

SPECIAL MEETINGS

at the

Methodist Church

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 25. Every Night at 7:30

COME

Mr. Calfee is every inch a man, big hearted, unselfish, sympathetic, possessing all the qualities of a true gentleman.—Herald, El Paso, Texas.

A man of commanding figure and great strength of force Rev. William John Calfee makes a deep impression and his evangelistic oratory is driven home with results which is said few revivalists have accomplished. Mr. Calfee is now in the midst of a great three months revival campaign in San Francisco with six leading Methodist churches.—San Francisco Chronical, San Francisco, Cal.



MRS. W. J. CALFEE, Soloist and Chorus Leader



W. J. CALFEE, Evangelist

Mrs. Calfee is an enthusiastic leader and an excellent singer.—Manhattan, Kansas.

Mrs. Calfee sings like the birds sing because it is her nature and because she loves to sing.—Braymer Bee, Braymer, Mo.

Mrs. Hattie H. Calfee is a revival singer who has won recognition for her work. Denver Press.

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ALFALFA ON EVERY FARM

ALFALFA ENRICHES THE LAND

Lost Stand by Cutting Too Late in Fall—Alfalfa Leaves the Land in an Improved Condition.

By O. P. A. BORSTAD, Devils Lake, N. D.

I seeded about 2½ or 3 acres of alfalfa in the spring of 1910. This same piece was seeded again in 1911, about 15 pounds of seed to the acre. When about two inches high a heavy wind storm came up one day and cut the plants off and blew the loose dirt away, over about one-half of the field, and as a result it got to be rather thin. On the other half, the alfalfa was protected by the grove and buildings and got to be almost too thick. I cut all of it once in 1911, and let the clippings lie on the ground. When the frost came in the fall it had grown again to be about 10 or 12 inches.

In 1912, I cut this field on June 28th (which was too late), and on Aug. 12th and again on Sept. 16th, but the last cutting was once too many times as the winter came early and the alfalfa did not grow any more. It was left unprotected and the greater part of the plants died during the winter. This last spring I plowed it rather late and seeded to barley and cut a good crop the other day.

I have another piece of land where I had alfalfa for five years that I plowed under in the spring of 1912, and seeded to flax. The flax grew so rank that it lay flat on the ground and was not worth anything. This year I have this piece planted to corn, which is now eight feet high, and we have had only about five inches of moisture or rainfall from Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st.

MAKES GOOD HOG PASTURE

Manure Helps in Getting a Stand—Seed Bed Should Be Firm—Alfalfa a Success as a Hog Feed.

By JAS. T. SULLIVAN, East Grand Forks, Minn.

I think for growing alfalfa, land should first be thoroughly manured and put in good condition. I think good manure is all the inoculation the land requires for alfalfa. The land should be prepared by harrowing well, and packing as firm as possible. I think the proper time to sow is from the 1st to the 10th of May, according to the season.

I have had success in growing alfalfa with wheat as a nurse crop and also without a nurse crop. It depends much on the season and particularly on the condition of the land.

I sowed seven acres of alfalfa this spring for hog pasture. About the first of May, I raked up all old stalks thoroughly and then sowed seed broadcast and covered with a harrow. I had a splendid catch, sowing 100 pounds of alfalfa and 20 pounds of rape.

It stands about 10 inches high and hogs seem to like it but cannot eat it fast enough to keep it down.

The same piece of land I had sown in sweet corn for two previous years for my hogs, but it did not give enough feed so I thought I should try alfalfa and it seems to be a success as to feeding value for hogs.

SWEET CLOVER GROWS ABUNDANTLY

Sweet Clover Will Inoculate Land for Alfalfa—Makes Good Winter Feed.

By L. E. SLATTERY, Angus, Minn.

I am now a small grain farmer having a gas tractor and lots of virgin prairie land. After this land is worked more I will get into stock raising and I would not think of raising stock without corn and alfalfa.

This is a sweet clover district. It is growing wild everywhere it can get a foothold as fast as the wind and water will scatter the seed. It is the most luxuriant and thrifty plant I have ever seen. It grows from 6 to 8 feet tall in the bottom of our clay road ditches.

It will grow anywhere and will inoculate the land for alfalfa. In fact, if it is sown thick so it would not grow so coarse and stalky, it would be good winter feed. This very sweet clover is what attracted me and caused me to buy this 480 acres last April. I feel confident that in a very few years, this will be a clover country as well as a corn country.

IS GOING TO KEEP ON.

By ALBERT BORG, Inkster, N. D.

I sowed about three acres last year and have a fine stand. Have cut twice so far, and got about three tons to cutting. I put in 30 acres this year, but I do not think it is going to amount to anything on account of the dry weather. It is certainly a great crop if we can get the stand, and I think if it hadn't rained so much I would have had a good stand on the 20 acres I sowed this year. I am going to keep on sowing.

SWEET CLOVER

Once Considered Weed—But Now Valuable Plant—Good Soil Builder—White Variety Best.

By J. G. HANEY, Grand Forks, N. D. There are two varieties of sweet clover that are gaining favor as hay and pasture crops, the white and the yellow flowered. These plants are closely related to alfalfa, but they are biennials, that is, a single plant lives only two years. However, the sweet clovers are such persistent seed producers, the seed of such high vitality, and the young plants so vigorous, that when once established, it appears to live from year to year. The ordinary methods of mowing it at random along the roadsides or on abandoned or unoccupied lots or fields, has little apparent effect.

