

Turkestan Alfalfa Experiments. Maryland.

State Experiment Station, College Park

We made every effort to get a stand of the Turkestan alfalfa, but failed to do so, partially on account of the failure of the seed to germinate and partially on account of the very dry weather which prevailed throughout the growing season of 1898, so that, on the whole, our test with the seed was a failure.—H. J. Patterson, Director.

Missouri.

State Experiment Station, Columbia.

The alfalfa seed from Turkestan furnished by the department of Agriculture, was sown April 26, 1898, on carefully prepared seed bed and lightly covered with a hand rake and rolled. Only a small portion of the seed germinated, and many of the plants died apparently from the excessive heat of July and August. The stand was further reduced by the alternate freezing and thawing of the following spring, leaving so small a number of the plants that the plants were abandoned. This alfalfa does not seem to be quite so hardy as the common alfalfa.—H. J. Waters, Director.

Nebraska.

State Experiment Station, Lincoln.

On May 24, 1898, a one-tenth acre of ground was seeded to Turkestan alfalfa by drilling with a press drill in rows 6 inches apart. The seed began to come up on May 30, giving a good stand. It was cut three or four times during the summer to keep down the weeds, but no crop of alfalfa. In 1899 it was cut on June 15, yielding at the rate of one and seven-hundredths (1.07) tons of hay per acre. This is considerably less than the yields obtained from ordinary alfalfa in nearby fields cut at the same time. The other fields were older, but one sown in 1897 gave in 1898 a yield of two and one-half tons of hay to the acre and in 1899 two and one-quarter tons. Our experience with the Turkestan alfalfa would indicate that it does not produce as heavy yields as does the ordinary variety. It seems, however, to have a somewhat smaller leaf and thinner stem, which would indicate a somewhat higher feeding value. During the winter of 1898-99, which was a very severe one in this region, the Turkestan alfalfa suffered absolutely no loss from winter-killing, while the ordinary alfalfa killed out to some extent.—T. L. Lyons, Acting Director.

New Jersey.

State Experiment Station New Brunswick.

The Turkestan alfalfa sent to us by the Department of Agriculture was given a trial on a plot of ground containing one-fifth of an acre. The soil was a medium clay loam, well drained. The seed was sown May 14, 1898, at the rate of thirty pounds per acre, and a good stand was secured. The yield the first season (1898) was at the rate of 7.5 tons per acre from two cuttings. The second season (1898) four cuttings yielded at the rate of 9.42 tons per acre. Four-fifths of an acre of the variety which is commonly grown was sown at the same time as the Turkestan and yielded the first season (1898) at the rate of 8 tons per acre from two cuttings, and the second season at the rate of 20.9 tons per acre from four cuttings, and was much more vigorous than the Turkestan for this locality.—C. B. Lane, Assistant in Dairy Husbandry.

New Mexico.

State Experiment Station, Mesilla Park.

On the 12th of April, 1898, six pounds of Turkestan alfalfa seed were sown broadcast on one-fourth of an acre. The seed was covered with an ordinary tooth-harrow, and on the same day it was irrigated to produce germination. By the 4th of May the alfalfa was growing quite well, but the ground had baked and cracked con-

siderably; and in order to help the weaker plants break through the crust another irrigation was given on this date. Notwithstanding the fact that the seed had been sown late in the season, the germination was good and uniform. The first crop was cut June 13, when the alfalfa was about a foot high but was not yet in bloom. On the 17th, four days after cutting, it was irrigated to start the new growth. On July 21 the second crop was cut, but owing to the lack of water to irrigate with and the drought, the alfalfa made a short crop. During the rest of the season the alfalfa made a very short growth, as the drought continued and there was no water for irrigation. The Turkestan alfalfa, under similar conditions, will grow as well and yield as much as our common alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) in this region. There seems to be no material difference between the two varieties in their drought-resisting qualities.—Fabian Garcia, Assistant Agriculturist.

New York.

Cornell Experiment Station, Ithaca.

The Turkestan alfalfa seed, which was received by the Cornell University Experiment Station, was planted on a gravelly loam soil in May, 1898. The soil was one especially subject to effect of droughts, and no fertilizer has been applied for the past five years. The alfalfa seed germinated quickly, and the plants made good growth. Three cuttings were made in 1898. During the winter of 1898-99 a portion of the alfalfa was killed by the ice which formed over it. Seed was sown upon the patches killed out, and a good growth was secured during the season of 1899. We cut the alfalfa four or five times during the season. From what I have seen of it, I should say that for our soil it is not as valuable as our common alfalfa or lucern.—L. A. Clinton, Assistant Agriculturist.

Ohio.

State Experiment Station, Wooster.

We sowed the Turkestan alfalfa seed April 29 on a piece of land previously well prepared. The soil would be designated as clay loam, with a subsoil definitely clay. This alfalfa made a fair stand, but by the first of July had nearly all died out or disappeared. This has been the common experience with alfalfa here.

STORING APPLES.

The question of the best manner of the storage of the apple crop is now up for consideration. The department of agriculture has been collecting some information upon this subject and concludes that vast quantities of apples spoil every year simply through carelessness or improper storage.

The storing of fruit under dwelling houses is not recommended. A certain amount of decay is inevitable and the rotting fruit becomes a propagating place for disease germs which permeate the rooms above.

A pit or cave if carefully constructed, will keep apples very satisfactorily and has the advantage of being the least costly of any possible storage construction. Such a cave, as described by the department is usually built into a hillside, sloping toward the north, so that the entrance is protected from the southwest winds that prevail during summer and autumn. In moist soils no walls are required. Upright posts along the sides support the top, which is made of poles; over the poles is a layer of coarse hay, and over the hay, soil to a depth of two feet. Several flues are made for ventilation.

