

orchard soils, and can be used with good results more generally than any other system of soil-management.

There are two main types of cover-crops that can be grown, the legumes and the non-legumes. The legumes are all those plants which belong to the same family, as the peas, vetches, beans, clover, etc., and the non-legumes all plants not included in this family. Legumes are more valuable than the non-legumes, because they are capable of gathering nitrogen from the air, and when ploughed under increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

#### **Non-leguminous Crops.**

Rye is one of the favourite non-legumes of the fruit-growers of this Province. It grows readily on most soils, catches easily, is



**An intercrop of mangels in a Kelowna orchard.**

hardy, and furnishes a large amount of greenstuff to plough under in the spring, besides furnishing an excellent mulch during the winter months. Sow about 90 lb. to the acre.

Winter wheat where rye is difficult to obtain is a good cover-crop. Sow about 90 lb. per acre.

Buckwheat is a good cover-crop on heavy land, but does not afford much winter protection.

Turnips have been used to a limited extent. When ploughed under they are valuable in liberating potash. Not good as winter protection.

Rape is a good cover-crop sown at the rate of about 6 lb. per acre.