

of the valuable results of these efforts. In the East as I have mentioned, we cannot do without corn. It is a most valuable crop and we must stick to it. In this part of Canada where we never have either heavy failures or prodigious successes, but always get a pretty good crop, we can try nearly all the crops recommended for farming in Canada. But when we get down to the sea, to Nova Scotia and in British Columbia, we find more nearly the English conditions and can make use of information found in English books and papers. To give an illustration of this, in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces they can grow to perfection many of the rich English grasses that we can't succeed with here at all. Anyone that takes any interest in the hay crop always likes the Sweet Vernal grass, which smells so very sweet. We can't have it here, simply because it will not grow; but in Nova Scotia it grows and succeeds very well, and in British Columbia the same. In Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick it grows well. Then there is the Meadow Foxtail which we can't grow up here at all, but in Nova Scotia it succeeds so well that it has become wild and is somewhat of a nuisance in hay meadows. As it ripens earlier than the other grass, it is always ripe and at its prime before the other grasses are ready to be cut for hay.

MIXED GRASSES.

In mixing grasses for pastures or for hay, it must be considered when the different grasses used will be at their greatest state of perfection. With hay grasses that is almost invariably when the flowers have passed away and the seed has begun to form; the food elements are then distributed evenly throughout the whole plant, and if the grass is cut at that time, it is more valuable for feed than later. After that period a large proportion of the nutritious principles is transferred to the seeds. Consequently, unless grass is cut before that takes place, its food value is very much reduced. Awnless Brome grass is an exception to this rule, for although nearly all grasses are reduced in value as the seed ripens, from a special circumstance, Brome grass is not, and the hay upon which the seeds have been allowed to ripen before cutting, is worth almost as much as though cut at an earlier stage. This is due to the fact that, as soon as the seeds form, a new growth of young shoots takes place from the root, so that the late cut hay is heavier and thicker and of an equally good quality as that cut in July when the seeds were just forming. A great deal of the hay made by Mr. Mackay during the last year or two at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head was Awnless Brome grass from which the seed had been threshed. This was because we wanted the seed and we found the hay equally good. Of course a grass that is allowed to ripen its seed draws off a larger amount of nourishment from the roots than it is advisable to take if heavy crops of hay are to be cut for more than one or two years. Where the seed was allowed to ripen we found that the next year's crop was very much less. If Brome Grass or any other grass is grown for hay only, it is advisable to cut it as soon as possible after the flowers have fallen, and then in those kinds which give an aftermath you have a good crop in the autumn and without the same weakening effect on the plants which I have referred to.

PROPORTIONS FOR MIXED SOWING OF TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

By the Chairman :

Q. There is just one important point in regard to the mixture of clover and timothy in hay for sending to the old country: There is such a large quantity going this year and Canadian hay is taking such precedence in the English market and as there may be a very extensive trade spring up, I think it would be well if you could say how much clover should be put in to give the best mixture.

A. I am afraid that I cannot answer that question off-hand, because clover in a certain sense has an artificial value. To find out what proportion these plants should bear to each other, we have mixed clover and timothy together in various quantities and find that a mixture of 12 lbs. of timothy to 8 lbs.

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