

vested earlier, thus giving the clover a better chance to stool and form a stronger root growth. No more than half the ordinary amount of grain should be sown per acre with this clover and better results are usually obtained by sowing it alone. It may be sown broadcast, then harrowed and rolled so as to render the surface smooth, or it may be sown with the ordinary grain drill, and the land should be afterwards rolled. The small seeds will thus be covered, and, the surface being smooth, the young plants will come up quickly and regularly. For this crop prepare your land well by the plan above mentioned, or the seeding may follow a hoed crop. But whatever the preparation of the land, it must be clean, and as seeds are small, it is essential to have it in good tilth.

This plant has been grown on the experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm for several years. The oldest plot now living has been standing for seven years, a second plot two years and a third plot was sown in the spring of 1903. The plot which has been growing for seven years is now thin and will soon be ploughed down. It would probably be the most economical plan to plough down this cover after three years and resow. As is well known, clovers of all kinds are the most valuable plants which can be grown and ploughed down as fertilizers and the benefit of ploughing under this clover would more than pay for resowing. The botanist's records of the experimental plot show that sainfoin sown May 24 came in bloom on August of the same year, cut for hay on August 25th and gave a yield per acre of one ton 1,700 pounds of cured hay. The second growth of the first year should be allowed to stand over for the winter as a protection to the roots. In the second year the plants came in bloom June 1st and lasted up to the 24th of that month, when the plot

was cut for hay. These dates might have been extended had the plants been grown merely for the honey, but as they were at that time in the best possible condition for hay they were cut for that purpose. If the crop had been left to stand longer the hay would have become too woody. The yield of the first cutting was two tons 200 lbs of cured hay per acre, a rather small crop, due to the excessive drought which lasted until June 12. The second bloom was on July 27, and lasted until August 17, when it was again cut for hay, giving two tons 1,400 lbs per acre of cured hay, or a total yield for the year of four tons 1,600 lbs. A third crop, which will provide some pasture, is allowed to remain on the ground for the winter, or in very favorable seasons might be cut before winter, although this is not advisable. Many farmers have made enquiry about getting this clover out of the soil when once sown. It is as easily killed as common red clover. The land will be found a little harder to plough on account of the sainfoin roots being larger, but it is in no way troublesome to get rid of. The greatest difficulty is to get the plants to grow. It does not resemble the bokhara or sweet clover.

---

The Nahhla gives some interesting particulars as to the honey bee in Guadeloupe (Great Antilles). Bees have been imported into the island more for their influence on the fertilization of the cacao and coffee plantations than for their honey, although they gather honey in abundance. Great numbers of blossoms are fertilized by them, which would otherwise be lost. The coffee plantations, where bees are active, often bear double the quantity of berries and yield regular harvests. Before the introduction of bees flowers were produced abundantly, but little fruit.—Eisass-Lothringischer Bienen Zeitung.