



Alfalfa

here yet. There patches of tame grass sown in here this year, 15 acres of timothy on rough breaking, sandy loam; two plots of alfalfa and one of Russian blue grass. The timothy was almost a complete failure and the alfalfa made a good stand. The blue grass, however, did not do well, it being too dry. In the Olds and Bowden districts of this province, where the soil was a moist black loam, my father and I have grown timothy on breaking and cut 134 tons to the acre the year of seeding and cutting 234 the following year.

Brome grass yielded about the same while rye grass yielded about 134 tons to the acre.

I have only seen one patch of clover, it being a five acre plot of red and white clover mixed. It did not do very well. Nearly every winter a lot of it died. It was grown near Olds, but never got long enough to cut.

In whatever places I have been, timothy, alfalfa, brome grass and rye grass seem to do well when properly handled, a large part of failures being due to being sown on rough, soddy ground and often dry land.

I also notice that while a field may yield well the year it is sown in the damper districts on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, in the dryer districts to the east in almost every case it could not be cut until the second year.

Yours truly,

Charles Harding,
Lougheed, Alta.

Sowed it on Low Land

In answer to yours I may say that I tried some alfalfa three years ago on a piece of low land near river. I got a nice stand with it first year; cut the weeds off the top in the summer and the next year I cut it for hay. Then I let the cattle and horses graze on it after. I think they ate it too close as the next spring the most of it was killed with spring frost the same as the fall wheat,



Timothy

and last spring I sowed two acres of Red Clover with Timothy and a nurse crop of one-half bushel of oats to the acre and as I farmed for 25 years in England, yet I never saw a nicer stand of clover. It stood about 10 inches high among the oats. But in the late summer it was very dry weather which must

have hurt it some as it began to wither and now I wait next summer for results with the clover. This also was on low land near the river.

Yours truly,
James L. Wannop,
Laurence, Alta.



A Massey Harris Hay Tedder "Kicking up."

Some Valuable Advice.

I received your letter regarding my experience in growing clover and tame grasses. I am sorry to say I have not had much experience with tame grasses, only a little with timothy and alfalfa, the latter only being sown last spring.



A Frost and Wood Hay Loader licking it up clean.

My best results with timothy has been on land prepared in this way. After seeding I disc my intended summerfallow once and sometimes twice if the land is not very loamy, then harrow it cross-

keep the weeds from getting too high. The next spring I sow either to oats or barley, generally oats, sowing the timothy sometimes just before I drill the oats in and sometimes just after the oats are sowed, giving it a stroke with the harrow after.

Care should be taken not to sow the timothy too thick as it grows short and leafy when sown too thick or if more than three crops are taken off the land without being broken up again. About 8 to 10 pounds to the acre is enough if the seed is good. If the oats are a heavy crop and the

stubble left long, I would advise pasturing it for a summer so as to let the stubble rot and be tramped to the ground, making the hay cleaner and always bringing the highest price.



An I. H. C. Tedder getting a heavy crop into shape to stack.

wise, leave it for a few weeks so as to let the weeds come up well and then I haul all the manure on it. About the first of July I plow it, harrowing it as I plow and about two weeks afterwards to

If one could burn off the stubble without injuring the timothy then one could harvest the first crop, but I have had no experience in that yet.

Land prepared in this way for

timothy has yielded from 1½ to 2 tons to the acre on clay loam soil. I cut my timothy just as the second bloom is falling off.

I think it is a mistake to sow timothy on land that has been cropped so long as not to grow a fair crop of grain any more.

In grain districts where it is impossible to manure summerfallow, it should be at least summerfallowed at any rate before sowing timothy. My alfalfa was sown about the 10th of June on land that had been plowed early in the spring and harrowed down.

About the 8th of June I drew a light coat of well rotted manure on it, then disced it, killing all the weeds that had come up, then harrowing it, sowing the alfalfa just before the last harrowing. When it was about 8 inches high I cut the tops off, leaving them on the ground. This seemed to make the plants look a little dull, but about a month before the snow fell there were nice young sprouts coming out from the roots just above the ground.

I gave the land another light top dressing of manure just after the sprouts came out from the roots to protect the young plants from the winter and have no doubt that next summer I will have a fine plot of alfalfa.

This is all the experience that I have had.

Yours truly,
Noah A. Krueger,
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Can be Grown Successfully.

The grass that I have grown the most is Western Rye Grass. I have always grown it on low wet land where there was considerable alkali. I sow about 12 pounds per acre. As the seed is very light and hard to sow by hand, I mix the grass seed with about 1½ bushels of oats, and I open my seeder to sow nearly 2 bushels per acre.

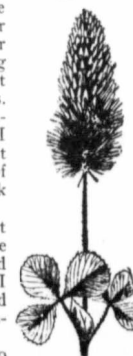
I have always had a good patch when I got good seed. I got splendid seed from Mr. K. McIver, of Virden, Man. I have usually had a good crop, but can't give you the amount per acre. Last year I cut 21 big loads off about 10 or 12 acres. It was the second crop. I generally cut two crops of hay then break it up.

I have not grown any Rye Grass on good high land but I think it would be very satisfactory.

In regard to Timothy and



Common Red Clover



Burr Clover