

grown upon them tends to reduce the excess of organic matter which they contain. Soils that are suitable for growing good crops of turnips and corn will also be found well adapted in most instances to the growing of rape. It will not grow well on stiff clays, poor sands or on any kind of soil deficient in plant food.

**PLACE IN THE ROTATION.** As rape is an excellent cleaning crop when grown in drills and cultivated, it may with much advantage be placed between two crops of grain. As it luxuriates in soils abounding in vegetable matter it may be grown with much success on an overturned sod, inverted in the autumn or in the spring, or just after cutting the first crop of clover. We have obtained excellent results after sod overturned in August and sown with rye, cut green, and then followed by rape.

**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.** The preparation of the soil will to some extent depend upon the rotation. When rape is the only crop grown and the land is not foul, thorough spring cultivation will be found sufficient. When the land requires cleaning autumn cultivation followed by frequent stirring of the soil in the spring will be found effective in reducing weed life and in securing that fineness of tilth and retention of moisture so helpful in the growth of rape. A favorite method with us is to sow a crop of rye in September, to cut it when well out in head with the binder for winter fodder, or when in the blossom, to be made into silage. But it would also serve a good purpose to sow the rye in August and pasture fall and spring until the first of June. After the rye in either case the land is at once prepared for rape. The preparation consists in plowing carefully, rolling as soon as plowed, harrowing once a week and making the land into drills from 22 to 24 inches apart just before sowing the rape. When rape is grown as a catch-crop it may be sown broadcast or in drills after the removal of the previous crop. When sown broadcast the ground may be turned over with the gang-plow, but when grown in drills and cultivated the ordinary plow should be used.

**FERTILISERS FOR RAPE.** Although rape in an average season will give a fair return from ordinary land, it is unusually responsive to large applications of farmyard manure. In average soils therefore it is more than probable that the application of a complete fertiliser will give good results, but in our experience the largest increase of crop has been obtained from the application of nitrate of soda and the next largest from the application of salt.

**SEED AND SOWING.** The most suitable time for sowing rape in nearly all parts of Ontario is from June 25th to July 5th, although a fair crop may be obtained when it is sown earlier, and a full crop may sometimes be grown as late as the end of July. For catch crops it should be sown as soon as possible after the previous crop has been removed.