Sweet clover is considered by most farmers as a bad weed. It, however, has long had friends who have learned its value, and recently, especially in the drier sections and on poor soil, it is gaining much favor as a pasture and hay crop. The fact that it has a rather repulsive odor and taste, and that stock do not eat it to any great extent are the faults usually placed against it. However when stock are confined to sweet clover pasture, they soon learn to like it and fatten very rapidly, and there seems to be no trouble from animal bloating on clover as there often is with alfalfa. In Colorado, along the railroads, there are many plants of sweet clover that have been eaten off by range cattle. In feeding value, alfalfa and sweet clover are very nearly equal.

The white sweet clover seems to give best satisfaction for both hay and pasture. For hay, the plants must be cut early—about the time the first blooms appear. At this time the repulsive odor and taste are not so noticeable as at later stages of growth. Early cutting is best, because a second growth will come immediately and produce a second cutting or a seed crop. The yield of hay is reported to be equal to or greater than alfalfa. The handling of a seed crop is somewhat more difficult than alfalfa, as it shatters very badly. It is also essential that sweet clover be cut high—about four inches—the first time or there is danger of killing many of the plants.

The requirements of sweet clover as to preparation of seed bed, method of seeding, amount of seed per acre, etc., are practically the same as for alfalfa. It is not probable that sweet clover will be found better than alfalfa, where the latter can be grown successfully, but in the drier sections or on land that does not grow alfalfa readily, it certainly is worth while making a trial of sweet clover. The agricultural papers lately have published many instances of successful trials of sweet clover. For lack of space these are not reproduced here.

LEAVE GOOD GROWTH TO PROTECT THROUGH WINTER

Lost First Seeding by Using Nurse Crop—Cannot Afford to Feed Silage Without Alfalfa to Milk Cows.

By F. C. MILLER, Crookston, Minn.

I sowed my first seed in 1911, which I lost on account of dry weather and heavy nurse crop of barley, which I grew with it. Next year I sowed the same two acres, with 18 pounds per acre. Seed cost \$15.00 per hundred, laid down here and was all pure seed.

I got a fine stand and did not cut till in the fall when I just clipped the tops of alfalfa and some weeds which had come up in it. I wanted all this growth for a mulch for fear it might winter kill. It came through the winter in fine shape and was the first of any grass to show this spring. I cut about two tons July 1st, and August 1st I cut a fine crop of about one and one-half tons on the two acres, and I think I can get one and one-half tons again and still leave enough for winter covering.

I expect to sow 12 acres next spring as we think we cannot afford to milk cows and feed silage without alfalfa. I might say about cutting the first crop—my father has three acres sown same time as mine that he cut twice the first year—fields less than one-half mile apart, and about the only difference we could see was that his was a little later starting in spring and possibly not quite as thick. But I would urge leaving a fairly good covering in the fall to protect the crowns of plants from freezing and thawing too much in the spring.

ALFALFA IS A HARDY PLANT

Plenty of Manure—Good Seed Bed—Pure Seed—All Factors in Getting a Stand of Alfalfa.

By F. J. DICKSON, Fordville, N. D.

I do not think there is any doubt regarding the growing of alfalfa with us, providing there is a chance for the water to run off in a short time, as standing water will kill it. I believe that good plowing, along with plenty of manure, and a little extra work on the ground before seeding, is about all that is essential to get a start in alfalfa, that is, with good seed.

There seems to be a notion that alfalfa ought to be mostly in bloom before it is time to cut. Now, I find that if you let the little shoots get much of a start before cutting, it will set the alfalfa back, while if cut as soon as those shoots start, it seems to grow faster than ever. The patch I have is on the poorest land on the farm, and I have been seeing how much grief it would stand; now at four years it is better and stronger than ever.

Gems In Verse

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE.

O! the first of the year's too cold, I fear,
For the cause of a true reform.
'Twere better to wait for a later date
When things are a bit more warm.

THE trouble that lies in the way of the wise
Who'd leave bad habits behind,
Their virtuous snuff is frozen stiff
By the chill of the winter's wind.

THE good intent of the righteous bent
Is nipped by the frosty air,
And the new turned leaf soon comes to grief
And withers beyond repair.

OLD Janus bold with his blasts so cold
Bites deep on the virtuous nose,
Reform is lost in the awful frost
That comes with the month of snow.

'TWERE better by much to await the touch
Of a genial May day sun
For putting on ice your favorite vice,
With which you at last are done.

FOR the tenderest flower in nature's bower
That time can ever evolve
Is a sturdy oak—and that's no joke—
Compared to a good resolve.
—John Kendrick Bangs

DO IT NOW.

LOSE this day loitering, 'twill be the same story
Tomorrow, and the next more dilatory;
Then indecision brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting o'er lost days.
Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute—
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.
Courage has genius, power and magic in it.
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated—
Begin it and the work will be completed.
—Goethe.

Another angle in the proverb about the early bird and the worm is found in the story of the two Boston boys who were struck by a meteor at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Of all the dictators Yuan holds on with the least fuss and confusion. There are so many Chinamen that when a few of them are beheaded nobody else knows anything about it.