

After ploughing, the disc harrow is the most suitable implement for preparing the seed-bed. Some types are more suitable than others. **Double disc harrows** are now being used to speed up this operation, lower the cost and ensure a thoroughly pulverized surface soil.

What is it like? This harrow consists of two disc harrows, one in front of the other, cutting, the one with an in-throw and the other with an out-throw. It requires from three to six horses to operate, depending on size of machine and horses. It saves at least one man.

You have a **roller**, employ it wisely. It is generally used to put the finishing touch to seeding operations, whereas its chief value is for firming and crumpling the soil previous to seeding.

On light soils it is essential to use the roller immediately after seeding, but it should be followed by the drag harrow to stir the smooth surface; in other words to restore the mulch, to check evaporation of moisture.

The roller should not be used on damp soil, clay especially; first allow the surface to dry, after which, rolling will have a beneficial effect by breaking the crust and making the necessary mulch. Rolling when the grain is a few inches high is sometimes advisable. It helps firm the soil and breaks the crust, as before stated.

Seed drills of modern make are worth the money. The disc drill is popular and efficient. Use as large a size as conditions warrant. A large machine lowers the cost of seeding. Most drills are abused. Oil well and protect from the weather.

HOED CROPS.

Clover sod or pastures, manured and turned under, leave the soil in excellent condition for the production of **forage crops such as roots or corn**.

For roots, fall preparation is advisable. Plough shallow in early August, roll, cultivate, and deep fall plough. Continue these operations in the spring until a deep fine mellow seed-bed is made.

Sow **mangels** as early as practicable. There are two popular methods of seeding: (a) flat or level, (b) drill. By the flat or level method rows are usually made 36 inches apart. This plan of seeding may be employed to advantage in a dry soil where it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory germination of the seed.

By the drill method, the rows are made 28 inches apart. It facilitates hoeing and cultivating, especially in the early part of the season, when these operations are most difficult to perform, but absolutely necessary.

Swedes are sown early in June in drills 28 inches apart.

The surface soil should be kept stirred and **free from weeds** from the start. The **wheel hoe** is indispensable early in the season, for the two purposes mentioned.

CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

Corn will grow on any **well drained and well manured** soil.

Good methods are essential.

Heavy, well-drained clay will give good results, fall ploughed. Spring ploughing is, for average soil conditions, advisable.

Plough rather shallow—four to five inches deep—according to soil, turning a flat score, roll and disc or drag harrow at once if possible, and continue these operations until the seed-bed is deep, level and fairly fine.

Plant early in May when the **weather** and **soil** have become **warm**.

Corn requires considerable heat for rapid germination and growth, which is essential for the success of the crop.

There are two common methods of planting: (a) hills, (b) drills.

The **hill method** is advisable for fields foul with persistent weeds, whereby the maximum amount of power cultivation can be employed to best advantage. The