

pean Continent a thin seeding of grain is often put in with it. A great Agriculturalist from the county of Norfolk in England—Mr. Clare Sewell Read—has been most successful in obtaining a plant of Lucerne by sowing it in wheat, while he has never succeeded with it in barley, and seldom when sown alone. He attributes the failure among barley to the closer sowing of this grain as compared with wheat; and the failure when sown alone to the plant being smothered by annual weeds.

When well established the herbage must on no account be allowed to grow old before being cut; in fact, it should not be allowed to flower. Lucerne is rarely made into hay, as the leaves are lost during the drying, (1) and the process is exceedingly wasteful.

The most convenient and profitable way of

(3) Not if cut just as the bloom is beginning to show. Treatment: turn once and carry without cocking if possible, just as for clover. Ed.

growing it is to sow a patch near the homestead, so that the daily portion when cut has only to be carried a short distance to the stables. The plant is peculiarly rich in albumen, and is even more nutritious than Red Clover. Given alone, and especially when very young, there is a possibility that cattle fed upon it may become blown, but when fed with good oat or barley chaff, it makes a wholesome and valuable food.

Several cuts can be made in a year. It is not worth while to sow Lucerne unless the plant can remain down for at least three years.

The quantity of seed sown to the acre averages from 10 to 20 lbs and if sown in the spring can be cut in the following autumn. Lucerne is perennial, deep rooted, and can resist drought (if it can get its roots down deep enough. Ed.)

WALTER S. G. BUNBURY,
Compton Model Farm.

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