interesting fact that the bacteria that produces the nodules on Sweet Clover is the same species as that which is used to inoculate alfalfa. The roots of a Sweet Clover crop that was inoculated with alfalfa bacteria, were found in our experiments here to be carrying dense masses of nodules.

When sown in rows two and a half or three feet apart and cultivated the crop yields more than when sown in close rows with more seed and it is our opinion that the crop following will be much greater where wide rows are used than where the seed is sown in the ordinary manner. Definite data on this point will be available within a short time. It should be pointed out in this connection that a much finer quality of hay may be secured from the thick seeding than from the use of wide rows. It would seem that unless the crop is used altogether for pasture or possibly for silage that the coarseness due to thin seeding will be such a disadvantage that this practice will not be found satisfactory.

It has been claimed that Sweet Clover is resistant to alkali in soils, and considerable evidence has been advanced supporting this contention. It has been observed, however, at several places in Saskatchewan this year that it did not prove satisfactory on certain of our alkaline soils. It is possible that the crop is somewhat resistant to alkali but it will not grow under badly alkaline conditions.

It is probably well known that Sweet Clover is looked upon with favor by apiarists as a valuable honey plant.

THE CULTURE OF SWEET CLOVER.

Like most other crops Sweet Clover will do best if sown on fallowed land. On account of its biennial nature, however, this preparation is too costly. Quite satisfactory stands can be secured from sowing on well worked fall or spring plowing that is free from grass. The surface soil should be quite firm and the seeding should be done in the rainy time—generally in the month of June.

If sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, 3 to 6 pounds per acre is sufficient. When sown broad-cast or in 6 inch rows, 8 to 12 pounds or more should be used.

In most seasons the crop will grow from 1 to 2 feet high the first year. This may be either pastured off or cut for hay as desired. The following year the first crop is generally ready to cut the latter part of June, and the second crop the latter part of July or early August.

Sweet Clover needs to be well cured in the swath, windrow or cock before being stored in either stack or barn. If the crop is used for pasture only, the tall growing stems that get ahead of the stock should be clipped back occasionally with a mower to prevent seeding and to encourage the development of fresh green shoots.

In case it is desired to grow the crop for seed it should not be cut for hay early in the season. Yields of from 6 to 12 bushels of seed have been reported. For this purpose rows 2 to 2½ feet apart would seem to give the best results. It has been observed that when grown in rows 40 inches apart the seed is later in ripening and there-