

Some Alfalfa Queries Answered (Continued from page 9)

recognize that they must not pasture it and that they must not cut it late in the fall."

Q. Did you ever lose any stock through pasturing of alfalfa?

A. No. I never had any bad results from alfalfa. It is very palatable, however, much more so than other clovers and if one were to pasture it, great care would need to be exercised that they were not allowed on it while it was wet or when they were particularly hungry.

Q. How many years will a stand of alfalfa grow crops?

A. It is hard to say. The longest that I have ever grown it in a continuous stand was five years. I saw one field last summer near Goderich that had been cut for 16 years. That field had not been pastured.

NITRO-CULTURE

Mr. Glendinning at this juncture asked one of those present who was growing alfalfa if he had sown it for the first time this year. He replied "Yes."

"Did you sow any nitro-culture with it?"

"No."

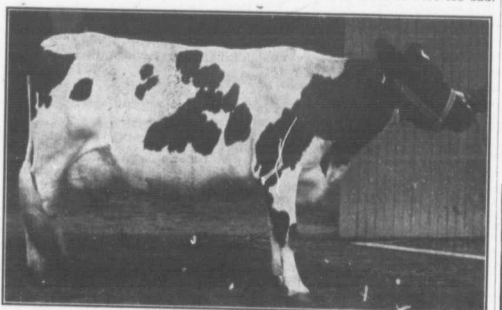
"How is it doing?"

"Not very well. Lately it has taken on a not yellow color."

"That is just what I thought would

be, the alfalfa that had been treated was up and in bloom and as high as the barley. I had thought the whole field to be alike and had no particular faith in nitro-culture. My son was driving the binder in that field and after the first half day's work, I asked him about the alfalfa. He said that the untreated part was no good, that it would have to be plowed up. On close examination, however, I found that there were small spindly plants each with only a few leaves on top. These plants were about as high as the stubble and those on the same field and on the same kind of land as the rank growth which bunched the butts of the sheaves and make them difficult to dry out, where the alfalfa had been treated with the nitro-culture. There were plenty of plants on the untreated part but they were all small and spindly save in some patches where perchance there had been some of the necessary bacteria.

The stock was kept off that field and the untreated part seemed to improve. The first cutting the following year was much inferior from that where the culture had been used. The second cutting, however, showed less difference. I accounted for this fact in that the whole field had in the meantime become inoculated. I would not advise any one to plow up the patchy field of alfalfa unless it were too bad.



This Grade Cow Gave 386 lbs. Milk in 7 Days, November, 1909

Any man who keeps cows now-a-days cannot afford to "go it blind." It is distinctly to his interest to know what each cow gives each day, each month, each year. The cow illustrated is one of those on the Trethewey Model Farm, York Co., Ont.

le your answer," said Mr. Glendinning. "Alfalfa needs bacteria to work on its roots and it will tend to be weak and spindly and will take on a sickly appearance. The O.A.C. at Guelph supplies this bacteria in a very convenient form put up in a small bottle and it can be had for the nominal cost of 25 cents for enough to treat a bushel of seed. There are other means of inoculating a field than by this bacteria, such for instance as by taking the soil from an old alfalfa field and scattering it on the new area. Without the bacteria in the soil, the lower leaves drop off the plant and it does not do well."

Q. How do you account for an alfalfa field at the first seeding being patchy?

A. There is in all probability more of the necessary bacteria present where those patches are. There is enough seed sown, it may be safely said, but not enough of the necessary bacteria with it. If one gets a field inoculated with this bacteria, he will never need to apply it again. My whole farm is full of it now and hence I can see no difference on our land from inoculated as against untreated seed. I sowed 12 acres more last spring.

A few years ago, however, it was quite different. On one particular

It may turn out to be a pretty fair crop after the first cutting.

FAILURE FROM INOCULATED SEED

Q. I treated my alfalfa seed last spring but the stand I secured was exceedingly patchy.

"How did you sow it," enquired Mr. Glendinning.

"The same as I sowed other small seed," said the questioner, "behind the drill and then harrowed it in after a few hours."

"Did it ever occur to you," said Mr. Glendinning, "that the bacteria on the seed were all killed before you harrowed it in? You would not think much of a man who would buy 100 apple trees, distribute them over the orchard to be planted, one every 30 feet of distance, and then come along in the evening and dig holes and put them in. The little plants known as bacteria are more tender than any apple trees. They must be harrowed into the soil immediately before the sun has had time to bring about their destruction."

