

In this connection it should be pointed out that in all corn growing regions the practice of buying the seed on the ear is followed almost exclusively. On those farms where corn is likely to be used in a large way and planted in hills it would seem advisable to purchase the seed on the ear. Ear corn sold for seed has generally received more or less selection. Such seed is likely to be higher in price, but the percentage and vigour of germination invariably much more than offset the small additional cost.

PLANTING THE CROP.

Young corn plants are very susceptible to frost, hence the crop is commonly not sown until about the third week of May. From our observations it would seem that, in the absence of late spring frosts, rather earlier seeding is desirable. In the year 1914 corn planted on the 30th of April produced more forage than any planted later. From present indications it is probable that this year's results will not be different from last year's. It would seem that in normal seasons, even at the risk of late spring frosts which may injure it seriously, the crop might very well be planted as soon as possible after the middle of May.

The two commonly used ways of planting corn are the check row, or hill method, and the drill method. As a general rule in this country rather more forage is secured from the drill method. On the other hand, the hill plan requires only about half the quantity of seed and gives opportunity for tillage in two directions—both lengthwise and across the rows. On clean land when forage only is desired the use of the ordinary grain drill with four or five of the seed spouts closed and the fifth or sixth left open is a simple and expeditious method of putting in the seed and one that is quite satisfactory.

If grain is the object sought the hill method should be used; and of course this method should be followed on all land that is dirty and that will consequently benefit from the thorough tillage that this plan permits.

When corn is planted in hills from 10 to 16 pounds, varying with the size of the seed and the distance apart of the hills, is required per acre. When drilled in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet or more apart about twice this quantity is necessary. When small seed, like that of "Squaw Corn," is used much less is necessary to sow an acre than when the larger seeded sorts are grown.

CULTIVATION.

After corn is planted and until the crop is 6 inches high it may be harrowed with a light harrow without doing serious damage to the crop. This practice is advisable in order to maintain a mulch on the surface and to kill the thousands of small weeds that on most soils