

### Where to Grow it.

Corn will grow in any kind of soil, provided always that there is good drainage. Under draining is not absolutely necessary, although advisable here as with most other farm crops. On low-lying or level lands, ditches should be in good working condition and water furrows kept open all summer. If a choice of land may be made, then warm-bottomed light loamy soil may be expected to prove the most satisfactory under most weather conditions.

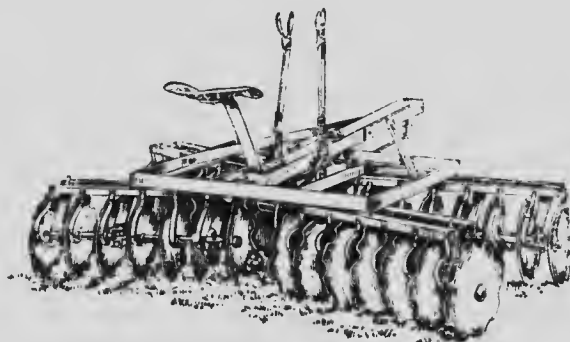
In the rotation, corn should follow clover hay, pasture or meadow. Stubble land as well as lands that have just been in hoed crops are not suitable since the supply of humus or humifying material is likely to be small, and, since corn needs much food such as these substances provide, it would probably fall short of a good crop on account of the lack thereof. Corn might advantageously come after grain or even follow a hoed crop, provided the land were very fertile or a very heavy dressing of manure were applied.

### Manurial Requirements.

The best fertilizing material for corn is undoubtedly good barn-yard manure. A mixture of one part horse manure to three parts cattle manure applied green at the rate of 12 or 15 tons per acre, may be expected to give very good results. The application might be made in the fall, winter or spring, or during the preceding summer. If ploughed in, only a shallow furrow should be turned. Commercial fertilizers are not necessary, nor are they likely to prove profitable where the above mentioned dressing of farm yard manure can be applied.

### Preparation of the Soil.

Where clay land is to be used for corn, it is generally well to plough in the autumn, turning a well set-up moderately deep furrow, (6 to 8 inches deep), being careful of course to go no deeper than usual. If light land is to be used, it is generally advisable to plough in the spring, turning a flat shallow furrow, (4 or 5 inches deep). In either case the manure may be ploughed in or worked in on the surface with the disc harrow.



No. 1—Cutaway Double Disc, Three-horse Harrow.

The land should be worked down till a smooth, mellow, yet solid seed bed has been prepared. To get the land into such shape, it may be necessary to disc and roll several times as well as work with a smoothing harrow. In any case, no planting should be done until what might be called a perfect seed bed has been prepared. Success or failure will depend very largely upon this feature of thorough soil preparation before seeding.

### Special Preparation for Level or Clayey Lands.

Where either heavy clay land or very level land not under-drained is to be used, it is not infrequently advisable to make special preparation by ploughing and working in a special way.