1 cwt. or one bag of superphosphate per acre. A mixture of equal parts superphosphate and lime was also frequently used.

Depth of Seeding.

Regarding drilling and broadcasting of subterranean clover, it would appear that either of these methods is satisfactory, provided they are carried out correctly. In general, results have been better where broadcasting has been practised, this being probably due mainly to drilling in too deeply in many instances where drilling was carried out. Further, if a heavy seeding of grass is drilled in with the subterranean clover the strong growth of the former is inclined to hold back the clover growth.

It may be stated that broadcasting of both the grass and subterranean-clover seed has given best results, in that strikes have been somewhat more consistent and a better cover has resulted. However, in some districts it appears that drilling gives a more reliable strike, due to liability of these parts to dry spells in the autumn. This method will give good results provided the seed is not drilled in too deeply. Good consolidation of the soil is an aid in preventing deep drilling. A factor in favour of drilling is sowing of the manure in contact with the seed—this giving the young plants a better start.

Results from drilling subterranean clover alone with oats have, in general, proved somewhat unsatisfactory, and in many cases very poor strikes have resulted, due probably to drilling too deeply. Strikes have generally been better when the clover has been broadcast and the oats drilled. It would appear that the addition of a seeding of grass is preferable to sowing the subterranean clover alone.

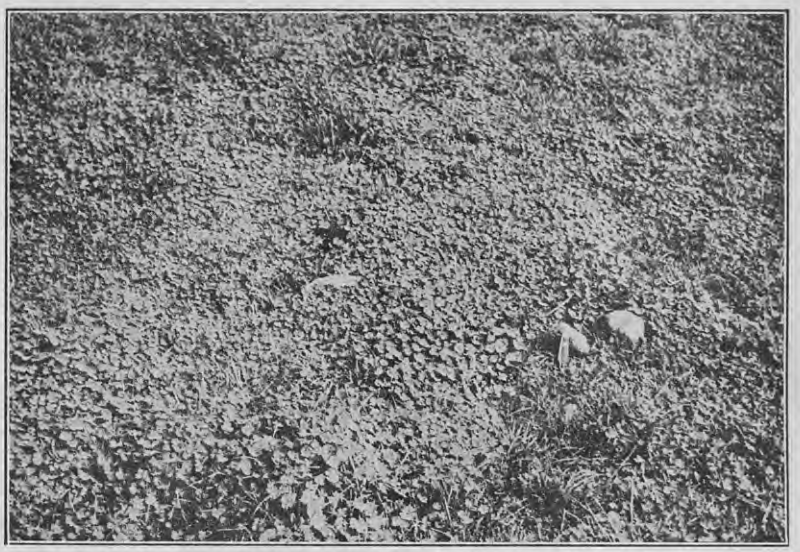

Fig. 3.—A very dense growth of subterranean clover after one reseeding. The initial seeding was 3 lb. per acre. The excellent cover obtained in the second year from a relatively low seeding shows the value of careful treatment and spelling in the first year.

Weight of Seeding.

It might be noted here that a too heavy seeding of grass (especially Italian rye-grass) is liable to have a smothering effect on the clover in the early stages. More especially will this be so if the clover is drilled in with the grass, as a dense mat will be formed along the drills. A light seeding of grass, however, is beneficial both in providing shelter for the clover and also in giving a better pasture association. A bushel of perennial rye-grass and a few pounds of red clover would be suitable. A few pounds of cocksfoot could be added. This grass is sown by some farmers because it is less liable to attack from grass-grub. Subterranean clover has been found growing quite well in conjunction with cocksfoot. However, rye-grass is the grass of chief importance, and it is preferable to sow certified seed.

Many farmers object to the unpalatability of this rye-grass, but in general those who have been induced to sow it have obtained very satisfactory results. The trouble with palatability appears to be worst in the first year, but the trouble is reduced by keeping the grass well grazed and not allowing it to become too rank in growth.

The unpalatability also appears to be largely bound up with a poor association of clovers. Subterranean clover will probably be a big help in overcoming this problem. Montgomery red clover has been sown by a number of farmers in the last few years, and subterranean clover has been seen growing very well with this species. The Montgomery red clover produces feed further into the summer than does the subterranean clover.

When grass is not sown with the subterranean clover the ground is much more liable to loosening by "frost lift." Further, it is an advantage to sow the grass even though it may run out after about two years. It provides valuable grazing in the meantime and acts as a shelter for the clover in the early stages.

(To be continued.)