Such a cave may be built any desired dimensions; some are being planned with doors in each end large enough to allow a passageway for a wagon through them. The best system of ventilation and the most even and desirable temperature can be maintained by an underground ventilation pipe leading from an open-

Only \$14.50

For a set of New **BUGGY WHEELS**
With Steel Tires. **WIDE TIRED FARM WAGON**
WHEELS BUILT TO ORDER.
PACIFIC WAGON CO.
Corner S. Third & Lane Sts., Seattle.

Send your Hides, Furs, Wool and Pelts

To **H. F. NORTON & CO., Seattle**
Wool Pullers and Tanners. Highest prices and prompt cash returns. Agents for the Zenoleum Sheep Dip

Ship us your Hides and Wool

PELTS, FURS and TALLOW
BISSINGER & CO., Seattle

Rubber Stamps and Stencils

We make a specialty of supplying rubber stamps and stencils for fruit growers, creamerymen, etc. Mail orders receive prompt attention. **COMMERCIAL STAMP WORKS, 42 Scheuerman Building, Seattle, Wash.**

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear
Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**
is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

A. O. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.
Palmer & Brown, Attorneys-at-Law
Phone Main 476
590 Pioneer Block SEATTLE, WASH

..TREES..

We have our own Nursery and sell you Trees that we guarantee to be

FREE FROM DISEASE AND TRUE TO NAME

Nursery, 423 East Union; Seed Store and Packing grounds, 1123 Second avenue, Seattle.

Puget Sound Nursery and Seed Company....

C. N. Sandahl, Mgr., Seattle, Wn.

Fruit Graders Fruit Presses

Fruit Tray Cloths

Poultry Netting • Wire and Iron Fence

PORTLAND WIRE

& IRON WORKS....

147 Front St., Portland, Oregon

BEE AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of each, largely our own manufacture. You will save money by writing for our catalog.

PHENIC MFG. CO.,

2704 South C St., TACOMA, WASH

\$800 to \$1400 per year in the Railway Mail. Entrance by examination. We prepare you by mail for this or any other government examination. Address **Civil Service School, Lebanon, Penna.**

KODAKS

We allow subscribers to Ranch and Range a discount of 20 per cent on all Kodaks. A full line of Photographic Goods. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

C. W. Parker & Co.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Photographic Goods
108-110 Cherry St., SEATTLE, WASH.

DRINK PURE WATER
by using the
Bucket Pump & Water Purifier
on wells and cisterns. Will purify a foul well in 10 days' use, or money refunded. Draws 10 gallons of water a minute. No tubing to rust, burst or wear; will not rust, chain and buckets made of galvanized steel; can be set up in 15 minutes; will not freeze; guaranteed for five years; price \$10 complete for 10 ft.; 50c for every additional ft. Illustration pamphlet free.

POLSON IMP. & HDW. CO.
806 Western av, Seattle, Wn.



WALLACE'S FARMER

Published every week at Des Moines, Iowa, is the

LEADING LIVESTOCK PAPER

Of the Mississippi Valley. Western Stockmen who wish to keep in touch with the breeders of improved stock should

Read Wallace's Farmer

Regularly. Subscription price, \$1 per year, always in advance. One sample copy can be obtained free by request of the publishers. Address **Des Moines, Iowa**

Classified Wants

This department will be found one of the most valuable in the paper. In it one may advertise at a very small cost livestock, seeds, fruits, or anything one may have to sell or want to buy, or help or situation wanted. Each initial or number will be counted as one word. The address is included in counting words. Each order for this department must be accompanied by the cash, at the rate of one cent per word, each insertion. Advertisements must have the address on, as we cannot undertake the expense of forwarding replies sent to this office.

Wanted—Thoroughbred yearling Red Polled bull Price must be reasonable. Box 104 Oak Harbor, W.

WANTED: A ranch or ranch site, partly improved or unimproved, suitable for stock and son e grain, having plenty of wood, water and range. Would consider a small place. If desirable, and if adjoining lands can be procured. Distance from railroad and school rather immaterial. Would buy relinquishment of homestead rights. P O, box 214 Salem, Or.

FOR SALE: Second-hand 2,500 lb. DeLaval Alpha Cream Separator. Box 428, Portland, Ore

WANTED—A position by a first-class buttermaker and cheesemaker. Graduate of the Wisconsin Dairy School. Am capable of taking entire management of creamery. Address **Xz Rancr and Range.**

TAKE A CHANCE for the

big prizes we offer on page 15.

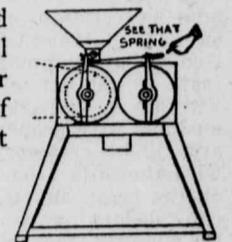
D'you feed grain?

Well, Just Read This:

CARLEY BROS., Colfax, Wash.: You know I feed a good many hogs. I have always used a burr mill till last fall when I purchased one of your Roller Feed Mills. I find by actual tests that a bushel of grain rolled on your mill will produce 25 per cent more pork than if ground on a burr mill.

June 15, 1900.

J. M. MARTIN.



Mr. Martin is one of Whitman County's most practical and successful farmers and knows whereof he speaks. "Nuf said."

We make these mills in four sizes. They are exceedingly simple, well-constructed and do not have to be continually petted and coaxed. For full particulars write:

CARLEY BROS.,
COLFAX, : : : WASH