April 27, 1911.

So great is the interest taken in Ifalfa in Halton Co., Ont, in the ore progressive districts that it is id that the women felk there are the habit of discussing the wonderlalfa ful merits of the crop at their after-noon teas. It is certain that the farmon teas. It is certain that the far-mers themselves must have been dis-cussing alfalfa for some time past, a in some of the townships several acres of alfalfa are found on almost every farm, and where proper me-thods have been pursued the farmers atthent screention authomisticalls state to exception enhances the farmers without exception enhances tically proclaim the wonderful feed produc-ing qualities of the crop. Mr. J. Lynn, of Nassagaweya township, informed one of the editors

township, informed one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently that three years ago his father put in 20 acres of affafa. Ten acres was on low, wet ground and was not a big access. The other 10 acres on higher land did well. The following editor the first outting. higher land did well. The following year after taking the first cutting the field afforded splendid pasture for the rest of the season. Equally good results were obtained the second year and in neither case did the alfalfa seem to be injured by pasturing. Most of the alfalfa was fed to the horses, and Mr. Lynn states that alfalfa is a particularly satisfactory horse feed. horse feed.

ALFALFA WITHOUT A NURSE CROP

of June in order to give all weed s a chance to germinate and then cultivation exterminates the young weeds. If my land were clean I would weeds If my land ware clean I would sow the seed alone without a nurse orop as scon as the soil is in fit con-dition in the spring, and in this way. I get a good cutting the first year, and have sufficient growth of the second crop to protect the alfalfa through the winter." Particular stress was laid by Mr. Morse on the value of alfalfa as a weed exterminator. "It is the only thing," said he, "I know of that will exterminate blue weed, with which my farm is infested. The thorough preparation of the soil for the crop will kill a great many of the seeds,

preparation of the soil for the crop will kill a great many of the seeds, and as we cut the alfalta two or three times the seed never gets an opportunity to ripan. Blue weed is a biennial and it will disappear in a couple of years." Mr. Morse has grown alfalfa for 10 years and is be-ceming more enthusiastic each year over the crop, and by next apping plans to have the greater portion of his small farm seeded to alfalfa. The soil on this farm is of a light gravel that will not produce other crops satisfactorily. satisfactorily. WILL NOT PASTURE ALFALFA

One point in which Mr. Morse most decidedly differs from his neighbor, Mr. Lynn, is in the matter of pas-turning the alfalfa. Speaking with "I never missed a catch of alfalfa turning the alfalfa. Speaking with in my missed a catch of alfalfa turning the alfalfa. Speaking with in my life," said Mr. W. O. Morse of the same township. "I start early this point he said, "I you examine in the spring and work over the soil an alfalfa field you will notice that every week or 10 days until the end the crowns of the plants come up

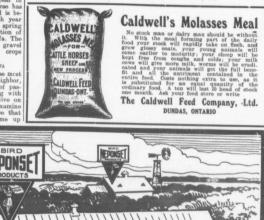
BIRD

higher above the surface than do those of red clover, or the grasses. Close pasturing, particularly by those of red cover, or the grasses Close pasturing, particularly by horses, injures these crowns causing the death of the plant. If pastured at all alfalfa must be pastured very

the alfalis is a large vat and mixes exationally in mixed by population that no pasturing is being population that more acress of alfalis in the system of the shall be also be acress of alfalis this spring. He has had a small acreage seeded to the erop and is well satisfied with re-results. His neighbor, Mr. Albert Hull is also putting in seven acress. North Dakota, White Fint, and is a light sand, full of twitch grass, and experimed has been been be been be been being being being and experimed but representative acres, which may be a little thick, that he had gotten his first esthuai-sm for alfalia from his uncle, Mr. Hot Twiss, of Wentworth county, son, Lanark Co., Ont.

who regards alfalfa as an Al feed for both mildh cows and hogs. This gentionan feeds his cows on corn silage without meal with splendid re-aults. For pig feed Mr. Twies steams the alfalfa in a large vat and mixes with it meal and whey. He keeps 200 hogs. Very little meal is put into this alfalfa ration until the hogs are to be fluished for marked, when the proportion of meal is increased.

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