we obtained a rather thin stand of sweet clover, there is no apparent reason why this method of seeding sweet clover should not be successful. Such a seeding could readily be harvested with a corn binder. The red clover was sown in the intervening rows in order to avoid leaving the ground bare during the fall of the seeding year and the early part of the second year. The red clover does not interfere with seed production of the sweet clover, but does improve the soil and reduce erosion materially.

W. G. Weigle of the Marsh Foundation Farms, Van Wert, Ohio, advises that the common method of harvesting sweet clover seed in northwestern Ohio was used successfully on Evergreen sweet clover in 1942. This method is to set a grain binder as high as possible on the wheels, take off the binding trip so that the needle will not function, and tie up the bundle carrier, allowing the binder to deliver the sweet clover in a continuous windrow on the outside of the machine. This windrow will lie on top of the stubble. As soon as it is dry a “straight-through” combine is used, cutting off the stubble under the windrow of sweet clover. This method is preferable to using a pickup attachment, which shatters some of the seed.

Whenever any type of binder is used to harvest sweet clover seed, the work should be done early in the morning while the dew is still on, or, if there is a large amount of work to do, at night. Working in the dry part of the day will inevitably result in a total loss of the best quality seed.—C. J. Willard, Department of Agronomy, and C. B. Richey, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

FORAGE CROP NURSERY MOWER

Labor at harvest time is the chief problem in the testing of forage crops by the rod-row method. The general practice of cutting by hand is not only time-consuming but often leaves a ragged