

the clover as it was possible to be, alternately thawing and freezing for weeks. The snow would disappear and the top soil soften enough to encourage the return of the sap and commence the growth, and then everything would freeze solid again. Not once did this happen, but time after time, and when eventually the warm spring weather did come we discovered the Common Red to be killed outright. The Alsike came very thinly and the Alfalfa rather better—anyway out of the three there was not one plot worth cutting.

Notwithstanding this result, I quite believe that if a covering of straw could be placed all over the plot and given an ordinary spring, that both Alsike and Alfalfa could be successfully grown here. Of the Common Red I am not at all so sure, as I have not heard of a single instance where it has survived the winter.

Of the tame grasses, I am able to give a more encouraging account. The grasses experimented with were Timothy and Western Rye in ground of the same nature and prepared very much in the same manner as that for the clovers.

The grasses were sown on June 6th and by the fall had reached the height, in the case of the Western Rye of 5 inches and in the case of Timothy 4 inches.

A light layer of manure was spread across both plots early in September, and although the spring was as I have said, very unfavorable, the plants were undamaged by frost. The weather was perhaps a trifle too dry for a big crop, but on July 20th the date of cutting, the Timothy was two feet high and the Rye 22 inches in height.

With proper cultivation and a reasonable amount of care, either of these grasses can be grown successfully and even in the West. We are very glad to note this, for the time is not far distant when the "prairie wool" will have to be replaced by its tame kindred.

Yours truly,
F. W. Townley-Smith,
Lashburn, Sask.

Clover & Success.

My experience with clover and tame grasses in Western Canada has not been extensive enough to be of much value to the farmers of the West, but I will endeavor to give it correct as far as it goes.

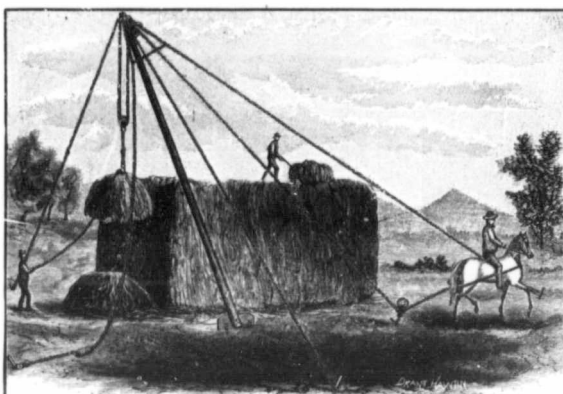
In the spring of 1908 we sowed one-quarter of an acre of Mammoth Red Clover mixed with wheat and drilled it about two and one-half inches deep.

I sowed at the rate of six pounds of clover seed to the acre and three pecks of wheat. The wheat was harvested about the 20th of August, after which the clover grew up to a good height, some of it heading out before the cold weather came.

In the spring of 1909 the clover showed up as soon as the ground thawed out and I don't think there was a single plant in the patch winter killed. I harvested a

very good crop about the 10th of August, but was unable to get it threshed. Therefore, I am not able to give the exact yield, but I think it would have been about two bushels per acre.

The patch of clover described above was sown on medium heavy black soil with clay subsoil, it having been in cultivation three years, one crop of wheat and two of oats being taken off.



Cable outfit in field (No. 1).

In the spring of 1909 we sowed 20 acres of Mammoth Red Clover on land that had been cropped five years in succession, sowing six pounds of clover seed and a trifle less than a half bushel of flax and harvested 14 bushels of flax in the fall and had a good stand of clover. I mixed the flax and clover together and drilled two and a half inches deep. The clover was up as soon as the flax.

Those who are contemplating sowing clover, should not expect a heavy crop the first year

and sowed in the proper way, but I would advise anyone not to sow broadcast and always sow with a nurse crop, mixing the clover with the other grain.

Yours respectfully,
Frank McKee,
Wauchope, Sask.

Don't Sow a Nurse Crop.

Our experience with the growing of tame grasses is as follows:

harrowed well and sowed about the 20th of June and it grew so fast that we cut it with the mower in the fall and left it on the ground to protect it through the winter.

I might say that we use a Cyclone Grass Seeder. The clover did not come through the first winter on account of being killed through the drouth the first year.

I might say, as the grass seed is so expensive, I would advise anyone not to sow a nurse crop, for in a dry season there is not moisture enough to support both. We are intending to sow 11 acres this year and will use no nurse crop. I think tame grasses will be all right out West.

Hoping this may be of some use to you, I remain,
Yours truly,

Foulston Bros.,

Eyebrook, Sask.

Foul Seeds Bad.

I am afraid you have not got hold of the right fellow in reference to grasses.

I have only tried an acre or two of Alfalfa last year, but wish now it had been twenty acres, barring the foul seed that was in the seed I purchased.

I sowed on the 4th of June. The seed was treated, except a small portion which I left to note the difference. I compared the two all through the season but found no perceptible difference, and I concluded that the soil here will grow alfalfa without treatment.

The growth was all that one could expect. I did not cut for fodder, but could have taken several tons. I cut it and left it on the ground as a mulch and protection for the winter. I am hoping and expecting to be able to cut and harvest it in 1910 and will then be able to give more particulars. In the meantime, I am satisfied that alfalfa will grow here as well as the prairie grass. I also know clover will grow and survive the winter. The land is black loam, with clay subsoil. I had a few stalks of clover in my garden two years ago, and they are still there, nice healthy plants.

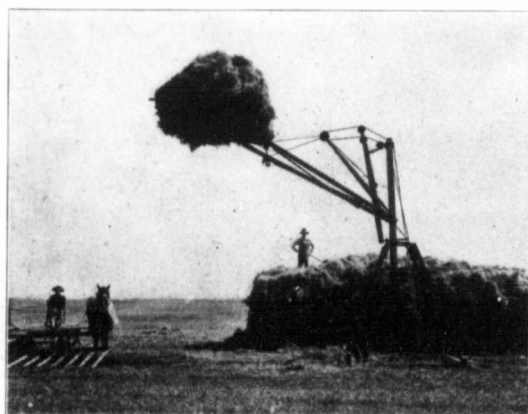
With respect to the foul seeds mentioned. I had a serious battle. I must have gone over my plot at least forty times and always found some. I was thankful I had not twenty acres. The place would have been ruined. I think the plant was some variety of mustard. If any comes up this spring I will try and find the name.

I am very sorry I cannot give you more information.
Yours truly,

Jas. Hunter,
Natika,
Sask.



Common Red Clover



A Dain sweep rake and swinging stacker handling the hay crop.

or be discouraged if they don't get it. After the land has been clovered two or three times it will give a heavy crop.

I grew clover for ten years in Southern Minnesota and the patch we had here last year was as good as some of the first crops were there.

I see no reason why clover won't grow in Western Canada, if the land is in good cultivation

were almost exhausted for want of moisture.

In the spring of 1909 I intended to plow this up, but on walking over it one day I decided to leave it and about the middle of July we cut 1½ tons of hay. In 1909 we seeded six acres, two of it to Alfalfa and four Clover, Timothy and Alsike, sowing 20 pounds of Alfalfa to the acre. We used no nurse crop but spring plowed and



Alfalfa Clover