First, therefore, we advise planting on rich soil ; it can scarcely be too rich for corn. Barnyard manure and woodashes will supply all the needed plant food. Corn grows excellently on a rotted clover sod, for the decaying clover roots furnish in assimilable forms just those elements, both nitrogenous and mineral, necessary for the nourishment of the young corn plant. Ploughing the soil in the autumn is to be strongly advised. It helps to make a mellow seed bed. Let it be remembered that a right physical or mechanical condition of the soil is very helpful towards a large and mature crop. Good tilth means an abundance of soil moisture, freedom for root extension and the liberation of food elements in forms that can be readily taken up by the young plant. We have only to add in this connection that corn does better on a somewhat light loam that on a heavy and clayey soil—though when sand largely predominates the soil is apt to be too poor for the best returns.

Secondly, always plant in drills or in hills, never broadcast. The latter method results in an immature crop, watery and deficient in feeding value, and bearing but few ears, and those very small. The corn plant requires plenty of room, both above and below ground ; space that all its foliage may be exposed freely and directly to the air and sunshine, room that its roots may find an easy and large area in which to forage for mineral and nitrogenous food. The most profitable returns can only be obtained by such planting. For the same reason it is not well to have the drills or hills too close, nor the plants too thick. With such varieties as are best suited to Quebec and Ontario, planting in drills three feet apart, with plants 2 to 3 to the running foot, will probably yield the maximum amount of good fodder.

Third, do not neglect cultivation in the early part of the season. The growth of weeds chokes the young corn plant and robs it of soil moisture and food that should be carefully preserved for its use. Deep cultivation is not to be recommended ; all that is necessary is to preserve a couple of inches of a dry earth mulch to retard surface evaporation.

Respecting the varieties to plant, we advise those only which will come to maturity before there is much danger from autumn frosts. The large Southern varieties should not be used ; they mature too late. Longfellow, Pearce's Prolific, Crosby's Early, Angel of Midnight, and others having about the same maturing period will in most localities give the largest yield of " dry matter ", in other words, of real cattle food, per acre.

TILLAGE, MANURES, &c.

We have seldom received a pamphlet containing more good sense than Prof. Shutt's brochure on the work carried on under his superintendence at the Government Experiment-farms ; and our appreciation of the value of the opinions contained in the pamphlet is by no means lessened by the fact that, in 99 p.c. of the *practical* part of the work, we can most heartily agree with the advice given as to the management of manure, the general treatment of commercial fertilisers (though we hate the use of the word in that sense), and the proper season of their application.

We only wish we could afford space to publish the whole of the pamphlet; but, failing that, we must content ourselves with eviscerating it, and giving in a condensed though we trust a lucid, easily apprehended form, a few of the main conclusions arrived at by the learned Professor in his " Evidence before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture " on the 11th June, 1897.