

barley more than the fallow plowed July 1st. These are not new facts. It was long ago established by Mr. Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, that early-made summerfallows assured the farmer the best returns, and kept his land freer from weeds than late made. Yet, with all the information at hand, large numbers leave the plowing of their summer fallows until July and August.

A summerfallow of 108 acres on the University Farm plowed seven inches deep and harrowed **IMMEDIATELY** during the first three weeks of June, 1913, yielded 25 bushels No. 1 Northern Marquis wheat per acre in 1914. The rainfall on the farm from before seeding until the crop was harvested was less than two inches—almost inconsiderable. **The results this year could not have been obtained if the summerfallow had not been well made in 1913.** It was prepared as follows:

In the fall of 1912 the land was disked to make a mulch that would conserve the moisture and tend to collect it near the surface. This had the effect of germinating weed and other seeds in the spring. The plowing was done the first three weeks in June, seven inches deep, and harrowed immediately—the harrows followed the plow. After every rain the crust was broken by using the harrows; a double purpose was served—small weeds, such as lambs' quarters, etc., were killed and moisture conserved, and the ground packed into a suitable seed bed. A forty-acre field of oats on land similarly prepared yielded 62½ bushels per acre, while wheat on fall and spring plowing yielded 13 bushels per acre.

DEAN W. J. RUTHERFORD,
Agricultural College, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

PROFESSOR JOHN BRACKEN,
Agricultural College, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.