

the seed. As the plant matures the leaves fall away and the stems rapidly become coarse and woody.

White Sweet Clover is grown to a much greater extent in America than the yellow, chiefly because it produces more forage per acre. In many places, however, the latter has been found to produce almost if not equally as well. They differ chiefly in colour of blossom, habit of growth and time of maturing; the yellow-flowering species being not so tall, somewhat finer stemmed, more bushy in appearance and maturing about two weeks earlier. In all other respects the white and yellow Sweet Clovers are essentially alike.

#### *Experimental Work at Saskatoon.*

At the present time there are ten different varieties and over 200 plant selections under observation at the College of Agriculture. These differ greatly in yield, quality of forage, dates of maturity and hardiness, as well as in other minor respects. Experiments are also under way to determine the best practices to follow in growing the crop under Saskatchewan conditions. The yield of cured forage for both white and yellow varieties has averaged over half a ton more than any perennial crop under the same conditions.

#### *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 ploughing that is free from grass. The surface should be quite firm and the seeding should be done in the rainy time, generally in the month of June.

With regard to choice of varieties it may be said that while yellow Sweet Clover is finer in quality and earlier in maturing, the white appears on the whole to be more hardy. At present most of the seed on the market is of the latter kind. Commercial seed, however, leaves much to be desired and will doubtless be superseded in the near future by much more desirable locally developed varieties.

The seed may be sown with the ordinary drill if a little cracked grain or some other material is added to give it bulk. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre not more than two inches deep. If sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, 3 to 6 pounds per acre is sufficient. Inoculation, while generally advisable, is not essential.

By sowing Sweet Clover with a nurse crop, the net value of the crop is generally increased provided winter killing does not occur. In some winters and with tender strains, however, there is some danger in this respect. It is hoped that with the introduction of hardier varieties and the improvement of cultural methods that the use of a nurse crop will become general. If this method can be made a safe practice to follow it is obvious that Sweet Clover will have a much more extensive field of usefulness than it could otherwise have.

The crop may stand some pasturing the first season, and in favourable seasons be cut for hay, but as a rule it will be found more profitable to leave the fall growth standing so that it will hold a substantial blanket