

Q. But it would not be so evenly distributed ?

A. No, I think it would not, and that is an important point.

*By Mr. Robinson (Elgin) :*

Q. That would be the second crop ?

A. No, the first crop.

Q. Ploughed under in October ?

A. Yes, in October of the same year.

Q. Would the seed be in it then ?

A. No, the clover about that time in most seasons would be fairly well in flower, but no seed would be formed.

Q. Have you tried ploughing down the first growth of the next season ?

A. Yes, in May following, and where the land is to be used for a potato or corn crop, we always prefer leaving it in over winter and allowing it to grow until about the 22nd or 24th of May, and then plough it under. That gives an increased quantity of clover and more humus.

Q. Would it be in seed at that time ?

A. No ; it would not be in seed until later.

Q. Would it be in bloom at that time ?

A. I scarcely think it would.

Q. Clover is in blossom with us the first week in June; how about ploughing down the first week in October ?

A. That would not, I think, be so beneficial to the subsequent crop as ploughing under in June. It would, however, be useful and the farmer would get the benefit of a crop of clover hay.

*By Mr. Wilson :*

Q. How often do you repeat the practice of ploughing the clover under at the end of the first year ?

A. We are doing it every season.

Q. Instead of using ordinary manure ?

A. Not instead of ordinary manure, but to supplement its use.

*By Mr. Charlton :*

Q. You consider it superior to artificial manures, chemical manures ?

A. I think it is better in some respects to chemical manure, and especially for soils deficient in humus. The beneficial effects of chemical manures are much lessened when there is a deficiency of humus in the soil. If there is not enough to give the land the power of holding a considerable quantity of moisture, the crop cannot be greatly benefited by such application.

*By Mr. Wilson :*

Q. I understand the result from this is a great deal better than anything else at the same price.

A. One crop of clover turned under will produce a large amount of humus and will usually give to the land as much nitrogen as could be got from ten tons of barn-yard manure, and in addition the clover on account of its strong and deeply penetrating root system, gathers other elements of plant food from the subsoil and places it within the reach of subsequent crops.

*By Mr. Charlton :*

Q. Do you crop that ground before seeding down again ?

A. We crop the ground the following year and often seed it again with that crop. The main part of the experimental farm is devoted to a five year rotation, and the