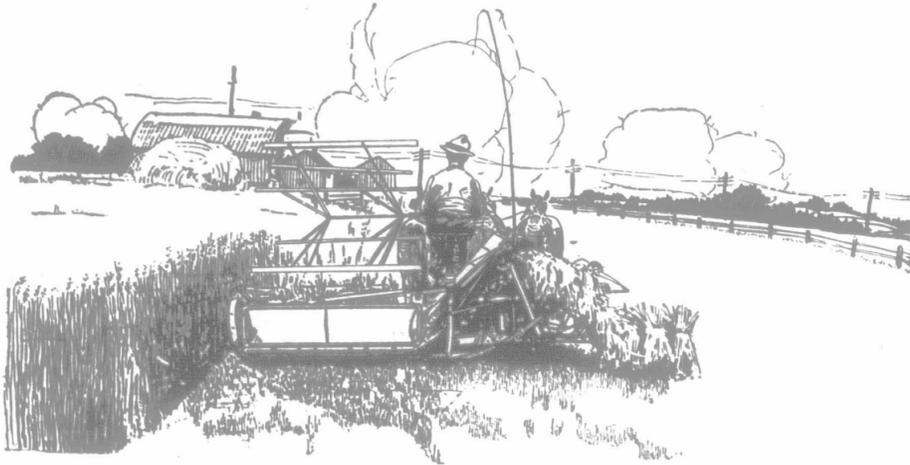


## Make Short Work of Short or Long Grain



WHEN some of your grain comes up short and stunted especially on dry, gravelly knolls, and some of it grows tall and heavy, so that it lodges and tangles—then you have a harvesting problem—unless you own a **McCormick or Deering Grain Binder**.

With these binders it is possible to cut short stubble—get right down close to the ground. The curve of the guards and wide range of platform adjustment permits doing this. And the reel is designed to handle grain in any condition. It can be lowered, raised, swung forward or thrown back almost instantly to accommodate short, long or tangled grain. The binding attachment can be adjusted quickly for short or tall grain, and has a wide band-placing range, so that the tie can be placed in the middle of the bundle if the grain is at all suitable for cutting with a binder.

The names **McCormick** and **Deering** are favorably known wherever there is agriculture. They are guarantees of high quality and operating efficiency. Almost 90 years of harvesting machine development and satisfactory service in the fields of the world stand behind them.

See your nearby International agent now in regard to your binder for early delivery. Place your reliance also on **McCormick, Deering, or International high-quality twine**. Meanwhile, may we send you a descriptive catalog showing latest improvements and features in the world-standard harvesting machines?

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.  
ESTEVAN N. BATTLEFORD REGINA SASKATOON YORKTON SASK.

EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON OTTAWA ONT. MONTREAL QUEBEC QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.



### TOWERS WATERPROOF CLOTHING

#### The Twenty-Two Coat

Keeps you bone-dry in wettest weather.

Fine for Motorists  
Farmers and  
Teamsters

Diagonal fastening  
across front, protects  
knees and legs. Sat-  
isfaction guaranteed  
on every Fish Brand  
Garment.

Sold Everywhere.

Tower Canadian  
Limited, Toronto  
Halifax Vancouver  
Winnipeg



### A Firm Grip on Mileage

Miles—miles—miles, and  
then more miles—is the  
story in a nutshell  
of every K. & S.  
TIRE.



**K&S TIRES**

"Made of Mileage"

Ask for them at all good dealers and garages

K. & S. Tire and Rubber Goods, Limited

Branches—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Weston

a

### Corn Planting.

(Experimental Farms Note)

Indian corn, the peerless crop of the mixed farm, has a gradually enlarging sphere of usefulness in the Dominion of Canada. It is grown most extensively in the Province of Ontario; the corn growing line in the Province of Quebec is gradually being pushed northward, and in several districts in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the corn crop is gaining in favor.

This reliable crop will grow on a wide range of soil provided always there is good drainage and a plentiful supply of suitable plant food. It is specially adapted to warm, deep loam soils rich in decaying vegetable matter (humus) underlaid with a porous clay.

In the rotation, corn should follow clover hay or pasture. It may also be grown after grain or even follow a hoed crop, provided the soil is rich or a heavy application of manure has been made.

Fresh or green barnyard manure is the best plant food material, 12 to 15 tons per acre may be expected to give good returns. The application may be made in the fall, winter or spring. It may be worked in on top of the plowing or plowed under. The latter method is usually the most practicable and gives uniformly satisfactory results when properly carried out. The manure should not be buried too deeply in order that there will be the least possible chance for the leaching of valuable plant food constituents to depths in the soil beyond the reach of the immediate and future crops.

The aim in the preparation of the seed-bed should be to have it deep, moist, clean and fine. Clay land to be used for corn should ordinarily be fall plowed, turning a fairly deep furrow but no deeper than the productive soil will allow. Sands and loams, shallow spring-plowed, provide most favorable conditions for corn. Plowed under immediately before planting, the sod, the growth of grass and the dressing of manure decompose rapidly, create a "hot-bed or warm condition" in the soil—necessary for the quick germination of the seed and the rapid growth of the plant, the secret to successful corn growing.

Moisture is a factor which must be duly considered in all seed-beds. No seed-bed is complete until the surface and sub-surface soil are connected, with the manure well incorporated so that there is no hindrance to the rise of soil moisture from the depths of the soil to where it may be available as required by the growing plant.

Hill and row are the two methods of planting. Hill planting 3 feet each way is recommended for weed infested fields since horse labor can be used to a maximum in the control of weed growth. It is also an advisable method where seed production is the aim or in short season districts, since hill planting is conducive to a quicker maturity of the crop than row planting.

Row planting 36 to 42 inches apart, is preferred on land in a good state of cultivation. No special machinery is required since the ordinary seed-drill answers the purpose and in harvesting there is less wear and tear on the corn harvester than is observed in harvesting hill-planted corn.

The rate of seeding is an important consideration. For each hill from 3 to 5 seeds of strong vitality are sufficient. For rows, 15 to 20 pounds per acre of high-quality seed will usually give a stand thick enough to permit of harrowing.

The right time for planting corn depends upon soil and weather conditions. It should not be planted until every indication of cold weather is thought to be past. Neither should corn planting be left so late that there is danger of an insufficient moisture supply and a too short season for growth. The right time for planting can hardly be explained. The experienced planter feels "in his bones" that suitable conditions exist. The beginner can acquire this knowledge only by observation and the exercise of judgment. The range of dates is between May 15th and June 10th.

The varieties of corn for silage to sow depend upon the district where seeding is to be done. The flint varieties including Longfellow, Compton's Early and Salzer's North Dakota, among the earliest maturing varieties, are therefore, suitable for the short season corn growing districts. In the longer season districts