Sandy loams also give good returns, especially on limestone four dation; but generally speaking, Red Clover prefers the heavier soils. It can be gro a even on stiff elay, provided the subsoil is open. For its proper development Red Clover, like Alfalfa, depends a good deal upon the subsoil. This must be open and well-drained. Stagmant water near or on the surface is decidedly injurious. Water-sorked soil excludes the nir necessary for the respiration of the roots and is in a bad physical condition to meet the alternate thawing and freezing of early spring. As is well known, water expands when changing into ice, and if the surface soil contains an abundance of water it will consequently expand when freezing. The overground parts of the plants will be lifted up with the freezing soil. As the lower roots are anchored in the subsoil and therefore numble to follow the upward movement, they will be stretched and sometimes broken. The disastrous effects of alternate thawing p _reezing make it evident that one of the first conditions of sneeessful clover growing is well-drained soil.

Habits of growth.—Being a biennial, Red Clover devotes the first season's growth to the development of its root system and the accumulation of strength to meet the winter's hardships. It therefore produces a strong tup root, which, if soil and weather are favourable, penetrates to a considerable depth. The overground parts of the plants consist at first of only a few short, upright stems which earry leaves but no flowers. Later in the scason, short leafy shoots are developed which generally lie flat on the ground and are known as the winter tuft. At the same time the tap root begins to contract until its original length is reduced by more than ten per cent. As the end of the root is firmly anchored in the ground, the result is that the overground parts of the plant are pulled down. This process, which has been observed in other plants such as earrots and parsnips, is evidently meant to bring the stems and leaves into elose contact with the ground where they are best protected against frost and wind, Early in the spring of the second year, the branches of the winter tuft develop into flower-bearing stems, which, if not cut or pastured, produce seed and late in the fall die. The great mass of elover plants are thus bienninl. Red Clover types exist, however, which show a decided tendency to live longer, especially if the plants are kept from seeding by continual cutt.ag or pasturing.

Seed.—Except in southwestern Ontario, Red Clover seed is only grown to a very limited extent in Canada. Whether or not a field should be used for seed production depends on conditions. If these are favourable, all or certain parts of the field are commonly left for seed. Success depends on many factors. If the latter part of the summer, when the seed is ripening, is rainy, there is far less chance of producing good seed than if the weather is warm and dry. Cold, stiff soils, which may produce luxuriant growth, are not as a rule satisfactory for seed production. The best soils are sandy loams with an abundance of lime and a fair supply of potash and phosphates. A thick stand of elover improves the quality of the hay but produces only a scant amount of seed. A relatively thin crop will give a heavier yield and the seed produced is of a better quality. A smaller amount should therefore be sown for seed production than for hay or pasture.

The first cut of Red Clover gives a small return of seed because the bumble bees, which fertilize the blossoms, are less numerous during the early part of the summer than later. For this reason the first growth is cut for hay or pastured and the second growth left for seed. By cutting or pasturing the first erop, the weeds are checked and the second growth is cleaner.

Red elover should be cut for seed when most of the heads have turned brown and the stems begin to dry up. The seeds in most of the heads are then ripe and of a pronounced colour. By cutting earlier, a large proportion of the seeds will be immature and shrunken, the vitality will be low and the general colour and appearance inferior. It can be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. The heads and flowers are easily