fore most subject to injury from fall frosts than when sown in closer rows.

EXPERIMENTS UNDER WAY AT SASKATOON.

At the present time we have under observation eight different species of Sweet Clover. Two of these we are growing in rows at different distances apart both for hay and seed. We are also planting them at different rates per acre, and at different times in the season. We propose to test Melilotus Alba for both hay and pasture purposes, and to study its value as a silage crop.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

At present the probable usefulness of Sweet Clover in Western agriculture seems to lie in its value as: first, a two season pasture crop; second, a possible hay crop if cut early; third, a possible silage crop, which either alone or mixed with Winter Rye or Corn *may be* found of value. If use can be made of the coarser growth from wide rows intertilled, this method of growing will probably be found the best under semi arid conditions. It will at the same time produce some of the desirable effects of an intertilled crop.

It should not be forgotten, however, (1) that Sweet Clover is bitter, particularly in the later stage of its development, (2) that it is coarse in texture and therefore unpalatable, and in the mature condition relatively indigestible, (3) that it is hard to cure on account of its large moisture content, (4) that it may become an undesirable plant in alfalfa seed growing centres, and (5) that much more information must be obtained concerning it before it can be either rejected as being worthless or as being more harmful than beneficial, or accepted as a forage crop suitable for general use.

Sweet Clover has many good qualities and some very bad ones. If the latter can be overcome the crop will have a very important place in our agriculture. If they cannot be overcome it will occupy only a very limited sphere of usefulness. Investigations now under way should give such added information as is necessary to determine the relative value of Sweet Clover among our forage crops.

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