

America, in addition to bread making, it is principally used as a food for stock and to a small extent, like wheat and corn, in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. When cut green the crop is frequently used as hay, and in dairy sections it is used extensively as a pasture both in fall and early spring.

ADVANTAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

While not recommending that winter rye displace any of the grain crops already grown in the province, where they grow successfully, it is nevertheless believed that this crop can with advantage be added to those that have a regular place in our system of cropping, and in many fields and districts be a profitable substitute for wheat on fallow land, especially where a wheat crop is liable to lodge or be frosted or be filled with wild oats. The advantages on the cultivation and management of a farm which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye as an additional grain crop may be briefly summarised as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in the latter half of August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring sown grain, such as wheat, is used because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and early growth rye chokes out many weeds, It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes vigorous early growth in May and June the crop is well developed before the arrival of summer droughts, so that in place of appreciably decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early fall frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labour perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate.

6. A field of Winter Rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided by a grain crop in this country. If sown early Winter Rye may be pastured in the fall, but care should be exercised to see that it is not eaten off too early, otherwise in a severe winter, on exposed elevations, the grain will be killed out. Unless stink weed or other annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing, provided the top soil is dry, does not cause serious injury but lessens the yield of grain. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and generally yields as much per acre as the heaviest producing grain crops. When grown for hay two crops may often be taken in one season, about June 15 and August 1.

7. In newer districts where gophers and cut worms sometimes do real serious damage to spring grain, a crop of Winter Rye is so far advanced by June 1 (a time when these pests are very destructive) that it has largely lost its palatability and attraction.

8. Fall Rye, because of its earliness, is also practically proof from rust damage, which is no small advantage in itself.