

**16. Don't overload your land with seed.** Thin seeding is drought resistant. The less moisture is in a field the less seed it should have because the fewer plants it can support and bring to maturity. The best rates of seeding for all areas in south-western and central western Saskatchewan, not subject to harvest frosts, are approximately as follows:

New land or summerfallow	Second crop on new land or after fallow
WHEAT—One to one and a half bushels to acre....	Three pecks per acre
OATS—One and a quarter to one and three-quarter bushels to acre.....	One bushel per acre
BARLEY—One and a half bushels to acre.....	One bushel per acre
FLAX—Twenty to thirty pounds to acre.....	One peck per acre

**Thick seeding promotes early maturity, but thin seeding in the absence of fall frost gives larger returns,** and is therefore good dry farming practice. Don't accept the fallacy that thick seeding conserves moisture, because more plants are provided and the ground is shaded. Everyone recognises that the thinner the vegetation is permitted to grow on the summerfallow the more moisture is conserved. The opposite is equally true; the thicker the vegetation is made to grow by overseeding the more quickly the moisture content of the soil is exhausted.

**17. Put the seed down into the moisture, and not merely to it,** even though this puts the seed deeper than you have been accustomed to in more humid lands. In any case, put the seed in at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. You will thus insure more uniform and immediate germination. Visit the drill at frequent intervals if you are not driving it yourself.

**18. Harrow after the drill** on every field you sow. Regard harrowing after the drill and after the plough as **part** of the operations of ploughing and drilling.

**19.** When you think a field has been **sufficiently harrowed** go over it once or twice more. The extra strokes are the easiest way to make sure of extra bushels.

**20. When grain is up a day or two,** with straight upright blades, on some field in good tilth, experiment on two or three acres by **giving it a lengthwise stroke of the ordinary drag harrow** (light or lever preferred) to eradicate weeds and renew the soil mulch. Then watch and study results.

You can't be **sure** of crops in dry lands except by putting plenty of intelligent and timely work on every acre. These methods are intended for farmers on the clay and clay loam lands of the districts mentioned, having retentive subsoil.