tivating with the harrow. This will tear the sod into very small pieces, and they will dry out in the sun very quickly. The third time over the field should be with the cultivator in the opposite direction from the first, and next the harrow. By going over the field with your cultivator four times, you should have every particle of sod cut and dried out on the surface. All this working should be done on warm, sunny days. Later in the autumn this valuable mat of material should be plowed under to decay for a future crop. Stubble lands may be worked the same way. A second plan is, after the crop is taken off, to plow very shallow with a gang plow in a dry time, the land being then rolled and harrowed: It is left untouched until the grass and weeds start to grow,. It is then harrowed and cultivated thoroughly at intervals to keep down all growth, and later in the autumn ployed or ribbed up with a double-mold board plow, into drills about 22 inches apart, and 8 to ten inches high,. This is found to be a most satisfactory preparation of the soil for clover corn, roots or grain. Where grain is grown the soil is ready for seeding at a considerably earlier period than where fall plowing is practised.

I had a great deal of trouble getting this sanfoin to germinate. The seed is enclosed in a small husk, and I would advise every person asking for sanfoin seed to have it shelled, that is, with the husk off it.

I speak of this plant as a fertilizing plant. The great value in all the clovers is that they are such deep rooters. With all those nodules that gather their food from the air, one cannot help but see that this would be a valuable fertilizing plant. Our friend, Professor Shutt, proposes next year, to take a spade and dig some of it up, and analyze the roots and find out what the value of it is as a fertilizer, and then he proposese to take a certain sized plot, find its value as a honey-producing plant. The dairy men do not allow their cows to run on the commons, and expect them to fill the pail with milk. We should not think of allowing our bees to do so and expect them to give us one hundred or two hunred pounds of honey. We must provide for them. We think that this plant is one of the best, that is grown so far. We all have faith in the small white clover, but if you had been at the Experimental Farm at the time the white clover was on and and sainfoin was on, you would have seen that the white clover was not to be compared with the value of this clover as a honey-producing plant.

Mr. McEvoy: What would it be worth a bushel?

Mr. Fixter: I think Rennie sells it at fifteen cents a pound.

Mr. Dickenson: Have you tested the quality of the honey from it?

Mr. Fixter: We have not.

Mr. Lott: What has been your experience with sainfoin as a honey-producing plant?

Mr. Fixter: My experience is this: We have not grown it in large fields, we have never gathered it in any quantity to say that it is a great honey-producing plant. We have our small plots of different clovers, and we take notes of them at the different seasons of the year, the dates of blooming and so on. Here is the white clover plot, and maybe you can count the bees, you can see five, six, eight or ten; you come to the alfalfa, and may be you do not see a bee at all, or may be one or two on the tops of the bloom; you come to the sainfoin, and you can count one hundred bees in some spots where you would see eight or ten on the white clover.

Mr. Lott:—A neighbor of mine has a small field of sanfoin, and one of alfalfa, and from early morning until sundown, you will find the bees in quantity upon