

the Gallatin Valley barley, which is a variety of the Chevalier. If this can be obtained Alberta grown, it will do better than the imported barley. Two-rowed barley is somewhat later of maturity than the six-rowed variety, and should, therefore, be sown fairly early. It would be well to have two-rowed barley in the ground before the 10th of May. Quantity of seed per acre, two bushels.

Barley, Six-Rowed.—This is, perhaps, the earliest maturing cereal produced in Alberta, but should be sown prior to the 15th of May. The average period of maturity is about 97 days. If sown on summer-fallowed land, maturity is generally delayed four or five days. The best time of sowing is as near the 10th of May as possible, or earlier if the season justifies it. Quantity of seed per acre, two bushels.

Field Peas.—Peas intended for ripening require 110 to 112 days for maturing, and should be sown as early as possible. They make a very paying crop on irrigated land. Quantity per acre under irrigation would be two bushels of the small variety and three and one-half bushels of the large varieties. The smaller varieties are generally preferred. Peas should never be broadcasted, but should be drilled in deeply. This is of great importance. If peas are to be sown on newly-broken land and a press drill is not available, the seed may be disced in, but this plan is not recommended. Before the seed appears above the ground, a light harrowing is recommended.

Flax.—This is an early ripening crop, taking about 102 days to mature. It may be sown any time after the 5th of May and as late as the 20th of May. The quantity of seed per acre that has given best results is thirty pounds.

Flax is the settler's safest spring crop on newly broken land. It will respond to the crudest methods of cultivation and give fair results, and will get along nicely without an abundance of moisture. Many farmers have added a considerable amount to their capital by growing flax as the first crop on their land, as the price is generally good.

Potatoes.—The common practice in Alberta is to put in potatoes during the second week in May. They are generally sown at the rate of eight bushels per acre. Potatoes will be one of the main crops of the Irrigation Block, as maturity can be hurried by the judicious application of water at certain stages of the growth. The best potatoes are invariably grown under irrigation.

Turnips.—Cut worms are at times troublesome on early seeded turnip plants, and it is, therefore, good practice to delay seeding until the last week in May or the early part of the month of June. Early seeding is not so essential, as the turnip goes on developing for several weeks after killing frosts have made their appearance.

Alfalfa.—The quantity of seed per acre for this "King of Forage Plants" is about twenty pounds on non-irrigated lands in Southern Alberta. On irrigated lands seventeen pounds will generally be sufficient. It has not been demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown as a perennial without irrigation. From the middle to the last of May is the best time to sow, although early June sowing has been fairly satisfactory. The usual method of sowing alfalfa south of the line is with a nurse crop, but it has been found better in Alberta to sow it alone. Northern grown seed should be