

Condition of soil.	Green Crop. (tons)	Hay. (tons)
Manured land.....	22.4	5.8
Unmanured land.....	20.7	5.3

These results show an annual difference of about one and three-quarters tons of green crop, or of one-half ton of Alfalfa hay per acre in favour of the land which had received the farmyard manure, at the rate of about twelve loads per acre before the Alfalfa seed was sown.

In another experiment, farmyard manure at the rate of twenty tons and hen manure at the rate of five tons per acre were applied as top dressings on Alfalfa plots which had already produced seven cuttings of Alfalfa. The manures were applied after the first cutting of Alfalfa had been taken from the land in 1902. After the application of the manures was made, two crops in 1902 and three crops in each of the years 1903 and 1904 were harvested, and the results recorded. The yields of green Alfalfa in tons per acre as follows :

	1902	1903	1904
1. Farmyard Manure.....	12.8	22.0	26.2
2. Hen Manure.....	13.2	19.8	23.8
3. No Manure.....	11.7	19.3	23.7

The first crop in 1902, before the manures were applied, produced green Alfalfa on the plots of the duplicate test at the following rates per acre: No. 1, 12.1 tons; No. 2, 12 tons, and No. 3, 12.7 tons. The influence of the hen manure was quite marked at first, but that of the farmyard manure was more lasting.

Two experiments with commercial fertilizers on Alfalfa have been conducted at the College. One of these, consisting of twenty plots, was started in 1899, when the fertilizers were used in the same spring in which the Alfalfa seed was sown, and the other, consisting of twelve plots, was started in 1902, when the fertilizers were used on Alfalfa sod which was well established. The first experiment consisted of four tests with five plots in each, and the second experiment of two tests with six plots in each test. The fertilizers used in each test consisted of muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, each sown at the rate of 160 pounds; of superphosphate, at the rate of 320 pounds; and of complete fertilizer, at the rate of 213 pounds per acre. In each test in the second experiment Thomas' phosphate powder was also used at the rate of 320 pounds per acre. One plot was left unfertilized in each of the tests of both experiments. After the fertilizers were applied, the first experiment was con-