

alsike clover, 2 lbs. ; white clover, 2 lbs. ; meadow " 4 lbs. ; orchard grass, 4 lbs. ; tall oat grass, 3 lbs. ; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs. ; and timothy, 2 lbs. ; thus making a total of 24 pounds of seed per acre. These varieties are all very hardy. Some of those used in Great Britain are not permanent in this country. None of the smaller growing varieties, such as the blue grasses and the bent grasses are mentioned, as there is scarcely a farm in Ontario in which the Canadian blue grass, the Kentucky blue grass or the red top will not grow naturally. The varieties here recommended are strong vigorous growers. Some of them produce pasture very early in the spring and others later in the season. Most of the varieties are superior to timothy in producing a growth during the hot, dry weather which occasionally occurs in the months of July and August. The seed can be sown in the early spring either alone or with a light seeding of spring wheat or of barley. Such a mixture as this when well established on suitable land should furnish a pasture, abundant in growth, excellent in quality, and permanent in character.

CONCLUSION.

Alfalfa should be very carefully tested on many farms throughout Ontario. Its large yields of nutritious feed for farm stock, its perennial character of growth, and its beneficial influence on the soil, are all features which commend it very highly for those farms on which it can be grown successfully.

There are different ways of laying down a plot or a field to Alfalfa, and we would suggest the following method as one which is likely to give very excellent results. Select land having a clean, mellow, fertile surface soil overlying a deeply drained subsoil having no acidity. Use large, plump seed, free from impurities and strong in germinating power. Inoculate the seed with the proper kind of bacteria, providing Alfalfa has not been grown successfully on the land in recent years. As early in the spring as the land is dry enough and warm enough to be worked to good advantage, make a suitable seed-bed and immediately sow about twenty pounds of Alfalfa seed per acre from the grass seed box placed in front of the grain drill, and about one bushel of spring wheat or of barley per acre from the tubes of the drill. Smooth the land with a light harrow or with a weeder, and if it is very loose and rather dry, also roll it and again go over it with the harrow or the weeder. As soon as ripe, cut the grain and avoid leaving it on the land longer than necessary. Give the Alfalfa plants every opportunity to get a good start in the autumn in preparation for the winter. If for hay, cut each crop of Alfalfa in the following year as soon as it starts to bloom. In curing, try to retain as many of the leaves on the stems as possible, and to protect the crop from rain. Never cut or pasture Alfalfa sufficiently close to the ground to remove the crowns of the roots, and thus injure or possibly kill the plants. If these directions are followed, the Alfalfa may be expected to produce large and valuable crops for a number of years without re-seeding.