Ontario where it has always given better crops than spring rye.

Fall rye is hardier than fall wheat; it can withstand adverse weather conditions which the other could not. It has already been grown successfully on quite a large scale in our Province, and there is no reason to prevent its future success. A well-drained soil, naturally or artificially, is the most essential condition, and it is readily found in the light, sandy soils that are the very best for rye growing.

Climate

Rye completes its growth and ripens its grain in about two months and a half time. It is a much valuable cereal for Northern countries, where the season is very short. It can be grown where neither wheat, nor barley, nor oats will mature; some has been harvested in the North-Western territories, on the shores of the Great Slaves Lake, about the 63rd degree of northern latitude. If the wide regions of Northern Quebec can ever be made to grow, one will see the rye century.

Soils

Rye is at its best in poor, sandy soils, that would only yield very small crops of other cereals such as wheat, barley or oats. The assimilating power of rye is really wonderful. Rye will draw from a poor soil, the maximum of fertilizing elements that can be obtained. This is why it has been ascertained that a soil exhausted by rye remains unproductive for a long time.

Considerable exertions are made in order to harvest poor crops of oats and barley in sandy soils, whereas with less time and attention fair returns could be derived from rye crops.

When fall rye is intended to provide green fodder or a summer pasture, it shall be grown in good soil rich in fertilizing elements under easily assimilable shape. In all other cases, it is more economical to reserve the best part of the land for other cereals and to grow rye in the poorest plots.