars at loading point. A sweet clover field is a nitrate factory. No need of buying that aluable stuff, for it can be raised on the farm free of cost.—J. D. Kaufman, R. F. D. 1, Kallispell, Mont.

BOOK-KEEPER NOW TELLS OF TROUBLES

Smith Had Been Going Down Hill Eight Years—Gains Seventeen Pounds by Taking Tanlac

"This Tanlac has put me in shape to where I have gained seventeen pounds," said H. G. Smith, living at the Braud House, Butte, Mont. recently. Mr. Smith has been book-keeper for the Tramway Mine for the past twelve years, and also owns a valuable ranch at Jefferson Island and is one of the best known and respected men in Montana.

"My stomach has given me so much trouble for the past eight or nine years," he continued, "that I was all the time taking something trying to get some relief. My food didn't seem to digest at all, and my stomach was in such a bad fix that if I leaned against my desk I would almost cry out with pain. I tried doing without meals, and lived on a diet of the very lightest things, but neither that nor anything else helped me. Finally my back got to hurting me across the kidneys, and I got so tired and worn out that I would have to lay off some days and rest up. I was troubled with constipation, and frequent headaches and lost weight until I got down to only one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. I have always been a steady worker, but I had gotten to where I never felt like putting in full time so you may know I was a pretty sick man.

"When I saw about Tanlac in the papers I was feeling so miserable that I was ready to try anything there was a chance of giving me relief. So I got a bottle and soon started up hill. I now weigh one hundred and forty-five pounds, which gives me a gain of seventeen pounds, and makes me heavier and stronger than I have been since my troubles started. My appetite is enormous, everything I eat agrees with me, and all the trouble has disappeared from my stomach entirely. My back stopped hurting me by the time I had finished my first bottle, and— I'm never bothered any more with constipation and headache. My strength and energy has all come back to me, and I can work every day and feel none the worse from it. My wife is now taking Tanlac, and I'm sure she will have something good to say for it, too, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine. Hardly a

day passes but what I tell somebody how it has helped me."

Tanlac is sold in Burns by Reed Bros., and in Crane by Vale Trading Co. —Ady.

PORTLAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

Government loaned Liberty Motor, valued at \$10,000.00, and a British Baby Tank, known as a Whippet, will be two of the attractions at the 1919 Automobile Show which will be held in the Hippodrome Building in Portland the week of February 24th to March 1st inclusive.

The Hippodrome Building is the largest exhibition pavilion west of the Rocky Mountains, and no expense has been spared in fitting it up for the Show. Several thousand dollars alone have been spent in decorating the interior.

Forty-two Oregon dealers will exhibit two hundred and twenty-five motor driven vehicles, which will include the very latest models of passenger cars, trucks and farm tractors.

Preparations are being made to handle a record crowd and delegations will attend from every section of the state. A number expect to attend from Burns, among them being Archie McGowan of the Burns Garage and James Lamphire of Lamphire's Garage.

Many facts ascertained during the war by motor car manufacturers have resulted in many improvements, both to motors and body design, and these will be shown at the show.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c. to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold by Reed Bros.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

O. A. C. Experiment Station, Corvallis, Feb. 12—Irrigation on the experiment station farm last year gave gains in crop yields of 50 to 100 per cent.

Alfalfa unirrigated yielded 4.475 tons an acre, while that irrigated with two six-inch acre-inches—12 acre-

inches—produced 7.31 tons per acre.

Potatoes yielded 127 bushels without irrigation and with three inches depth of irrigation yielded 183 bushels an acre. Beets yielded 11,425 tons without water and with nine inches of irrigation during the season the yield was increased to 21,125 tons.

Beans yielded 16.3 bushels under rainfall farming and 24.3 bushels with one irrigation of 3½ inches depth, equivalent to a 3½ inch rainfall.

This was a high-toned war. It began with an Archduke and seems to be ending with an Archangel.

Since the old fashioned Mordecai was prohibited by law, no one has had so many wives to mourn death as the late Nat Goodwin.

It has taken us some time to discover that a citizen of the United States is also a citizen of the world. But now that we have found it to be ending with an Archangel, we shall never forget it.

DELCO-LIGHT The Complete electric light and power plant

Specified and used by the U.S. Army and Navy the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.



More than four thousand Delco-Light plants were delivered for war work. They were used to supply electric light in camps, storehouses, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. huts, airplane hangars, sub-chasers and other branches of the service.

In Red Cross hospitals at the front, Delco-Light operated life-saving X-ray apparatus.

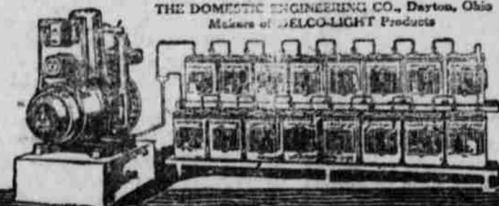
Delco-Light was specified by the Government because it is dependable, efficient, simple to operate,—requires little attention, and because it is AIR-COOLED.

The result of Government tests and the satisfactory use of Delco-Light on over 60,000 farms are your assurance that Delco-Light will give you the same dependable service.

It betters living conditions,—increases farm efficiency, and soon pays for itself in time and labor saved.

MODERN APPLIANCE CO., Distributors, Sea-lic, Wash. D.C.
BURNS GARAGE — Local Dealers

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING CO., Dayton, Ohio
Makers of DELCO-LIGHT Products



DELCO-LIGHT is increasing efficiency on more than 60,000 farms

A Statement to the Public:

BECAUSE the name Albers Bros. Milling Co., a corporation, has been mentioned in connection with that of Henry Albers in the newspaper reports of his recent trial, the stockholders, of whom there are ninety-five, feel the necessity of this statement, to avoid unjust reflections.

The Company is in no way implicated and was not on trial, the case being strictly individual. Court proceedings repeatedly brought out and emphasized this fact. Henry Albers is in no way connected with the Albers Bros. Milling Co., as a stockholder or in any manner whatever. He was at one time an officer and stockholder, but even then held but 10 per cent of the stock of the corporation. These are facts of record.

This firm, as an institution, is entitled to its fairly earned place in public regard, and to be considered separate and apart from anything which has arisen in the Henry Albers matter.

Albers Bros. Milling Co.