

a rule, is spoken of as a clover in the same way as Alfalfa or Lucern is. It was noticed on the experimental farm plots that the flowers of this plant were extremely attractive to bees, and it is also a producer of good fodder, for all stock. It is not as heavy a cropper as alfalfa, but like that plant is a persistent perennial, which roots deeply, and in localities which suit it, produces heavy crops of hay. In its cultivation and manner of growth it resembles alfalfa, but it is slightly finer, and grows thicker in the bottom, having a most decided stooling habit which makes it better for pasture. It is especially liked by sheep and cattle. The soil best suited to the growth of this plant, seems to be a deep rather dry loam, containing a fair portion of lime with good natural drainage. It will do well upon almost any soil that is well drained, provided it gets a good start. Heavy clay, and light sandy soil produce excellent crops of sainfoin, but on the latter it naturally requires generous manuring. It should never be sown on land likely to be covered with water at any season of the year. The amount of seed sown under the best conditions is 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Great care should be taken to secure new and plump seed, and see that the germinating power is all right. So far we have not got a sample of sainfoin that will germinate sufficient to only sow 20 pounds to the acre. Last year we had great difficulty in getting sainfoin seed to germinate over ten per cent. It was the same with alfalfa or Lucern when first introduced—a great deal of trouble was experienced in getting that plant to grow. Any person who decides to grow sainfoin should send for a sample and test its germinating power, also test the bulk when it arrives.

The next important point, gentlemen, is that a good seed bed is necessary not only for the sainfoin but for all

kinds of clover. One method that we have at the farm for cultivating our land is going to be of benefit to every farmer. It has only been tried at the experimental farm a few years and we find it a great success. The best method for preparing the seed bed and also at the same time clearing the land of weeds, such as quack grass and thistles is to cultivate with a lock spring cultivator. If the field has been in meadow or grain, do not plow at first, but simply cultivate and harrow. First cultivate, and as shallow as possible, and then pass the heavy iron harrow at a good sharp walk across the first cultivating. This operation will break up the sod or stubble very fine and leave it on the surface to dry out. The second cultivating should be in the opposite direction to the first and likewise the harrowing.

By this operation two-thirds of the sod will be loosened from its roots. It usually requires about four cultivatings and four harrowings to make a perfect job. All this work must be done on fine sunny days, and the sooner after the harvest the better. The cultivating and harrowing must be gauged by the growth. If possible every green leaf must be cut off and kept out of sight and all vegetation brought to the surface to be dried by the sun. This dead but valuable material may during the autumn, be plowed under to decay and add to the fertility of the soil. By the next spring this land should be in perfect condition for sowing. The best time to sow is as soon in the spring as the ground can be got ready without being wet and sticky. The seed will then germinate quickly. As sainfoin is a quick grower and deep-rooting plant, the roots keep going down into the moist earth, so that dry weather will not have much effect upon it. If sown with a nurse crop, oats, wheat or barley may be used, but the latter is preferable, as it can be har-