obtained if possible. Alfalfa should not be sown until the land has been under cultivation at least a sufficient time to insure the wild grasses being killed out completely. The ideal condition of soil would be land on which potatoes or other hoed crops have been grown the previous year, or summer-fallowed lands harrowed down smoothly.

A bulletin issued by the Dominion Experimental Farm for Southern Alberta, written by Prof F. W. Fairfield, Superintendent, will be supplied upon application to the Company's office at Calgary. This publication gives full information on the subject, and should be in the hands of every colonist on the Irrigation Block who is interested in alfalfa.

Sugar Beets.—It is considered good practice to sow sugar beets during the second week in May. The quantity of seed per acre is 15 to 17 pounds. The Company has at its Demonstration Farm beet drills available, which may be used by new settlers, providing arrangements can be made to spare the drills at the time they require them.

No industry lends itself more readily to profitable development under irrigation in Southern Alberta than sugar beet growing. The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to reduce its transportation charges on beets from points in the Irrigation Block, east of Calgary, to the nearest sugar factory, located some 200 miles from that city. The Provincial Government pays a bonus on beets through the sugar companies, and other interests also contribute toward the rapid development of this valuable industry. The result is that the net price paid to farmers for sugar beets at the nearest railway station in the Irrigation Block is approximately $5.00 per ton f.o.b. cars. The average price paid for beets for the whole of the United States, according to the last census, was only $4.18 per ton. In the State of Minnesota a minimum price of $4.25 per ton has been established by law. The price paid for beets in Utah, one of the foremost of beet growing states, was $4.25 a ton, with an average yield of 11.4 tons an acre.

Timothy.—This makes a splendid hay crop under irrigation. It is generally sown with a nurse crop, if possible, barley. The best results have been obtained by drilling in one and one-half bushels of barley per acre, and broadcasting the timothy crosswise, afterwards giving it a stroke with the drag harrows, preferably with the teeth somewhat slanting. It may be sown immediately after the grain crop, while the soil is moist. The wheelbarrow seed sower may be profitably used where the farmer is not experienced in broadcasting by hand. Seeding timothy by a drill mixed with other grain is not a good practice, as it is generally buried too deep and makes little or no hay the second year. Good results would generally be obtained by sowing between 10 and 12 pounds. On irrigated land the seeding may be somewhat heavier than on non-irrigated land. Some authorities recommend sowing as much as 30 pounds per acre, which, however, would be excessive; 12 to 15 pounds would perhaps be sufficient for irrigated land.

Bromus Inermis, or Awnless Brome Grass.—This grass has been very extensively grown in Western Canada and the United States, particularly in districts where the rainfall was somewhat scant. For the production of hay on non-irrigable land, brome grass, as it is commonly called, gives very good results. There are, however, serious objections to this grass, namely, the difficulty of killing it out and its tendency to spread. It grows with