

FARM MANAGEMENT

Alfalfa Seeding in Minnesota

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have been doing some experimenting in methods of seeding alfalfa, but have not had them under way long enough to be able to give a definite report on the question. Our experience has been that land kept bare and well cultivated until July 15th to August 1st and then sown to alfalfa is almost sure to give a good stand in the normal season. Where sown in this way we do not use a nurse crop of any kind.

We also seed alfalfa in the spring, using barley or other small grains sown thinly as a nurse crop. On the whole, the late seeding is considered the surest to give good results. We have never tried sowing it with winter wheat or fall rye, though the suggestion is a good one, and it might be worth our while to try it.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, Minn.

Advantages of Deep Plowing

The truths revealed by careful tests to show the advantage of different depths of plowing are illustrated in a

ments made on the deep plowing chart:

Why plow deep: (1) Plant feeds in the soil turned by the plow—the seed bed. (2) Deep plowing takes in more moisture when it rains. (3) Holds moisture better. (4) The crop does not suffer as much from hot winds.

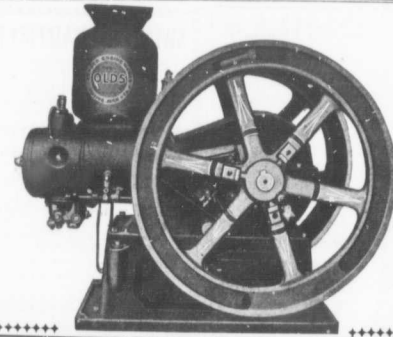
How to plow deep: Follow binder with disc. This, in loosening up the surface soil, cuts off evaporation and cuts off weeds that take lots of water. This will hold enough moisture, so that the soil will pulverize thoroughly, when plowed. Plowing the soil dry is a good deal like kneading the dry flour instead of the dough.

When to plow deep: In the fall—the earlier the better—or when summer fallowing.

Success from Deep Plowing

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In this part of Dundas Co., Ont., where deep cultivation has been practised, we have harvested one of the best crops of hay and grain on record, and although the township of Winchester is noted for its big farms, they are much too small for the season's crop, and I can stand in my yard and count stacks of hay and grain by the score. This is proof enough of the advantages of deep plowing.

The corn crop is advancing rapidly to maturity, and I am getting ready



Reliable Engines For The Farm

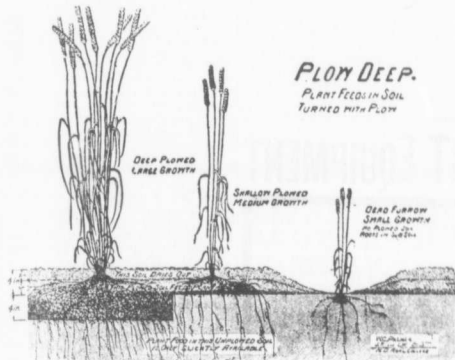
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PLOW DEEP.
PLANT FEEDS IN SOIL
TURNED INTO PLUM

Why the Big Plant and W by the Small Plant?

The benefits of deep plowing are made strikingly evident in this diagram gotten out by the extension department of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

striking manner by a chart reproduced herewith and sent out by the Extension Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College. As is graphically depicted in the illustration, the surface two inches of the soil will dry out. In the case of four inch plowing that will leave only two inches of moist plowed soil to feed the plant, while in the case of eight inch plowing there will be six inches of moist plowed soil, or three times as much to feed the plant. Then, again, the lower four inches of the deep plowing will contain more than twice as much moisture as the lower two inches of the shallow plowing.

The chart, as here reproduced, has been prepared by Prof. W. C. Palmer of the Extension Service, but as the Extension Department has no funds for sending out the charts, the bankers of the State are getting lots of 500, 500 on paper to mail to their patrons and 50 on Bristol board for putting up in the banks, stores, elevators, lumber yards, hotels, pool rooms, and wherever they can be seen by farmers. The plan is to get out a chart on a new subject every four or five months.

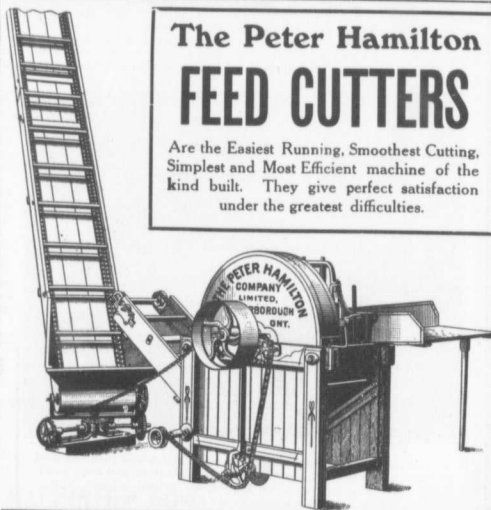
The following are some of the state-

to fill my silo, which, by the way, will be a big task this year owing to the splendid crop of corn.

What money I have made has been taken from the soil in the form of milk, pork, eggs and meat. I am endeavouring to make the old farm pay for itself and its improvements, also to provide a living for myself and family. My income from this farm has just doubled in three years, and my aim is to make it double again in three years more. Good and thorough plowing will be a big factor in attaining the result.—Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

SUN isn't good for grindstones. Its rays harden the part of the stone on which they shine and thus make the stone wear unevenly. If the grindstone is not under a shed, or if the sun strikes it, make a box cap for it—20 minutes' work.

A rail, eight inches from the floor and an equal distance from the wall, extending around the entire farrowing pen, is a great convenience. It reduces the chances of losing young pigs from the sow lying on them.—W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.



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