Q. Are coal ashes of any use for alfalfa.

A. Chemists say no. Wood ashes are very beneficial. We must step in and make use of the wood ashes produced in our country rather than allow the Americans to export them to their country.

IS THE DAY

APRIL 7

Our Big Dairy Special Will Appear

ARE YOU going to take advantage of the EXTRA CIRCULATION this number will give you as an ADVERTISER to reach the best class of Farmers in the country at a time when they need your goods, and you want to sell them?

If you would, drop us a card requesting space, at the same price as our weekly edition (7 cents per line) and we will reserve it for you, but don't wait until the last minute before making up your mind. The quicker your card arrives, the better location you will receive.

THIS SPECIAL NUMBER is for Dairy Supplies, Gasoline Engines, Silos, Cream Separators, Roofing, Fences, Stock Foods, Cattle Remedies, and anything that a Farmer can use at this time of year.

Don't Forget—HE WILL BUY THEM, BECAUSE HE NEEDS THEM.

April 2nd is the last day on which we can receive copy.

FARM AND DAIRY - - PETERBORO, ONT.

When to Tap the Sugar Bush

W. R. Ball, Bromo Co., Que.

It is not possible to give any fixed rule as to the proper time to tap since this is governed largely by the conditions existing in each individual sugar bush. A bush with a warm south or east exposure, and in which the snow does not lie deeply, may be tapped as soon as the weather is warm enough to draw the sap from the trees. On the other hand, a sugar bush on a cold exposure and where the snow lies deeply, it will be useless to tap until there has been sufficient warm weather to melt the snow away from the trees, for in cold winter weather the frost has followed the tree through the snow

to the ground and this portion must be thawed out before the sap can rise from the roots.

It is for this reason that trees on north and north-west exposure of the sugar bush do not run sap early in the season like those trees more favorably situated.

Horses' shoes should be removed every six weeks. Even with farm horses, the shoes should not be left on much longer than that, and yet, some men will allow a shoe to stay on till it drops off and after a time will wonder why their horse is going lame.—Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

30 AUCTION SALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30 At Maple Stock Farm, Bealton, Ont. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1910

Eighteen females and 12 bulls. Maple Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed: De Kol. Johanna, Wayne, Pieterje, Poeh, Mechilde, Schulling, Kereena, Bonheur, etc. Nearly all the mature cows are in the advanced register making good records. The bulls rising one year old are a choice lot, good color, good size. Count Merona, Faforit is at the head of the herd. His dam, Faforit 7th, Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1905-06. His sire's dam, of a number of these cows are in calf by this great bull. All heifers freshening soon enough before the sale will be officially tested. Catalogue will be ready by March 21st, 1910. Maple Stock Farm is situated three miles north of Villa Nova Station. The advertiser has made arrangements with the M. C. R. to stop train from the East end at Villa Nova at 10 a.m. and train from the West at 10.55 a.m. Both trains will be met at the station. Train leaves Villa Nova for the East West leaves at 4.29, connecting with T. H. and B. R. at Peterford.

Sale commences at 1 p.m., sharp. Terms, 6 months credit on approved notes; 3 per cent. for cash.

AUCTIONEERS: W. Almas, Brantford and J. Wigg, Cayuga.

WM. SLAGHT, - - - BEALTON ONT
SALE HELD UNDER COVER.

DISPERSION SALE OF OVER 40 HEAD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE At MADOC, MARCH 25th, 1910

Including the great bull, SARA JEWEL HENGGERVELD'S SON, whose dam has A.H.O. butter record:

In 7 days of 26.12 lbs.; in 30 days of 10.16 lbs. and the only cow in Canada that ever produced in official test one hundred pounds of milk in one day.

All the females old enough are bred to this great bull, and by the time of the sale there will be calves sired by him.

Catalogues will be ready by March 1, 1910. Stages connect with C.P.R. at Ivanhoe and C.P.R. at Eldorado for Madoc, and will deliver on date of sale all intending purchasers my farm. The G.T.R. runs into Madoc, and arrangements are complete for transportation from G.T.R. station to the farm.

Col. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio, J. A. CASKEY, Prop.
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