

ing of sod land is never a success.

If late fall plowing is to be done, in all cases plow weak land, as grain or other stubble. If the plowing for spring grain crops is done so early as September, weeds, grass, etc., make too much growth during the fall and spoil the chances for a good spring crop. October, then, is the month for plowing land for spring crops. Let your readers take heed, and plow all the ground possible for the coming spring crops of grain, and be thereby able to get the seed in the ground sufficiently early in May to have the crops matured before the fall storm that's sure to come, destroys the crops. Fall plow, fall plow! Sow early, sow early!

For the corn crop, October is too late a month to fall plow. Land intended for corn should be plowed in September, if at all. My idea of fall plowing for the corn crop is to plow a sod in September, preferably early in the month, and sow to rye and vetch, to be plowed under as early in the spring as the ground is fit, barn yard manure to be spread heavily on the ground during the winter and plowed under with the rye-vetch or cover crop. Cultivate them every few days for two weeks, and plant shallow. In this way the crop can be in by the 15th of May, and will be, possibly, matured before serious fall storms take place. But this procedure will not do now, as the time is past for plowing.

For the corn crop, when early fall plowing has not been done, the best way, as far as I have been able to determine, in order to get the crop in the ground early, is to this fall select a piece of clean, mellow grain stubble, where oats or barley grew. Manure heavily, not less than 20 tons per acre of good manure, this winter. Plow under very early in the spring, not more than three and four inches deep. Harrow thoroughly and again in a week's time. At the end of another week harrow again and plow deeply about seven inches. In this way the manure will be brought near the surface and the ground worked deeply. Harrow smooth and roll, and get

the seed in as quickly as possible. In this way it is possible to get the seed in the ground by May 20th, and, perhaps, a few days sooner.

The manner of sowing is important. After my experience this year I would never plant in hills again. This last spring I planted in hills, 30 inches apart each way, dropping four kernels in the hill. As the marker made but a light impression on the ground, the seed was dropped almost on the surface, and pretty good sized hills had to be made to cover sufficiently. This precluded harrowing. A Breed weeder might possibly be used but I had none, and I could not risk to harrow for fear of tearing out the plants.

The result was, that a hard rain came soon after the corn was planted, and much of the seed failed to germinate. By planting in drills, harrowing may proceed every few days and particularly after every rain, keeping the ground mellow and the surface open. In this way the sun can furnish the necessary warmth, and a good percentage of germination is almost certain. Drill planting, then, in eastern Canada is a matter of necessity and is indispensable to early planting, for when the corn is planted early in spring, harrowing, to keep the surface open and mellow every few days in the early part of the season, is of absolute importance for a successful crop. But as early planting calls for frequent loosening of the surface, the common spike harrow is too rank an implement to use so often as is necessary soon after planting which is oftener than once a week. A weeder such as Breeds, or one like it, is required. I never expect to get along another season without one of those weeders. For I think early sowed grain crops need such an implement as the weeder as well as corn. Early sown grain must be put in the ground before there is time to give the land a thorough cultivation, and I often think that thorough harrowing of the "onion bed" condition is a great waste of time in early spring seeding. After all your efforts to make a good seed bed, a heavy rain may come and run