

Sprinkling method.—Heap grain on clean floor. Sprinkle either solution over it with broom or can; mix well; 40 gallons will treat 40 to 50 bushels of grain. When using bluestone, spread out to dry at once after mixing; form grain into pile when using formaldehyde, and cover three hours with bags—then spread out and dry.

Moist grain cannot feed the drill as freely as dry grain; **adjust your drill.**

NOTE.—For detailed information on subject, ask for Exhibition Circular 24 or Experimental Farms Bulletin 73, Publications Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

Suitable seed corn is scarce.—Secure a supply at once. **Get it on the cob**, if possible, so that you can select it.

We know of limited supplies and, upon request, would be glad to give you particulars.

Canadian-grown clover, alfalfa, and root seed is best.—This year there is a plentiful supply.

Good seed is (a) of strong vitality, (b) free from noxious weed seeds.

You can test its vitality at home. It is interesting to note results. To the eye, a sample of seed may appear good. A test may disappoint you. Try it this way:—

Count out a hundred kernels the run of the grain, sow in some of your own soil in a shallow box placed in a sunny window and keep at a comfortable living-room temperature. Keep soil damp but not wet, note the growth for two weeks. If only part of the seeds germinate or if the plants grow very slowly, it will be necessary to sow proportionally more seed to the acre.

Is it free from weeds?—Have a test made **FREE OF CHARGE** by sending a representative sample to the **Dominion Government Seed Laboratories, Ottawa.** A report of purity and vitality of the seed will be returned to you.

The right amount of seed per acre is very important. No set amount can be stated, suited to all conditions. Following rates of seeding are a guide:—

FOR ONE ACRE

Corn for ensilage, 20 to 30 pounds.

Corn for grain, 15 to 20 pounds.

Swedes (drills), 2 to 4 pounds.

Mangels, 6 to 10 pounds.

Wheat, 1½ to 1¾ bushels.

Barley, 2 to 2½ bushels.

Rye, ¾ to 1½ bushels.

Buckwheat, ¾ to 1½ bushels.

Oats (depending on size), 2 to 3 bushels.

Peas (depending on size), 2½ to 3 bushels.

Peas and oats (mixed) for grain (oats, 2 to 2½ bushels; peas, 1 to 1½ bushels).

Peas and oats for green feed or hay (equal parts by weight at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre).

Alfalfa, 20 to 30 pounds.

Clovers and grasses, 15 to 20 pounds (in varying proportion according to condition of soil, location, cropping system and purpose).

Potatoes (according to size), 12 to 20 bushels.

SEEDING HINTS FOR BEST RESULTS.

GRAIN.

Fall-ploughed sod and fall-diseed or fall-ploughed root, corn, and potato land are most suitable.

Fall ploughing, disc harrowing, drag harrowing, rolling, drilling and drag harrowing are operations necessary to complete seed-bed preparation and seeding.

When the seed-bed is considered just right, give an extra stroke of the harrow. **More cultivation means bigger crops.**

What is a good seed-bed? It is suitably rich, mellow, uniformly level, fairly fine at the surface but firm below. *Example:* Well-prepared sod, hoed and cultivated land.