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Oct., 1911.

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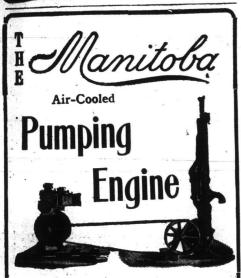
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About the Farm.

Alfalfa.

To the Home-Builders of Our State That Are Settling Within Our Borders:

Heretofore I have written giving you the benefit of my experience along certain farming lines in the West. I hope the former advice has done some good in assisting you to make a few mistakes as possible so you will become firmly and successfully established in our young and most desirable state. This time I will confine myself to giving you what I think the best course to adopt to start alfalfa successfully. Some seeds and plants are advertised as mortgage lifters, but if you get started aright with this plant you will not have such a disagreeable millstone galling your neck.

The primitive home of this plant seems to be in the arid or semi-arid regions. It had such popularity in these parts that the farmers in the humid sections introduced it as one of their principal crops. Now from the Atlantic to the Pacific it has spread with wonderful success and advantage as a forage plant to the farmer, even to the isles of the sea, not overlooking the great continent of Australia. Never was a plant known of such signal value to husbandry. What are its characteristics that produce such widespread fame? Only a few may be mentioned, as they are too numerous to go into details. When it is firmly established, it remains productive perhaps for a century, and instead of depleting the soil, it has the faculty of nourishing it, which is contrary to most any other plant. It being so deep-rooted, drawing its nourishment from greater depths, bringing its fruits to the surface for the support of man and beast, even its flowers produce the sweetest nectar that pleases the palate of any epicure, it will even vie with the orange and lemon in bringing adequate returns to the tiller of the ground. It produces the most gorgeous dies that the Parsians can find to make their adornment. Its leaves are used for the healing of the people and our sheep and kine fed on such forage will capture first prizes wherever shown. What sight is more gorgeous than a field of alfalfa in full bloom, with its grand, purple flowers, and the busy bee humming and flitting from flower to flower drinking in the sweet nectar to store for its winter use. Our professors tell us it possesses elements that will sustain huof our most nourishing and choicest breakfast dishes. Perhaps it was this plant that Nebuchadnezzar grazed on for seven years, and after all there may not be any myth about the Biblical nar-

rative. But I must proceed to the practical part of the subject and give you the benefit of my long experience in the handling of this plant.

To be most successful with this plant is to start the year previous to which you wish to seed, cultivating a root crop of some kind so the land will be kept free from all kinds of weeds. We will suppose you had your ground in potatoes where you wish to seed al-

The first thing to do is to investigate your sub-soil. If of sand and gravel, so much the better. This is the kind the plant delights in; in fact, this is the general character of our sub-soils throughout this western region. Still there are some we call hard pan, and even clay will be met with. Either of these sub-soils are unsuited to successful alfalfa growing. Happily, these conditions are seldom met with and generally found along the margin of our streams. Such might produce fairly well with ample rainfall, but under irrigation where so much water is generally used the ground gets over-saturated and the soil becomes sour for lack of aeration and the water intended as support for the plant has become

poison to it. When you have the desired sub-soil

serve if there is any unevenness on it. Most likely there is. Then plow the knolls and take the Fresno scraper with four good horses and scrape these down a little lower than you think is right, dumping into the depressions so as to bring all the ground as uniform as possible. After this is done thoroughly, take the leveler I have heretofore mentioned, or some other that will do effective work and go over the land and level down the irregularities left from the scraper. I want you to be most particular about this leveling. Remember, this is an improvement on your farm that will last for all time, and you may let the alfalfa remain for five or twenty years. Besides, it will save the wear and tear on farm machinery and teams, and, not least, you will be able to conduct the water over the land with greater uniformity, thereby producing better crops and with greater economy

of water. Your ditches will have been previously cleaned of all trash that would impede the flow of water. Now start the water at the highest point of your land, and don't be afraid to give the land a good soaking; two or three feet deep will not hurt. I am anxious you should fill the sub-soil, and you will see that the water covers every foot of the ground; don't imagine it will soak up to this or that part. Generally speaking, it will not, as the water has a downward tendency and in most cases very little laterally. After you have done ample justice to this part of the work and have the land in suitable condition, the spring harrow is the most suitable to use. Let this cut three or four inches deep. After this operation I use what is called a pulverizer, which has twenty knives set at an angle that pricks the ground. On the same is attached a bar with forty spike teeth. This breaks the small lumps and makes the ground fit for any vegetable garden. .

You are now ready for seeding. There is a diversity of opinion whether a nurse crop should be used with alfalfa. I have always adopted the nurse crop, especially where you have command of water at all times, but in seeding, whether oats, barley or wheat as a nurse crop, I only use about one-half the amount as for ordinary seeding. I should recommend about three pecks of Kherson oats with the alfalfa. These oats grow short and they mature early. giving the young alfalfa still a good time to get well established before winter and man existence. Also from what I read it is very highly recommended as one turn from the land the first season. Now, as to the amount of alfalfa seed to sow to the acre, this depends at least on two things: the proper seed bed and the quality of seed. If your seed bed is as I have outlined and first-class seed from eight to ten pounds is ample for an acre. I have seeded twenty-five pounds, but the seed was of poor quality, and the seeding on first breaking. Again, I have used ten pounds and it appeared to me the stand was on the thick side. Now here is the maximum and minimum, so leave the decision with you what amount to sow. I use a press drill seeder, and seed the oats and alfalfa at same time, about two inches deep, but if you have first-class seed, and by that I mean the plump, well-filled kidney-shaped, having a rich golden color and free from weed

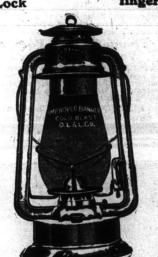
seed. Now you will see the advantage of the former copious watering. Should the season turn dry we have the moisture stored in the soil to support the tender rootlets as they make their downward journey in quest of nourishment. Again, should we have occasional showers, so much the better, but the underground being thoroughly saturated, will obviate the necessity of irrigating so early, so the plants will get well above ground before the necessity of watering. Don't water until there is evidence that it needs water, which you will notice by the color of the leaves beginning to show the white feather, then give a thorough watering from three to four inches deep over surface. Had you watered before the plants were above ground, many of the weakest would



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