

running root stalks, the same as couch grass and sweet grass, which are regarded as very bad weeds, almost impossible to eradicate. While this objection is not so very great on non-irrigable land, the Company does not counsel the production of brome grass on irrigated lands owing to the danger that exists of seeding down the irrigation tract to this grass by means of the flowing water. Furthermore, there is no necessity for producing brome grass on irrigated land, as more valuable fodder crops can be grown in profusion, and there is, therefore, no object in running the risk.

Where brome grass fields on non-irrigable lands require renewing, a simple method of doing so is to plow the land shallow and roll it, when profuse growth will again take place until such time as the roots get matted and require renewing. A stroke of the disc harrow has in some cases been found sufficient. While the merits of brome grass cannot be disputed, it is not good farm practice ever to introduce a crop that cannot be readily eradicated.

Western Rye Grass.—This grass produces quite as heavy crops as brome grass and can readily be eradicated when desired. It is, like timothy and brome, a perennial, and, properly speaking, a bunch grass. In fact, it is a native of Alberta, and is found in profusion on the bunch grass ranges. This is one of the hardest grasses, and is suitable for either irrigated or non-irrigated land. It should be sown with a nurse crop at the rate of about 15 pounds of seed per acre, in the same manner as timothy.

Treatment for Smut.

The best farmers in Southern Alberta invariably treat winter and spring wheat, oats and barley, against smut, as a precautionary measure. Investigation has proven that the bluestone treatment is the most effective for wheat, and the formalin for oats and barley.

Even a small quantity of smut in a load of grain reduces its value greatly and prevents ready sale. The preventative treatment is quite simple and should not be neglected. Bluestone has been largely used for wheat with satisfactory results, and formalin is highly recommended for use on all grains, but care should be taken that the latter chemical is of the standard 40 per cent. strength.

Dissolve one and a half pounds of bluestone (copper sulphate) in hot water and add water to the extent of 50 or 60 gallons. The solution may be placed in a coal oil barrel and the wheat dipped in this, or the wheat may be placed on the granary floor and merely sprinkled and mixed, turning it over with a shovel so that it be all thoroughly dampened.

Formalin solution (40 per cent.) is used at a strength of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to 10 gallons of water, it being sufficient in the case of wheat to dip or sprinkle, but oats require to be soaked from 5 to 10 minutes. Grain should not be left in a pile to heat after being treated, but should be sown within a few hours or spread to dry.

Don't forget to make allowance, in setting the seeder, for the swollen condition of the grain, or you will be sowing less per acre than you intend.

A special publication dealing with the treatment of grain for smut will be supplied colonists within the Irrigation Block upon application to the