

ground where alfalfa was to be grown. I immediately ordered two tons. From that, with lime and fertilizer, I got a grand stand. Then everybody wanted to know how it was done, and I was ready to tell them for I had completed my elementary education. I have put in alfalfa every year since and have never failed to get a good stand.

"Now I will tell you the various ways I have raised alfalfa, and then give you my idea of the best way. I have manured sod ground, planted corn on the same; and the corn was removed in the fall, plowed the ground and drilled in one and one-half bushels of rye per acre; harvested the rye the next July; plowed the ground as soon as conditions would permit, then broadcasted a ton of air slaked lime per acre and harrowed that in; then about the 15th or 20th of August drilled in 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, after

The Corn Crop Next Year A Few Words on Seed Selection This Year

By Jas. F. Atchison.

CANADIAN corn growers are divided into two camps. A few days ago on a railroad train between Toronto and Hamilton I fell in with Mr. D. B. Tracy of the Hamilton Farms, Cobourg. At that time the corn in the fields that we were passing was only two to three feet high. Mr. Tracy told me that his corn would average six feet or more. He favors corn of the Eureka variety, a big southern kind that produces an immense tonnage of stalk and leaves, but does not mature thoroughly in this country. Some months ago I noticed that another well known Holstein breeder, Mr. F. R. Mallory of Frankford, writing of his experience with corn in Farm and Dairy,

ripe the corn is at the time the silo is filled the better will be the ensilage and the smaller the amount of concentrates that needs to be fed; an important consideration nowadays with all mill stuffs high in price. I remember a few years ago visiting a farmer in Durham Co., Ont., who was growing Longfield corn for his silo. Each year he had been selecting his own seed. Before the crop was cut he would go through the field and select ears on stalks which he considered ideal for his purpose. Recently an illustration of a corn field on this farm appeared in the Toronto

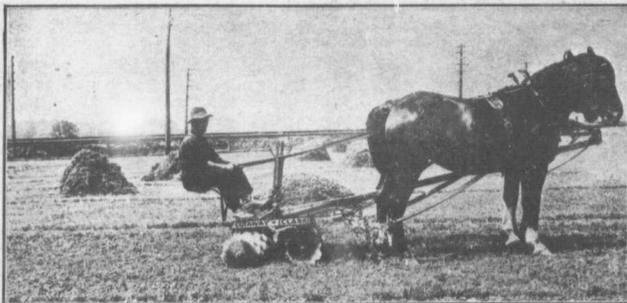
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Cultivate the Alfalfa Crop And Lengthen the Life of the Stand

FOUR or five years ago we visited the experimental plots in connection with Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Paul Boving, who was then on the college staff, conducted us through the alfalfa plots, which, at that time, had been seeded just two years. The stands were excellent and there were no weeds or grass in evidence. This season we again made a visit to Macdonald College and inspected the same plots. They were as clean as ever and the growth of alfalfa was just as vigorous. This was unusual. In most stands of alfalfa, four or five years is sufficient to allow blue grass or other weeds to get a hold on the crop and the alfalfa is ready to be plowed under. Why the difference? The answer is cultivation. At Macdonald College the alfalfa plots and fields are cultivated with the disk harrow, following the removal of each crop. This works the soil and keeps the stand free from weeds.

It takes some courage to go into a splendid stand of alfalfa with a disk harrow or cultivator. Mr. Boving told us of the first time that Prof. Klink, who then had charge of the experimental work at Macdonald College, instructed one of the farm hands to disk the alfalfa plots. After giving his orders, Prof. Klink went away on other business. Returning a couple of hours later to see how the disk was getting along, he found the team hitched to a tree and the man positively refusing to "kill" such a beautiful stand of alfalfa with the disk harrow. He was finally prevailed upon to start disking and the plots were worked until they looked like a fallow field. The man

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At Macdonald College the Alfalfa Fields are Disked after the Crop is Harvested.

which I drilled in 300 or 400 pounds of soil from a field where alfalfa had been successfully grown.

"The reason I drill in the soil is to prevent the sun from coming in contact with it. The soil can be broadcasted or harrowed in, but must be done on a cloudy day, because if the sun shines it will damage the bacteria which the soil contains. Next, I have sown winter vetch on the corn ground in the fall, which makes a heavy crop to plow under in the spring, then planted one bushel cow peas per acre, and plowed these under just before sowing the alfalfa. This will supply humus if you need it and haven't the manure.

Alfalfa After Corn.

"The best alfalfa I ever grew was on 12 acres that had been in corn two years in succession. The ground was heavily manured both years after the corn had been removed. In the spring, early as possible, I drilled in one and one-half bushels Canada field peas, cut them green for the cows, and in August seeded the ground to alfalfa, and I think this is the best way to do it. The way to have alfalfa is to go about it in the right way, and I think anyone can get it.

"The kind of soil on which to grow alfalfa, in my opinion is a loam of reasonable fertility, where water does not stand for any length of time. If the ground is low, tile draining should be done; plow deep; use at least a ton of air slaked lime per acre, more would be better; and from my own experience I will say inoculation is absolutely necessary. Get the best seed possible, no matter what the price. I have paid \$14 when I could have bought for \$8. Get samples from several seedmen, if you prefer, and send these to the experiment station at New Brunswick or the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis; then, when you get their report, buy the best. Sow

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favors a variety that will give him a great bulk of roughage. These two men represent one section of Canadian corn growers. They don't expect much grain in their ensilage and they make it up to the cows with purchased concentrates.

In the same issue of Farm and Dairy in which Mr. Mallory gave his experience, Mr. Henry Glendinning was also quoted. Mr. Glendinning favors the smaller varieties of corn which have lots of ears and reach a fair stage of maturity. With such ensilage, he does not need to feed as heavy a grain ration as in the former instances. One of the most thorough going believers in having well matured ensilage that I have ever met, however, is Mr. Younne, who farms down in the Chateauguay district of Quebec province. I visited Mr. Younne's farm one spring, just as the corn was coming up. It was a perfect stand. Mr. Younne informed me that he was selecting his own seed and that while the stalks were not large, this corn from seed of his own selection, would reach maturity practically every year and his ensilage was of the highest quality. His variety, I believe, was Canada yellow. This represents the other camp of Canadian corn growers.

I am inclined to side with Messrs. Glendinning and Younne, and I believe that Mr. Younne, in going the whole way and producing his own seed corn, is wise. The nearer



The World's Record Cow with a Three-quarter Udder.

Johanna Rose Lauraine 2nd, seen here with, has just made a world's milk record for mature cow with three-quarter udder, producing 715.5 lbs. of milk and 39.29 lbs. of butter in seven days. In her best day she produced 194.7 lbs. of milk. She replaces another Canadian cow in this division, Lady Segis Walker with 657.8 lbs. of milk in seven days and 104.5 lbs. in one day. The present title holder is owned by W. C. Houck, Lincroft Farm, Black Creek, Ont.

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