

largest yields at Saskatoon, but the soil conditions were probably better than on the average farm. Ordinarily not less than three-quarters nor more than one and one-quarter bushels of seed should be used.

Should stink weed infested land sown to rye show a new growth of this pest after the rye is sown, a stroke of the harrow should be given to destroy such weeds, so that as few as possible of them enter the winter alive. When fall harrowing with very light harrow is contemplated for stink weed, then the thicker seeding of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels should be practised to allow for the plants damaged and destroyed by the harrow. Again in the spring the harrow may be used to advantage to break up the surface crust and kill any weeds which may have started. If intended primarily for fall pasture the rye should be sown early in August or late July, but should not have the stock turned on it till late in October, so that the rye plants may first be well rooted. Spring pasture of weedy fields is not advisable, as it gives the weeds a chance and causes the crop to be considerably later in maturing.

"North Dakota No. 959" is the hardiest and therefore the best variety to use.

#### HARVESTING.

Under ordinary conditions winter rye is ready to cut by the first week in August of the year following that in which it is sown. In a dry year it will be ready somewhat earlier, probably from July 15 to 30, depending on location, tillage, rainfall, thickness of seeding, etc. It should be cut with a grain binder and handled exactly like wheat. Care must be taken, however, to have the grain thoroughly dry when it is threshed, as rye seems to become musty more readily than other grains. Stooking is best done, with least shelling, on the same day as cut. Rye should not be allowed to get over-ripe as it shells easily.

#### MARKETING.

While there is always a good demand for rye on the Toronto and Montreal markets and in the larger cities in the United States, it is somewhat difficult to obtain satisfactory prices at local points. Under these circumstances, owing to the fact that only a small amount is grown in the West and market facilities have not therefore developed, the best method of marketing is to ship in carload lots to some of the larger centres—Toronto, Minneapolis or Duluth, and there sell through a Winnipeg commission firm. Owing to rye being duty free and the freight rate to Duluth the same as to Fort William, Duluth has been for the past two years the best market for Saskatchewan rye. Under The Canada Grain Act rye is graded as Nos. 1 or 2 Canadian West Rye, or Rejected. No weight per measured bushel is specified, but 56 pounds is the accepted weight in commerce.