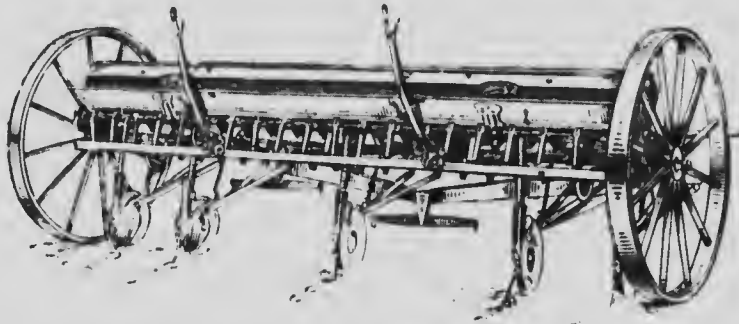


The land should be ploughed in nicely rounded ridges exactly 10 ft. 6 in. from centre to centre. All necessary cultivation should be so done as to preserve the rounding surface of the ridges, and the dead furrows should be kept clean and should open into a well-kept ditch, thus insuring good drainage.

In planting, the first row should be run down the middle of the ridge and two others on the same ridge, one on each side, 42 inches away. Thus the rows on the whole field will be uniformly 3 ft. 6 in. apart and always clear of dead furrows.

When to Sow.

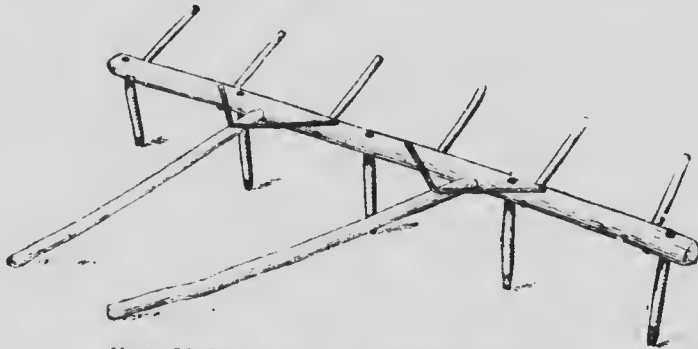
Corn should be sown as early as weather and soil conditions permit. From the 15th to the end of May, according to district and season, is a very good rule. Very seldom will it do to sow later than June 5th or 6th. Sow when soil is warm and dry.



No. 2—Seedler set to sow corn in rows 42 inches apart. Three-horse entry marker, 7-inch space.

Methods of Seeding.

Corn for forage or ensilage may be planted in rows or hills. If planted in rows as is usually advisable, the rows should be at least 42 inches (3 ft. 6 in.) apart. The plants should stand about 8 inches apart in the rows. In seeding, it would not be advisable to try to sow as sparsely as this. It is better to give a rather heavier seeding and then thin out to the desired thickness with a hoe when plants are 6 or 8 inches high.



No. 3—Marker where corn is to be sown in hills by hand.

If land intended for corn is very dirty, whether from the presence of weed seeds or couch grass, it is usually advisable to plant in hills. The hills should be at least 3 ft. apart each way and from 3 to 5 kernels should be planted in each hill.